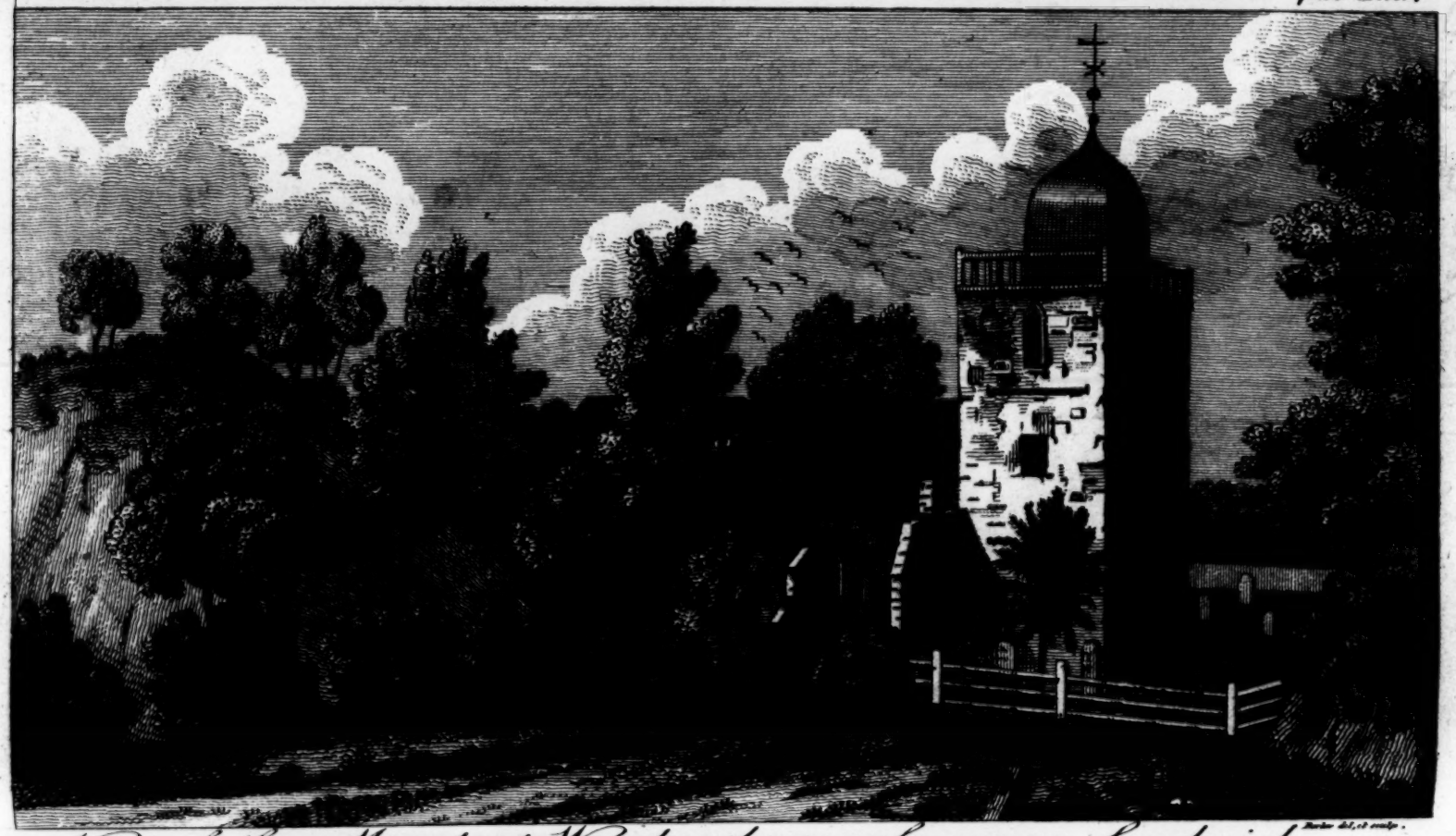
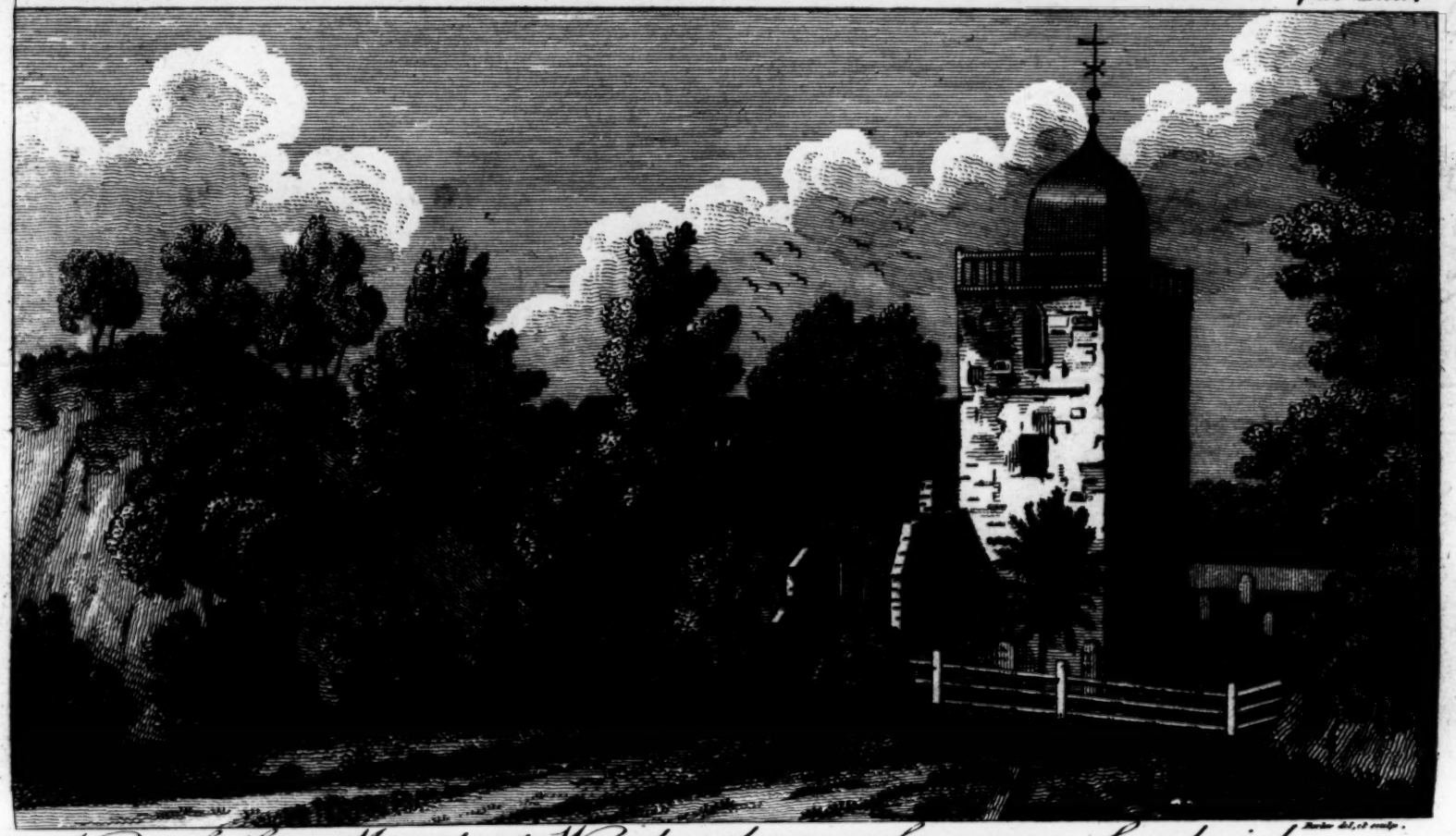
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View of the Mount at Woodnesborough, near Sandwich.

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THE

HISTORY

AND

TOPOGRAPHICAL SURVEY

OF THE

COUNTY OF KENT.

CONTAINING THE

ANTIENT AND PRESENT STATE OF IT,

CIVIL AND ECCLESIASTICAL;

COLLECTED FROM PUBLIC RECORDS,

AND OTHER AUTHORITIES:

ILLUSTRATED WITH MAPS, VIEWS, ANTIQUITIES, &c.

THE SECOND EDITION,

IMPROVED, CORRECTED, AND CONTINUED TO

THE PRESENT TIME.

By EDWARD HASTED, Esq F.R.S. and S.A.

LATE OF CANTERBURY.

"*Ex his omnibus, longe sunt humanissimi qui Cantium incolunt.*"

"*Fortes creantur fortibus et bonis,*

"*Nec imbellem feroces progenerant.*"

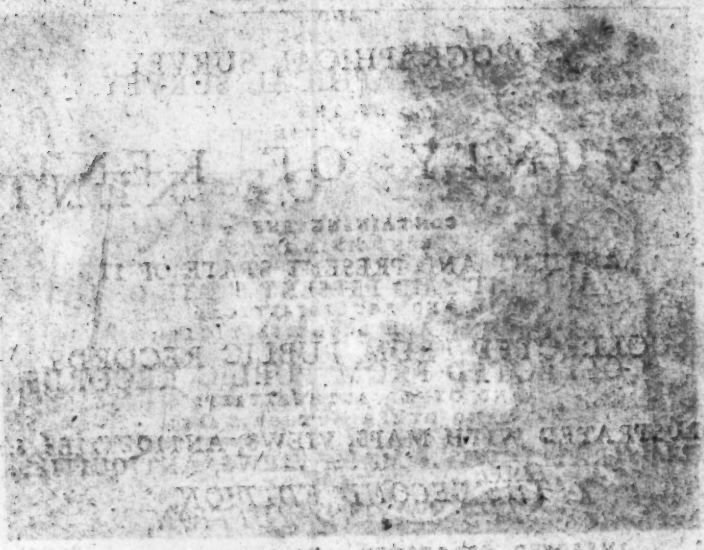
VOLUME X.



CANTERBURY

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M.DCCC.







TO

THE REV. EDWARD HASTED,

VICAR OF HOLLINGBORNE.

MY DEAR EDWARD,

I AM certain you will accept this Volume, with the greateſt pleaſure, as a ſmall token of my parental affection to you, who have ever been an example of duty and filial affection to me; in it you will find a deſcription of that part of the County in the near neighbourhood of which you received the early part of your Education, under our moſt amiable and much reſpected Friend, the late Dr. Beauvoir, whoſe talents as a gentleman and a ſcholar are univerſally known. To his inſtructions you was indebted for that proficiency of Learning which introduced you with

credit to be a Member of that Univerſity, which has ever held its pre-eminence, as the firſt ſeminary of learning in this kingdom; where your mind was enriched with that further progreſs of knowledge, and with thoſe mental accompliſhments which has enabled you to fulfil with propriety the paſtoral charge committed to your care, to the benefit as well as the univerſal ſatisfaction of the flock entruſted to you, by the moſt reverend and highly reſpectable Prelate, to whoſe liberality you owe your advancement to it; but your ſuavity of manners, and benevolence of heart, at the ſame time that it gains you the friendſhip and eſteem of the reſpectable neighbourhood, in which you are ſo happily ſituated, endears you to all who know you. That you may, by the bleſſing of Providence, long enjoy the fruits of your goodneſs and amiable conduct, is the fervent prayer of my dear Edward,

Your ſincere well wiſher,

And ever affectionate Father,

LONDON,
Jan. 1, 1800.

EDWARD HASTED.

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ADDRESS TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS EDITION *of the History of the County of Kent* being now brought to a concluſion, the Editor has only to apologize for its having exceeded the number of Volumes at firſt propoſed by him; but from the accumulated valuable information, much more than could ever have been expected, which he has during the courſe of it received from numerous correſpondents, his materials from time to time increaſed ſo much, that he found his intentions ſtill more and more impracticable, though he is confident, when theſe Volumes are peruſed, the Reader will not only chearfully acquieſce in this exceeding, but will find himſelf highly ſatisfied in the knowledge gained by theſe communications diſperſed throughout them. The encouragement this Edition has ſo univerſally met with, cannot but be highly gratifying both to *the Editor*, and *the Publiſher* of it, who return their moſt reſpectful thanks to the Public for their patronage of it.

The Hiſtory of Canterbury was deſigned, as has been already made known, to have been added at the end of this Tenth Volume, but as in that caſe, it muſt have been on ſo abſtracted, ſo very conciſe and mutilated a Plan, as to have afforded but little, if any ſatisfaction to the Readers, who would have met in it the conſtant diſappointment of not finding that information they expected from it; on this idea a univerſal objection was made to it, and at the ſame time a general claim was made to have a compleat Hiſtory of the City and Church of Canterbury.—This claim could not but be acquieſced in; to comply therefore with it, the Editor moſt reſpectfully

respectfully informs the Public, that A COMPLETE HISTORY OF THE CITY AND CHURCH OF CANTERBURY, *illustrated with Maps, Views of the Cathedral, &c. &c.* by different eminent Artists, to be comprized in *Two Volumes, Octavo*, is now in the Press, the first Volume of which is already printed, and will be published in a few months; and the remaining one as soon as possible afterwards, to which he requests the same kind patronage he has already experienced to the several Volumes of this History already published.

London, July 10, 1800.

☞ *Any* ERRORS *or* MISTAKES, *in the former edition, or communications towards the improvement of these volumes, will, at any time, in future, be thankfully received, if directed to* W. BRISTOW, PARADE, CANTERBURY.

DIRECTIONS TO THE BINDER.

1. *To face title, ... Plate of* WOODNESBOROUGH CHURCH *and* MOUNT.
2. *Map of* EASTRY HUNDRED.
3. *Map of* RINGSLOW HUNDRED.
4. *Tomb of* EDILE DE THORNE.

NOTE.—*With this Volume are given likewise, the* MAP *of* CORNILO *and* BEWSBOROUGH HUNDREDS; *and the* MAP *of* ROMNEY MARSH.—*The* LATTER *of which is to be inserted at p.* 253, *in Volume the* EIGHTH, *and the former in Volume* NINTH, *at p.* 374, *in which* GUARDS *are left at those places for that purpose.*



A View of Deal Caſtle, as it was in the Year 1640.

THE TOWN AND PARISH OF DEAL

LIES adjoining to Sholdon north-eaſtward, being written in antient writers, both *Dola*,[a] and *Dale*; in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Addelam*, taking its name from its ſituation—a low open plain upon the ſea-ſhore.

THIS PARISH, with the town and borough of Deal, was formerly part of the hundreds of Cornilo and Bewſborough, as appears by the ſurvey of Domeſday; but before the middle of king Henry III.'s reign, it was eſteemed within the *liberty and juriſdiction of the cinque ports*, and on ſome diſputes in king Henry VI.'s time,

[a] Nennius ſays, *Cæſar ad Dola bellum pugnavit.* Baxter thinks that this place was antiently ſo called from the crookedneſs of the ſhore; *Dol* being the ſame in the Britiſh, as Δόλος in the Greek.

relating to its being rated to the ſubſidy with the reſt of thoſe hundreds, the king, by his letters patent, in the 16th year of his reign, again united it to that juriſdiction, as a member to the port of Sandwich; accordingly it ſtill continues a ſeparate juriſdiction from thoſe hundreds within the limits and liberties of the ports, having its own conſtables and officers, under the juriſdiction of its own juſtices.

THE MANOR OF DEAL, alias CHAMBERLAIN'S FEE, was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the canons of the priory of St. Martin, in Dover, of whom it was held as a prebend, by the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine; and it is accordingly thus entered under the general title of the canons lands, in the ſurvey of Domeſday;

In Beuſberg hundred and in Cornelai hundred—In Addela, the abbot of St. Auguſtine holds one ſuling, and there he has three villeins and ſeven borderers, with one carucate and a half. It is worth thirty ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, forty ſhillings. His predeceſſors held it as a prebend in like manner.

This eſtate was afterwards allotted by the abbot to the uſe of the chamber of the monaſtery, whence it acquired the name of *Chamberlain's fee.*

In the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, in the year 1313, being the 7th of king Edward II.'s reign, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed ſundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others, and view of frank pledge, and wreck of the ſea, in like manner as has been already mentioned in the deſcription of the other manors belonging to the abbot and convent, in the former parts of this hiſtory.[b] And the liberty of the view of frank pledge was in particular further confirmed by king Edward II. in his 10th year. After which, king Edward III. in his 36th year, by his charter of *in-*

[b] Dec. Script. col. 2015 to 2018. See vol. v. p. 421.

ſpeximus,

ſpeximus, confirmed all their manors and poſſeſſions given by former kings, and by another the ſeveral liberties and confirmations made by his predeceſſors, among which were thoſe before-mentioned, and king Henry VI. likewiſe confirmed the ſame.

By a regiſter of this abbey, made in the time of abbot Fyndon, about the 16th year of the above reign, it appears, that the lands here, belonging to the Chamberlain's fee, conſiſted of 121 acres of land and upwards, beſides a portion of tithes within this pariſh.

After which, this manor remained with the monaſtery till its final diſſolution, in the 30th year of that reign, when it was, with the other revenues of it, ſurrendered into the king's hands.

After which, I find nothing more of it, till the 42d year of queen Elizabeth, when it was granted by her as parcel of the manor of Ripple, to J. Hales, eſq. of Tenterden, and he dying *ſ. p.* deviſed Chamberlain's fee to his nephew, Edward Hales, eſq. afterwards created a baronet, and he alienated it in king James I.'s reign to Thomas Gookin, gent. whoſe grandſon Richard Gookin, in 1699, paſſed it away to William Verrier, of Sandwich, and his ſon John, in 1712, conveyed it, one moiety to John Paramor, the elder, and the other moiety to John Hawker, of Sandwich; both theſe moieties came afterwards into the poſſeſſion of Mrs. Jane Hawker, widow of John above-mentioned, Mr. Paramor's niece. She remarried John Dilnot, eſq. of Sandwich, who ſurvived her, and by marriage ſettlements continued poſſeſſed of this eſtate, which he afterwards, by the deſcription of the ſeite of the manor of Chamberlain's fee, with certain lands, and a portion of the great tithes ariſing from certain lands within this pariſh, alienated to Mr. John May, gent. of Deal, who is the preſent proprietor of it.

The north part of Deal town, from Chapel-lane, is for the moſt part built upon the waſte of this manor.

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, the whole fee of which is within this pariſh. A borſholder is choſen at the court of it, whoſe juriſdiction extends over this manor.

THE MANORS OF COURT-ASH and DEAL PREBEND, are two manors ſituated within this pariſh; both which were in early times part of the poſſeſſions likewiſe of the canons of St. Martin's priory, in Dover, under the general title of whoſe lands they are thus entered in the ſurvey of Domeſday:

In Cornelai hundred. In Addelam, Anſchitil the archdeacon holds one ſuling, and there he has in demeſne two carucates with ſix borderers. Stigand, archbiſhop, held this land.

To this ſame Anſchitill, the biſhop of Baieux gave fifty acres of land at Addelam, and other fifty acres at St. Margaret, where he has one villein and half a carucate. Theſe one hundred acres were of the prebends, as is teſtified. In the whole it is worth eight pounds. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, ſeven pounds.

And a little further: *In Siberteſuualt, William of Poictiers holds half a ſuling and twelve acres, and in Addelam half a ſuling, twelve acres leſs, and there he has two villeins, and three borderers, with one carucate and an half. The whole is worth fifty-five ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, four pounds.*

And again: *In Cornelai hundred—In Addelam Adelold holds three rod, and there he has three villeins, and eight borderers, with one carucate. It is and was worth ſeparately ſixty ſhillings. He himſelf held it in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor.*

In Beuſberg hundred and in Cornelai hundred.

In Addela, William, ſon of Tedald, holds half a ſuliug and half a yoke, and there he has in demeſne one carucate, and two villeins, and two borderers. It is worth ſixty ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, forty ſhillings. Derine, the ſon of Sired, held it.

THE

THE MANOR OF COURT-ASH was certainly included in the above deſcription, and ſeems afterwards to have come into the poſſeſſion of the prior and canons of St. Martin's, and to have remained with them till the final diſſolution of their priory, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. anno 1535, when it was ſurrendered, among the reſt of their revenues, into the king's hands, who afterwards granted the priory, with all its lands and poſſeſſions, including this manor, ſubject nevertheleſs to certain exceptions therein-mentioned, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it continues, the archbiſhop being the preſent owner of it. This manor has a court leet and court baron held for it, being demiſed with the manors of Dudmanſcomb and Brandred, on a beneficial leaſe. The family of Hodgſon, of Dover, were leſſees of it for many years, from whom their intereſt paſſed by ſale to Sampſon Farbrace, gent. of Dover, who at his death gave it to his ſon, Mr. George Farbrace, the truſtees of whoſe two children are at preſent entitled to the intereſt of this leaſe.

This manor extends into the pariſhes of Upper Deal, Lower Deal, Mongeham, Ringwold, and Walmer. It comprehends within its bounds only a ſmall part of the town of Deal, at the north end.

BUT THE MANOR OF DEAL, alias DEAL PREBEND, included likewiſe in the above deſcription in Domeſday, appears not long afterwards to have become part of the revenues of the ſee of Canterbury, though by what means I have not diſcovered, and to have been appropriated to the archbiſhop's table, from which uſe it was however taken away, and granted from time to time by ſeveral archbiſhops to different perſons, and continued ſo till king Edward I's reign, when archbiſhop Peckham fully reſtored it to the former uſe to which it was appropriated.[c] Since which it has conti-

[c] Tower Rolls, pat. 18 Edward I. m. 38. See Prynne, p. 423.

nued part of the poſſeſſions of that ſee to this time, the archbiſhop being entitled to the inheritance of it.

This manor, with the demeſnes of it, exempted from all great tithes whatſoever, is likewiſe demiſed by the archbiſhop, on a beneficial leaſe, (the waſte in Lower Deal, between the ſea and the ſea valley there, all advowſons of churches, and the ſcite of the king's buildings being excepted) to James Wyborn, eſq. of Hull, in Sholdon, who has lately parted with his intereſt in it to Mr. William White, of Deal, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

The waſte of this manor compriſes the greateſt part of the ſcite of Deal town. A court for this manor is held at the court lodge, oppoſite the rector's houſe, in Upper Deal.

Most authors have agreed in opinion, that Julius Cæſar, in his firſt expedition, landed ſomewhere near this place, after having been repulſed by the Britons, in his attempt to land at Dover.

Dr. Halley has proved in a diſcourſe, which he publiſhed on this ſubject, that the cliffs, mentioned by Cæſar in his Commentaries, were thoſe of Dover; and that the plain and open ſhore, which he next arrived at, was that along the downs here, where he made his landing good; ſome have contended that he landed to the northward of the preſent town of Deal, on ſome part of the ſand downs; but there is a greater probability that the actual ſpot was, between where the windmill of Upper Deal now ſtands and Walmer caſtle, where there are remains of intrenchments ſtill viſible.

On the fourth night, after Cæſar's arrival, a great ſtorm having damaged and deſtroyed many of his ſhips of burthen, and filled the gallies, which were drawn on ſhore, with the tide; he cauſed the remains of his fleet, with great toil and labour, to be hauled further up the ſhore on dry land, and incloſed it with his camp, within the ſame fortification.

Where

Where this naval camp was, can only be conjectured. Some have ſuppoſed it to have been on the ſame ſpot where the ſouthern part of the town of Deal now ſtands; whilſt others think, that the cut, now called the Old Haven, mid-way on the ſand-downs between Deal and Sandwich, is the place where Cæſar ſecured his ſhattered fleet; and at this time, upon the ſhore about Deal, Sandown, and Walmer, is a long range of heaps of earth, where Camden, Lambarde, Dr. Plot, and ſome others, ſuppoſe this ſhip camp to have been, and which the former ſays, in his time was called by the people Rome's work, that is, the work of the Romans; whilſt others will have it, that they are only ſand hills, brought together by the force of the weather.[d]

Next year, when Cæſar made a ſecond expedition hither, he moſt probably landed at or not far from the ſame place he had done the year before; ſo that in whatever particular ſpot this naval camp, or where he landed, was, it was all the ſame as to his route from hence afterwards; for as he could not croſs the great marſhes to Great Mongeham, Norborne, or Ham, he muſt neceſſarily march to Upper Deal mill and Ripple, in purſuit of the enemy, and accordingly from thence by Little Mongeham, Sutton, Maimage, Barville, Eythorne, Barſton, and Snowdowne, to his main camp on Barham Downs, along all which route there is a continued courſe of Roman works and intrenchments, and *tumuli*, mounts, or barrows, moſt of which are taken notice of in the deſcription of thoſe pariſhes, and of Barham Downs in particular.

But after Cæſar's taking his final departure from Britain, nothing further occurs relating to this place, the Romans afterwards conſtantly uſing the port of Richborough upon all occaſions, when they ſailed to this part of the coaſt, till the time of their wholly abandon-

[d] Camden's Brit. p. 248. See vol. i. of this hiſtory.

ing

ing this iſland; and the haven of Sandwich, after that, on the decay of the port of Richborough, in great meaſure ſucceeding to it.

During all this time, the ſpot where great part of the town of Lower Deal now ſtands, was an open plain, and the only village here, was that now called Upper Deal, which was compoſed of the habitations of a few poor fiſhermen only, though at a leſs diſtance from the ſea than at preſent, owing to the great increaſe of beach thrown on this ſhore afterwards. Leland, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s time, ſeems to confirm this, for in his Itinerary,[c] he ſays, "Deale half a myle fro the ſhore of the ſea, a Finſsheher village iii myles or more above Sandwic, is upon a flat ſhore, and very open to the ſe, wher is a foſſe or a great bank artificial betwixt the town and ſe, and beginnith about Deale and renneth a great way up toward S. Margarets Clyſe, yn as much that ſum ſuppoſe that this is the place where Cæſar landed *in aperto Litore*. Surely the foſſe was made to kepe owt ennemyes ther or to defend the rage of the ſe, or I think rather the caſting up beche or pible."

Even ſo late as the year 1624, a houſe, now belonging to John Carter, eſq. on the weſt ſide of the Lower-ſtreet, (the furtheſt at this time from the ſea ſhore) is deſcribed in a deed of that date to abut *ad le ſea bank verſus orientem*. And further, in a chancery ſuit, in 1663, a witneſs, of the age of ſeventy-two, depoſed, that he well knew the valley of Deal, and that for ſixty years paſt, and before any houſe was built in that valley, which was certainly where the Lower-ſtreet of Deal now is.

But when Sandwich haven likewiſe decayed, and the royal navy of England increaſed, as well in number as largeneſs of ſhips, and the trade of Britain likewiſe, the channel called the Downs, oppoſite to Deal, as the only

[c] See vol. vii. of this hiſtory, p. 125.

ſafe

ſafe and commodious road in theſe parts, became the general reſort and rendezvous, not only of the men of war but of the trading ſhips, as well of our own as other nations, ſailing from and towards the river Thames, and the metropolis of England.

This of courſe brought hither a continual ſupply of the ſtores neceſſary for the ſhipping, and quantities of proviſions. It occaſioned a great reſort of ſea faring people, paſſengers, and others, on their account, ſo that a new town aroſe along the ſhore, which, in oppoſition to the more antient village, ſince called Upper Deal, acquired the name of the town of New, *alias* Lower Deal.

The parish of Deal, ſo early as the year 1229, anno 14 Henry III. appears to have been eſteemed within the liberty of the cinque ports, and annexed as a member of the port of Sandwich, and it was expreſſed to have been ſo in the general charters of the cinque ports time out of mind; nevertheleſs, in king Henry VI.'s time, there aroſe diſputes concerning the aſſeſſing it to the general ſubſidy of the county at large upon which that king, as a mark of his favour to ſo thriving a town, determined the diſpute by again annexing and confirming it by his letters patent, in his 16th year, to the juriſdiction of the cinque ports.[f]

The borough of Deal was at that time governed by a deputy and aſſiſtants, nominated by the inhabitants of it, and appointed by the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, and it continued ſo till king William III.'s reign, when violent diſputes aroſe between the inhabitants of Deal and the corporation of Sandwich, which in great meaſure originated from the former having grown wealthy by the reſort of ſhipping to the Downs, in the wars of the preceding fifty years. They began to feel the inconvenience of reſorting to Sandwich upon every tri-

[f] See Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, p. 824. Jeake's Charters, p. 25, 120, 122, 126.

fling

ſling occaſion for juſtice, which was heightened ſtill more by their own importance. This produced a reſtleſſneſs and impatience to cavil on every occaſion, and they ſeized the opportunity of the mayor of Sandwich's having too violently preſſed for a market, purſuant to the lords juſtices reviving an old ſtatute for the payment of toll, &c. as the ground of petitioning for *an excluſive charter of corporation*, to render them independent of Sandwich; which, after much ſolicitation, a ſtrenuous oppoſition being made to it by the latter, they at laſt obtained, in the year 1699, anno 11 king William III.

By this charter, it was made a free town and borough of itſelf, and a body corporate and politic; and now by it conſiſts of a mayor, twelve jurats, and a commonalty of twenty-four common-council, or freemen, together with a recorder and town clerk, two ſergeants-at-mace, bearing ſilver maces, a clerk of the market, and other inferior officers. The mayor, who is coroner by virtue of his office, is elected annually on the firſt Tueſday in Auguſt. Thoſe of the jurats, who are juſtices within this liberty, are ſo, excluſive of the juſtices of the county of Kent, and hold a court of general ſeſſions of the peace and gaol delivery, together with a court of record. The corporation has liberty to purchaſe and poſſeſs lands in mortmain, of the clear yearly value of one hundred pounds, and it has other privileges, moſtly the ſame as other corporations within the liberties of the cinque ports.

THE TOWN OF DEAL ſtands cloſe to the ſea-ſhore, which is a bold open beach. It is built, like moſt other ſea-faring towns, very unequal and irregular; and conſiſts of three principal ſtreets, parallel with the ſea, which no doubt once flowed ſtill farther into the country than at preſent, the town ſtanding moſtly on beach pebble, with which the ſurface is covered for ſome ſpace round it; and when the wind blows a ſtorm towards the ſhore, the ſtreet next the ſea, called Beach-

ſtreet,

ſtreet, ſeems frequently threatened with immediate deſtruction from its violence. The town is very populous, conſiſting of near three thouſand ſouls, the inhabitants being, for the moſt part, either ſea-faring, concerned in the buſineſs of the ſhipping, or the reſpective offices under government; and in the time of war, when the fleets of the royal navy and the Eaſt and Weſt-India fleets lie in the Downs, this place is remarkably full of buſtle and trade. The wealth of it was much greater a few years ago than at preſent; the great contraband commerce, formerly carried on here, having been in a great meaſure annihilated by the reſtraining acts lately paſſed, though there is ſtill ſome traffic carried on in this way.

Beſides the private yards here for the building of veſſels and boats, there is a king's naval officer, with ſtore-houſes and quantity of ſtores, for the ſupply of the navy; and here are agents for the Eaſt-India company and Dutch admiralty, conſtantly reſident. Here is an office of the cuſtoms, under a collector, comptroller, ſurveyor, and other inferior officers; and here are in waiting conſtantly a number of ſkilful pilots, uſually called Deal pilots, belonging to that corporation of them mentioned before, under Dover.[s] Theſe pilots, like thoſe of Dover, are divided into two claſſes, called the Upper and Lower Book; the former conſiſting of twenty-four, and the latter of twenty-five; theſe are appointed for the ſafe direction and guidance of ſhips into port, and up the rivers Thames and Medway.

There is a market held in Deal on a Tueſday and Saturday, weekly, by the above-mentioned charter; but vegetables are very ſcarce here, being moſtly brought from Sandwich; and a fair likewiſe twice in each year, now by the alteration of the ſtile on the 5th and 6th of April, and on the 11th and 12th of October,

[s] See an account of this corporation of pilots under Dover, vol. ix.

for

for cattle, goods, and merchandizes, with a court of Piepowder during theſe markets and fairs.

The air of Deal is exceeding healthy, on which account numbers reſort to it in ſummer, as well for pleaſure as for the benefit of bathing, for which purpoſe there have been of late proper accomodations made; and an act having paſſed, anno 31 king George III. for paving, lighting, and otherwiſe improving this town, it will probably ſoon equal at leaſt thoſe towns in this neighbourhood, which have had the benefit of the like acts.

King Henry VIII. in the year 1539, built for the defence of this coaſt, *three ſeveral caſtles*, not far from each other, at Walmer, Deal, and Sandown; each having four round lunettes of very thick ſtone arched work, with many large port-holes. In the middle is a great round tower, with a ciſtern on the top of it, and underneath an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole is encompaſſed by a foſſe, over which is a drawbridge. Before theſe three caſtles were built, there were between Deal and Walmer caſtle, two eminences of earth, called the Great and Little Bulwark; and another, between the north end of Deal and Sandown caſtle, (all which are now remaining;) and there was probably one about the middle of the town, and others on the ſpots where the caſtles were erected. They had embraſure for guns, and together formed a defenſive line of batteries along that part of the coaſt, when there was deep water, and where ſhips of war could approach the ſhore to cover the diſembarking of an enemy's army. Soon after the building of the above caſtles, the lady Anne Cleve landed here, on her intended marriage with king Henry VIII. Theſe, together with others built in this county and in Suſſex, with the captains of them, were put under the government of the lord warden of the cinque ports, by the act of 32 Henry VIII. There are handſome apartments fitted up for the reſi-

dence

dence of a family in Deal caſtle, which ſtands almoſt cloſe to the ſouth end of the town.

The right hon. George Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, is the preſent captain of Deal caſtle, and George Stringer is lieutenant under him.

SANDOWNE CASTLE, which ſtands about half a mile from the oppoſite, or north end of the town, has lately been made barely habitable.

The preſent captain of this caſtle is J. Robinſon, eſq. and John Bray, jun is lieutenant under him.

Colonel John Hutchinſon, member for Nottingham in the long parliament, and continuing in it till the reſtoration of king Charles II. and governor of Nottingham caſtle, died in Sandowne caſtle, after eleven months impriſonment, without any accuſation brought forward againſt him in 1663. Since the commencement of the preſent war, among other precautions for the defence of this part of the coaſt, two additional forts have been built between Sandowne caſtle and the mouth of Sandwich haven. A telegraph has been erected here, which correſponds with one at Betſhanger. Three ſignal houſes have been built, one at St. Peter's, in Thanet; another near the South Foreland, and another near Dover caſtle; and near this town, though in Walmer pariſh, there have been erected barracks both for the infantry and cavalry, and royal military and naval hoſpitals.

The town of Deal became ſo populous in queen Anne's reign, that the inhabitants petitioned to have *a chapel of eaſe* for divine ſervice, for which an act was obtained in the 9th year of that reign; it was dedicated to St. George the Martyr, and conſecrated, together with the cemetery adjoining, by archbiſhop Wake, in 1716, who gave 100l. towards it, and ſeveral contributions were added by the inhabitants and neighbouring gentry towards it.

By the act, the chapel-wardens were enabled to raiſe 100l. per annum, by a duty, on Waterborne coals, brought

brought into this town, for the maintenance of a chaplain, to be nominated by the archbiſhop, who was patron of the mother church. The whole expence of building of it was 2554l. and upwards. The duty on coals ceaſed in 1727; the annual average of coals brought in is about 3000 chaldrons. By this act the miniſter is to reſide at leaſt ten months in the year.—Philip Brandon, A. M. collated July 5, 1786, is the preſent chaplain of it.

There is in this town a handſome meeting-houſe, between which and the ſtreet, is a piece of ground on each ſide of the walk up to the houſe, which is uſed as a burial-place, having many grave and head-ſtones erected in it.

There was a licence granted, anno 4 James II. to Edward Burdett, for the building of a conduit-head in New Deal.

In the 12th and 13th years of king William III. an act paſſed for furniſhing the town of Deal with water, for which purpoſe there is a building for raiſing freſh water, to be ſupplied from the north ſtream, erected at a ſmall diſtance from the north end of the town. In the year 1786, anno 26 George III. an act paſſed to eſtabliſh a Court of Requeſts here, for the recovery of ſmall debts in this town, and the ſeveral adjacent pariſhes mentioned therein.

About a mile weſtward from the town of Deal, is the village of Upper Deal, the antient village of this pariſh, and the only one within it, as appears by Leland, in king Henry VIII.'s time. In it is ſituated the church, and cloſe to it the parſonage-houſe, and on the other ſide of it a good houſe, now the reſidence of Capt. Pointer. The country round the village is fine, open, and unincloſed, and being high ground, has a beautiful view of the adjacent country, and the Downs.

There was an earthquake in England, in the year 1692. which was much more violent towards the ſea than

than further from it; there were, indeed, no houſes thrown down by it, nor perſons killed; it reached more particularly Sandwich, Deal, Dover, Sheerneſs, and Portſmouth, and the maritime parts of Holland, Flanders, and Normandy; the walls of Deal caſtle, which are of an extraordinary thickneſs, ſhook ſo much, that the perſons living in it expected they would have fallen on their heads.

A water-ſpout was obſerved in the Downs here in March, 1701; which in our northern climate at that time of year, and during weather both cold and windy, was thought very unuſual.

THE CHANNEL of the ſea, adjoining to this ſhore, is called THE DOWNS. It is noted for being a ſafe and commodious road for the greateſt fleets of ſhips, and of the largeſt ſize. It is about eight miles in length, and about ſix wide, and is not unfrequently ſo filled with men of war, and with merchant ſhips of our own as well as of other nations, which rendezvous here, both on their arrival and going out again, that it appears at times almoſt entirely covered with them.

Though the Downs are eſteemed a ſafe road for ſhipping, yet at a high wind from the weſtward of the ſouth, it is far otherwiſe, that wind blowing direct on the Goodwin Sands; a particular inſtance of which, the moſt fatal that ever happened to the royal navy of Britain, occurred in the year 1702, in which, on November 26, a moſt dreadful and tremendous ſtorm began about eleven o'clock in the evening, and continued with the wind at weſt-ſouth-weſt till ſeven next morning, during which thirteen men of war were loſt, of which, the Reſtoration and Stirling Caſtle, third rates; the Mary, a fourth rate, and the Mortar bomb were loſt on the Goodwin Sands, with the greateſt part of their crews; ſeventy men only being ſaved from the Stirling Caſtle, and one from the Mary, in which latter rear-admiral Baſil Beaumont himſelf periſhed.

In

In 1699, Sept. 9, the Carliſle, a fourth rate, one of Sir George Rooke's ſquadron, blew up in the Downs, and one hundred and thirty men periſhed.

Prince Charles, afterwards king Charles II. came into the Downs, in Auguſt 1648, with a conſiderable fleet, and whilſt he lay there, he attacked, on the 15th of that month, the town of Deal, and the forces under Colonel Rich, intrenched there for its defence; but his force was ſoon put into diſorder and entirely routed, with conſiderable loſs.

ON THE OPPOSITE SIDE of this channel, in a parallel line with Deal, are THE GOODWIN SANDS, concerning the origin of which, there are various opinions among the learned, ſome affirming them to have been an iſland, called *Lomea*, once the eſtate of earl Goodwin, whence they took their name, and to have been deſtroyed by the ſea in 1097; whilſt others, with a greater probability of truth, ſuppoſe them to have been occaſioned by that inundation of the ſea, about the time of king William Rufus or Henry I. which was ſo great and violent, as to drown a great part of Flanders and the Low Countries, before which, this ſhelf or ſand was only a kind of ſhallow, lying between the Engliſh and Flemiſh coaſts, and was ſo far covered with water, as never to lie dry, but had ſo high a ſea running over it, as never in the leaſt to endanger the ſailing over it, the ſame as in the channel elſewhere; but ſo much of the water between the two ſhores having flowed beyond its ordinary bounds, and gained ſo much more room over thoſe parts, the ſea uſually loſing in one place what it gains in another, this ſhelf or ſand, for want of that ſufficiency of water which before entirely covered it, became ſo near the ſurface of it, as when it was low, to appear part of it dry, and to admit of people's landing on it. As to the name of this ſand, no one ſeems to know whence it aroſe, though ſome, who contend for its exiſtence in earl Goodwin's time, ſuppoſe it originated from ſome part of his ſhips having

having been wrecked on them, or at leaſt firſt diſcovered by ſome of them. However that be, it ſerves to diſtinguiſh it from the many other ſands hereabouts. As to the Goodwin Sand, it is much the largeſt of them all, and is divided into two parts, though the channel or ſwatch between them is not navigable, except by ſmall boats. The length of both of them, from the ſouth ſand-head over againſt Walmer caſtle, to the north ſand-head over againſt the North Foreland, is near ten miles, and the breadth nearly two. This ſand conſiſts of a more ſoft, fluid, porous, ſpongious, and yet withal tenacious matter, than the neighbouring ſands, and conſequently is of a more voracious and ingurgitating property; ſo that ſhould a ſhip of the largeſt ſize ſtrike on it, in a few days it would be ſo wholly ſwallowed up by theſe quickſands, that no part of it would be left to be ſeen; and this is what makes the ſtriking on it ſo much more dreadfully dangerous than on any of the neighbouring ones, which are of a much more hard and ſolid nature.[h] Notwithſtanding this, ſeveral ſhips, which have had the misfortune to run on theſe ſands, have been got off, though this has been but ſeldom. A ſingular inſtance of this was in 1690, when the Vanguard, a man of war of 90 guns, having been driven on ſhore on them, was, by the aſſiduity and dexterity of the Deal men, ſafely got off without any material damage.

When the water is off, theſe ſands become exceeding hard and firm, inſomuch that many land, and ſtay hours on them for pleaſure in ſummer; but when the tide begins to cover them, they become ſoft, and ſoon float to and fro with the waves, and when they retire ſettle the ſame as before. The redneſs they occaſion on the water is plainly diſcovered from the the town of Deal and its neighbouring ſhore.

[h] See Somner's Roman Ports, p. 20 et ſeq. Lewis's Thanet, p. 168.

Misfortunes happen ſo frequently on theſe ſands, that the wrecks become a valuable prey to the Deal boatſmen, who keep a conſtant look-out for them; but though they look upon the wreck as their conſtant property, yet it muſt be owned, to their praiſe, that they hazard the moſt imminent danger of their own to preſerve the lives of the unfortunate ſhipwrecked crews, who otherwiſe muſt inevitably periſh. Notwithſtanding this terrifying proſpect of deſtruction, foreign veſſels, eſpecially the Dutch, through parſimony, to ſave the dues payable to the Trinity-houſe, from all ſhips paſſing through the Downs, frequently make their paſſage along the channel, on the other ſide or back of the Goodwins, and frequently are loſt on them in the attempt.

To prevent as far as poſſible ſuch continued cataſtrophes on theſe ſands, the Corporation of the Trinity-houſe, a few years ago, formed a deſign to erect a light-houſe on them, and ſent down ſeveral experienced engineers to try the poſſibility of it, but after penetrating with their boring-augurs to a very great depth, the ſuction was ſo great as to prevent any diſcovery of what it underneath conſiſted of; but from the eaſy penetration they were convinced that the ſame glutinous and ſpongy materials continued invariable as far as they could reach with their inſtruments, and as they judged it impracticable, the deſign was wholly given over. But for the ſafety of navigation a floating light has been placed at the back of the north ſand head.

Notwithſtanding the dangers that ariſe from theſe Goodwin Sands, it is they which conſtitute the Downs to be a road for ſhips. At low water theſe ſands may be conſidered as a pier or break-water in all the eaſterly winds; and even at high water it is too ſhallow over them to admit the great ſeas to paſs without being much broken and diſperſed, eſpecially in ſtormy weather. From the ſituation, therefore, of the Downs, with

with thoſe ſands on one ſide, and the coaſt of Kent on the other, it is only the ſoutherly winds that can annoy them, which are much moderated by the proximity of the coaſt of France, and ſtill more ſo by the firſt part of the flood-tide running ſouthward and meeting the ſeas; it is therefore not till the tide turns to the north, (which is at or about quarter flood) that the combined force of wind and tide make the great effort to break the ſhips from their moorings.

A very extraordinary piece of old ordnance was dragged out of the ſea in 1775, near the Goodwin Sands, by ſome fiſhermen, who were ſweeping for anchors in the Gull-ſtream. From ſome of the ornaments, it may fairly be judged to have been caſt probably about the year 1370, which is not long after the very firſt introduction of theſe formidable inſtruments of war into Europe. It was ſeven feet ten inches long, and though of ſo large a ſize, was manifeſtly uſed as a ſwivel-gun, and was ſo contrived, as to be loaded not at the mouth, but (like a ſcrew-barrel piſtol) at the breach, by putting the powder and ball into the chamber, and then cloſing it up. From the ſituation, however, of its trunnions and *fulcrum*, it muſt have been extremely difficult to traverſe, and the charging it muſt have been a very tedious operation, full as troubleſome as the piece itſelf was unweildy.[i]

THERE HAVE BEEN SEVERAL SCARCE PLANTS obſerved in this pariſh and its neighbourhood, by the botaniſts,[k] among which the more rare ones are,

Fucus ſpongioſus nodoſus, ſea ragged ſtaff; betwixt Deal and Sandwich.[l]

Fucus Dealenſis pedicularis rubrifolio.[m]

[i] See an account of it printed in the Archæologia, vol. v. p. 147, where an engraving of it is given.

[k] See Merrett's Pinax, p. 11, 33. 59, 66, 67. 80. Raii Synopſis, p. 49, 532, 341. Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 6. Gough's Camden, p. 60.

[l] Merrett's Pinax, p. 40. [m] Ibid. p. 48.

Rhamnoides fructifera foliis ſatiris, baccis leviter ſla-veſcentibus, ſallow thorn, or ſea buckthorn; on the ſandy grounds near Deal and Sandwich.[n]

Silene conoidea, narrow-leaved campion.

Salix arenaria, ſand willow; on the ſand-downs near Deal.[o]

Hippophæ rhamnoides, ſea buckthorn, or ſallow thorn; near Sandown caſtle.[p]

Dianthus cariophyllus, clove pink gilliflower; at Deal and Sandown caſtles, plentifully.[q]

Geranium maritinum, ſea-crane's bill; on the ſand-downs.[r]

Hottonia paluſtris, water violet, or gilliflower; in dikes near Deal.[s]

Braſſica oleracea, ſea cabbage; on the cliffs between Deal and Dover.[t]

CHARITIES,

TO THE TOWN AND BOROUGH OF DEAL.

RICHARD RUSSELL, by will in 1568, (confirmed by deed in 1675) gave the third part of a houſe and land at Foulmet, in Sholdon, to the poor of Deal, now veſted in Thomas Bayley, mariner, of Deal, and is of the annual produce of 10s.

NICHOLAS JONES, gent. of Deal, by will in 1623, gave one ſmall tenement, to the uſe of the poor of this pariſh.

SAMUEL FASHAM, eſq. by will in 1729, gave 50l. to be placed out at intereſt, to be laid out in bread on New Year's day, for the benefit of the poor of this pariſh; which is veſted in the mayor and jurats. N. B. The annual produce is not now paid, nor can it be diſcovered when it ceaſed.

MRS. JOHANNA FASHAM, by will in 1730, gave 20l. to be placed out at intereſt, to be laid out in bread, to be diſtributed among the poor of this pariſh upon Candlemas day, which money was veſted in truſtees. N. B. This produce has not been paid or laid out in bread, ſince the death of Bethell Dawes, eſq. in whom the original truſt was veſted.

MR. JOHN HOCKLEY, ſurgeon, by will in 1735, gave to truſtees the annual ſum of 2l. 10s. of which ſum, 30s. to be diſtributed on Good Friday, either in bread or money, among 20

[n] Raii Synop. p. 445. [o] Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 100. [p] Ibid. p. 96.
[q] Gough's Camden. [r] Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 42. [s] Ibid. p. 47.
[t] Ibid. p. 15.

poor

poor widows, who do not receive alms, and 20s. to be paid to the chaplain or curate of Deal chapel, for a ſermon, and adminiſtering the ſacrament on that day, and in default thereof, the whole to be diſtributed among the poor widows; to be paid out of Flower Marſh, in this pariſh.

THE REV. JOHN JAMES, rector of Deal, by deed in 1775, gave 94l. 4s. 6d. ſtock in Old South-Sea annuities, the intereſt, after deducting the neceſſary charges, to be diſtributed annually on Nov. 17, at the rate of 2s. 6d. each, among ſuch poor inhabitants of this pariſh, not receiving alms, as the rector ſhould think proper; which ſtock is veſted in the rector of Deal for the time being, and is of the annual produce of 2l. 12s. 8d.

BETHEL DAWES, eſq. by will in 1775, gave 80l ſtock in the 3 per cent. Old South-Sea annuities, the clear yearly dividends to be applied to buy bread, to be given by the mayor and jurats to the poor of the town every Eaſter Monday yearly, in ſuch proportions as they ſhould think proper; which ſtock is now of the annual produce of 2l. 8s.

STEPHEN COLT, of Surat, in the Eaſt-Indies, by will, gave 50l. towards purchaſing a houſe for the uſe of the corporation and of the poor of this pariſh. Part of the houſe purchaſed by his benefaction, is now made uſe of as the court-hall, and the mayor for the time being always paid a rent for it, which uſed to be applied to the uſe of the poor; but this has been dropped for many years.

The poor conſtantly maintained are about 133, caſually 31. There is a workhouſe, in which there are conſtantly about forty-eight perſons.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is exempt from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Leonard. It is a handſome large building, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, with a ſmall wooden cupola or turret at the top. In the church there is a braſs plate againſt the wall for Thomas Boys, eſq. of Fredville, in Nonington, who attended king Henry VIII. at the ſiege of Bologne, and died in 1560.

In the middle ſpace of this church is a tomb, called the Coppin tomb, erected by that family, who lie buried underneath it.

The advowſon of this church was antiently appurtenant to the prebend in this pariſh, which was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of St. Martin in Dover,[n] on the diſſolution of which, in the 27th year of that reign, it came into the hands of the crown, and it was, I ſuppoſe, granted with the ſcite and other poſſeſſions of the priory, afterwards to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, in whom this advowſon has ever ſince continued, the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

This church is a rectory, and is valued in the king's books at 19l. 10s. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 19s. In 1578 here were three hundred and forty-eight communicants, and it was valued at one hundred and twenty pounds. In 1640 here were five hundred communicants, and it was valued at only one hundred pounds.

The rector is entitled to about a third part only of the great tithes of this pariſh. The other two thirds belonging to the two portions of tithes, belong to the archbiſhop and earl Cowper, as before-mentioned.

All the lands in Deal, except thoſe comprized in the leaſes of Deal prebend and Chamberlain's fee, pay tithes to the rector. The demeſnes of the manor of Deal prebend, in Deal, are demiſed by the archbiſhop, free from all great tithes. Earl Cowper is entitled to the great tithes of the manor of Chamberlain's fee, within the pariſh of Deal, being an eſtate in fee; but the tenants in the town of Deal pay no tithes to earl Cowper.

That part of the great tithes, belonging to the archbiſhop, was for many years demiſed on a beneficial leaſe to the rector; but in the time of Henry Gerard, rector, in queen Anne's reign, the leaſe was ſuffered to run out, and was never renewed.

[n] See Leland's Itinerary, vol. vi. p. 6.

CHURCH OF DEAL.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
The Archbishop.	*Edmund Ibbut*, S. T. B. induct. Sept. 1662, obt. 1677.
	Henry Gerard, A. M. inducted October, 1677, obt. 1710.[w]
	William Colnett, S. T. P. Feb. 19, 1711, resigned 1717.
	Robert Lightfoot, B. D. Jan. 26, 1717, obt. Nov. 1726.
	Herbert Randolph, A. M. Nov. 26, 1726, resigned February, 1730.[x]
	William Geekie, A. M. Feb. 1730, resigned 1753.[y]
	John Herring, A. M. 1753, resigned 1755.[z]
	John James, A. M. 1755, obt. Nov. 26, 1775.
	John Backhouse, S. T. P. Jan. 1776, obt. Sept. 28, 1788.[a]
	Edward Beckingham Benson, A. M. 1788, obt July 10, 1795.[b]
	J. H. Backhouse, M. A. 1795, the present rector.

[w] And vicar of Lid by dispensation, as was his successor, and a six preacher of the cathedral of Canterbury.

[x] He resigned this rectory for that of Woodchurch, of which he died rector in 1755, and was buried in Canterbury cathedral.

[y] He at times held the rectories of Woodchurch, Chevening, and Southfleet, which last he held at the time of his death in 1767, being then likewise archdeacon of Gloucester and prebendary of Canterbury, in which cathedral he lies buried.

[z] Afterwards rector of Mongeham.

[a] By dispensation rector of Ickham, archdeacon of Canterbury, and master of Eastbridge hospital. He was a good benefactor to this rectory, by new building the parsonage-house.—He lies buried in the chancel.

[b] Also a six preacher of Canterbury cathedral, and formerly vicar of Ixning, in Suffolk.

WALMER

LIES adjoining to Deal southward, being probably so called *quasi vallum maris*, that is, the wall, or fortification made against the sea. It was once part of the

hundred of Cornilo, but was very early made a branch of the cinque ports, and a member to the port of Sandwich; nevertheleſs, king Henry VI. on ſome diſputes ariſing concerning it, again annexed and confirmed it to that juriſdiction, in which it ſtill continues.

THE VILLAGE of Walmer is ſituated on riſing ground, about a mile from Deal ſouthward, and about half a mile from the ſea-ſhore, at the ending of the chalk cliffs, cloſe to which is Walmer caſtle, built with the neighbouring ones of Deal and Sandown, all of the like ſort, by king Henry VIII. in the year 1539, for the defence of the coaſt.

George Leith, eſq. is the preſent captain of it, and Edward Pyott his lieutenant.

WALMER CASTLE ſtands beautifully pleaſant, cloſe to the ſhore, having an uninterrupted view of the Downs and the adjoining channel, as far as the coaſt of France, the naval commerce of the whole world paſſing before it. The apartments towards the ſea have been modernized, and handſomely fitted up, and have been made uſe of for ſome time paſt by the conſtable of Dover caſtle and lord-warden, for his reſidence in theſe parts. The preſent conſtable and lord-warden, *that great miniſter of ſtate*, THE RIGHT HON. WILLIAM PITT, whoſe birth within this county reflects additional honor to it, reſides at it, whenever his time can be ſpared from his momentous care of the public welfare of the Britiſh empire.

Towards the village of Walmer is a flat, many feet lower than the high-water mark, which the beach thrown up along the ſhore has fenced from the ſea, and which probably when Cæſar landed on this coaſt, might be all covered with water. Round Walmer church, which ſtands at the ſouth end of the village, on a riſe, is a deep ſingle foſſe. Here Dr. Packe ſuppoſes Cæſar fought his firſt battle in the ſea, and ſet his men on ſhore. There are other viſible marks of intrenchments at Hawkeſhill-cloſe, near the caſtle to the ſouthward, and

and on the place called Dane Pits, on the old down, not far off from it.[b]

This parish is noted for the salubrity of its air, and the beautiful prospects over the Downs and the neighbouring channel, as well as the adjoining country, which is for the most part unincloſed corn fields. The soil in the low part of it, between Deal castle and Walmer-street, is underneath a deep rich loam; to the southward, on the hill, it is open down land. The vallies in it are fertile. There is not any woodland.

The high road from Deal to Dover passes through the village, which is called Walmer street, and is very neat and prettily built, having several genteel handsome houses in it, which are much resorted to in the summer season, for the benefit of sea-bathing, the healthiness of the air, and the conveniency of its situation in the neighbourhood of Deal and Dover.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 125, gives the following description of this place, as in his time, viz. king Henry VIII.'s reign:

"Walmer is about a mile from Dele shore and looke as from the farther syde of the mouth of Dovre the shore is low to Walmer so is the shore all cliffy and hy from Walmere to the very point of Dovar castell, and there the shore falleth flat and a litle beyound the towne of Dovar the shore clyvith to Folkestane. From Walmer to St. Margaretes ij and 2 miles to Dovar."

There are at present about seventy houses in this parish, and 800 acres of land. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF WALMER was antiently part of the possessions of the eminent family of Auberville, who held it by knight's service, of Hamo de Crevequer, as of the manor of Folkestone. At length, Sir William de Auberville, of Westenhanger, left an only daughter

[b] See more of Cæsar's landing on this coast, and his future movements, under Deal, p. 6, of this volume.

and

and heir Joane, who marrying Nicholas de Criol, brought him this eſtate as part of her inheritance. The Criols, or Keriels, bore for their arms, *Argent, two chevrons, and a canton, gules*; in imitation of their ſuperior lords, the Clares, earls of Glouceſter, who bore *Or, three chevrons, gules*.[c] From him this manor devolved at length by ſucceſſion to Sir Thomas Keriell, for ſo their name was at that time in general ſpelt, who was ſlain at the ſecond battle of St. Alban's, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. in aſſerting the cauſe of the houſe of York. He left two daughters his coheirs, of whom Alice the youngeſt, married John Fogge, eſq. of Repton, afterwards knighted; and on the diviſion of their inheritance, this manor was allotted to him, and he by will deviſed it to his ſon Sir Thomas Fogge, ſergeant-porter of Calais, both under king Henry VII. and VIII. whoſe daughter and coheir Anne entitled her ſecond huſband Henry Iſham, eſq. to the poſſeſſion of it; but his ſon Edmund Iſham leaving an only daughter and heir Mary, ſhe carried it in marriage to Sir George Perkins, whoſe daughter Mary married Sir Richard Minſhall, of Cheſhire, afterwards created by king Charles I in his 18th year, Baron Minſhull, of Minſhull, in that county, and they together joined in the ſale of it in the 2d year of that reign, to Mr. James Hugeſſen, of Dover, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1637, and in his deſcendants it continued down to William-Weſtern Hugeſſen, eſq. of Provenders, who died in 1764, leaving three daughters his coheirs; the youngeſt of whom, Sarah, died unmarried, and under age, in 1777; upon which the two remaining daughters and coheirs became entitled to it, of whom Dorothy married Sir Joſeph Banks, bart. and Mary married Sir Edward Knatchbull, bart. and they, about the year 1789. joined in the ſale of it to George Leith, eſq. of

[c] See an account of theſe ſort of bearings of coats of arms, in vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 297.

Deal,

Deal, the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor. The manſion of the Criols is ſituated not far from the ſide of the church yard. The ruins ſhew it to have been a large venerable manſion, with towers all built of bolder flints and aſhler ſtone, and as ſuppoſed by Nicholas de Criol, in Edward I. or II.'s reign. In the church yard ſeveral ſtone coffins were diſcovered a few years ago, ſuppoſed to have belonged to ſome of this family.

CHARITIES.

A PERSON UNKNOWN gave to the poor of this pariſh, part of a houſe, veſted in the churchwardens and overſeers, the produce to be laid out in the purchaſe of coals, for ſuch as do not receive alms, now of the annual value of 1l. 3s.

WALMER is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of one iſle and a chancel; there is no ſteeple, only one ſide of the antient tower remains, but there are two ſmall bells in it. There are doors on the north and ſouth ſides of the church, with circular arches, with zig-zag and nail headed mouldings; and the weſtern face of the arch, between the body and the chancel is likewiſe circular, and full of ſimilar ornaments. On a grave-ſtone, at the entrance of the chancel, is an inſcription to the memory of Anne, wife of Chriſtopher Boys, captain of Walmer caſtle, and daughter of Thomas Fog, eſq. by whom ſhe had ten children. She died 1680. Againſt the north wall is a monument for William Liſle, one of the equerries of the body of king James and king Charles. Alſo of Edmund Liſle his brother, ſewer of the chamber of queen Elizabeth, king James, and king Charles, having been twenty-one years captain of Walmer caſtle, lineally deſcended from the lords de Liſle and Rougemont. William and Edmund both died in 1637, leaving Nicholas their brother,

ther, poſſeſſor of their antient inheritance of Wilburgham Liſles, in Cambridgeſhire; arms at the top, *Liſle, a feſs, between two chevrons, ſable,* with quarterings. In the pariſh regiſter is entered:—1637. Mr. Wm. Liſle, gent. *doctus ſenex* an 73 *vixit Cælebs ſtudiis incumbens.*—1637. Mr. Edmd Liſle, captain of the caſtle.

The church of Walmer was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Auberville, of Weſtenhanger; one of whom, Sir William de Auberville, ſenior, in king Richard I.'s reign, having founded Weſt Langdon abbey, as has been more fully mentioned before, gave this church to it in pure and perpetual alms, which gift was afterwards confirmed by Simon de Albrincis his deſcendant, and in the 30th year of king Edward I. by Nicholas de Criol.[a] After which, this church continued with the abbey of Langdon, to which it was appropriated, till the diſſolution of it in the 27th year of king Henry VIII when it was, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the abbey, granted in the 29th year of that reign to the archbiſhop Cranmer, who, though he not long after exchanged the ſcite of the abbey and other poſſeſſions of it with the crown, yet he retained the advowſon and parſonage of this church, among others, by a particular exception in the deed; ſince which it has continued part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, the archbiſhop being both patron and proprietor of the appropriation of this church. Mr. John Cannon, jun. of Deal, is the preſent leſſee of this parſonage. The church of Walmer has been long ſince eſteemed as a perpetual curacy, and continues ſo at this time.

It is not valued in the king's books. In 1578 here were communicants eighty one. There are at preſent about three hundred and fifty inhabitants in this pariſh. In 1640, the ſtipend to the curate was eight pounds. Archbiſhop Juxon augmented the ſtipend 20l. per

[a] See Dugd. Mon. vol. ii. p. 622, 623.

annum,

annum, anno 12 and 13 Charles II. ſince which it has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty. It is now of the yearly certified value of thirty-two pounds.

CHURCH OF WALMER.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	CURATES.
The Archbiſhop.	*Thomas Paramore*, A. M. in 1680.[e]
	John Ramſey, A. M. in 1702.
	Edward Lloyd, A. B. obt. April 11, 1741.[f]
	Edward Goodall.
	Sayer Rudd, M. D. 1752, obt. 1757.[g]
	John Maximilian Delaugle, reſig. 1771.
	Robert Philips, 1771, obt. 1798.[h]
	Thomas Timms, 1798, the preſent curate.

e Alſo rector of Eaſt Langdon, as was his ſucceſſor.

f And rector of Ripple and Betſhanger, by diſpenſation.

g He took his degree at Leyden.—He was vicar of Weſtwell.

h And rector of Brakelborne.

RINGWOLD,

OR as it is now uſually called, *Ringſole*, lies the next pariſh to Walmer, ſouthward; being written in antient records, *Ridlingweald*. It has been, as well as the ville or hamlet of Kingſdown, within the bounds of it, long ſince eſteemed part of the cinque ports, and a member of the port of Dover; to which it was again united and confirmed by king Henry VI. and continues ſo at this time.

THIS PARISH is ſituated on high ground, adjoining the northern hills of this part of Eaſt Kent, in a country of unincloſed common fields of corn; the ſoil is moſtly chalky, but much of it is fertile land. The high road from

from Deal to Dover goes through the village, in which the church and parſonage-houſe is ſituated. The pariſh is both healthy and pleaſant, with beautiful proſpects over the Downs and neighbouring country.—About half a mile eaſtward from the village of Ringwold, within the bounds of this pariſh, is *the ville and hamlet of Kingſdown*, which adjoins to the ſea-ſhore, and appears to have been, in early times, a place of ſome account, by its being mentioned by name with Ringwold, in the charters of the cinque ports. It is now a ſmall fiſhing village, where on the ſide next to Walmer, the poor fiſhermen by a capſtan wind up on ſhore their boats, commonly called Kingſdown boats. In the valley between the two downs or hill ſides near this, there are the remains of an antient camp. Darell ſays, this place was formerly called Roman Codde, and vulgarly Romny Coddy, which he interprets *Romanorum fortitudo*, the fortitude of the Romans. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF RINGWOLD, in the time of the Conqueror, was in the poſſeſſion of Fulbert de Dover, as part of his barony of Chilham, in whoſe deſcendants,[i] and in the Strabolgies, earls of Athol, this manor continued in like manner as Chilham, till it was forfeited by one of them to the crown, where it ſtaid till king Edward II. in his 5th year, granted it to Bartholomew de Badleſmere, who in the 9th year of it obtained the grant for a market weekly, on a Tueſday, at his manor of Ridelingwold, and a fair there, on the eve, day, and morrow after the feſtival of St. Nicholas, and *free-warren* likewiſe within all his demeſne lands within it. His ſon Giles de Badleſmere died *ſ. p.* in the 12th year of king Edward III. leaving his four ſiſters his coheirs, and Elizabeth his wife, daughter of

[i] See Rot. Eſch. Hen. III^ti Num. 237. Inquiſ. poſt mort. anno 38, N. 19, nona pars Eſc. ejuſd Regni. See more of this family at large under Chilham, vol. vii. p. 270.

William

William Montacute, earl of Saliſbury, ſurviving, who became entitled to it for her life; ſhe afterwards married Hugh de Deſpencer, who in her right became poſſeſſed of it; ſhe ſurvived him likewiſe, and died anno 33 king Edward III. poſſeſſed of this manor, held of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of finding a man armed to the guard of the ſea-coaſt, whenever the ſame ſhould be neceſſary, for all ſervice.

Upon her death, this manor, on the further partition of the inheritance of the ſiſters of Giles de Badleſmere, was allotted to Maud the eldeſt, wife of John de Vere, earl of Oxford, who in her right became poſſeſſed of it, and died the next year, holding this manor *in capite* as of the caſtle of Dover. His grandſon Robert, earl of Oxford, was by king Richard II. created Marquis, and Duke of Ireland; but he was afterwards baniſhed the realm, and all his poſſeſſions, excepting his entailed lands, confiſcated, which latter only were to remain to his right heirs.[k] On the confiſcation of the duke of Ireland's unentailed eſtates, this manor afterwards came by grant to Sir Robert Belknap, chief juſtice of the common pleas, who was likewiſe attainted and baniſhed into Ireland in the 11th year of that reign.

In the 2d year of king Henry V. on the petition of Sir Hamon Belknap, his ſon, the parliament enabled him in blood and land to his father, notwithſtanding the judgment made againſt him, and he was reinſtated in this manor. His three ſons, John, William, and Henry, each ſucceſſively inherited this manor; the latter left one ſon Edward, and four daughters; the former reſided at Weſton, in Warwickſhire, and in the beginning of king Henry the VIIIth's reign was knighted. He died in the 12th year of it, anno 1520, *ſ. p.* on which his four ſiſters became his coheirs, and on the partition of their inheritance, Anne, the youngeſt,

[k] See more of the Veres, earls of Oxford, under Badleſmere, vol. vi. of this hiſtory, p. 471.

entitled

entitled her huſband, Sir Robert Wotton, to the poſſeſſion of this manor,[1] whoſe deſcendant Edward, lord Wotton, conveyed it not long after that to Sir Thomas Edolph, of St. Radigund's, who, in the 13th year of that reign, had a confirmation of the grant of *free-warren* within his demeſne lands of this manor. His grandſon Thomas Edolph, eſq. alienated this manor to Francis Nicholſon, eſq. and he, in 1702, paſſed it away to Edward Holnis, gent. of Bramling-court, who by his firſt wife had three daughters; Mary, married to John Philips, a diſſenting miniſter; Thomaſine, firſt to Enoch Kingsford, and ſecondly to John Hugeſſen; and Bridget, to Zachary Kingsford, and they, by his will, became entitled to this manor in equal ſhares. At length William Kingsford, eſq. of Tunford, the grandſon of Zachary above-mentioned, becoming poſſeſſed of the whole of this manor, ſold it in 1762, together with all his lands whatſoever in this pariſh, to Mr. Tho. Peck, ſurgeon, of Deal, who died in 1790, leaving two daughters his coheirs, who marrying two brothers, James Methurſt Poynter, and Ambroſe Lyon Poynter, eſqrs. they are now become, in right of their wives, the preſent poſſeſſors of this manor. A court baron is held for it.

RINGWOLD is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Nicholas, is a handſome building, having a tower ſteeple at the weſt end, in which hang five bells. In the chancel is a mural monument for Richard Dauling, clerk, patron and rector. He died in 1679; arms, *On a feſs, three acorns.* Another for Richard Monins Eaton, clerk, patron and rector, eldeſt ſon of Richard Monins, clerk, by Mary his wife, ſiſter of John Daulinge, eſq. late patron, obt. 1770; arms, *Gules, three creſcents, or.* In the north

[1] See an account of the Wottons, vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 400.

iſle,

iſle, an antient grave-ſtone, coffin-ſhaped, on which is *a croſs patonce, on a griece of three ſteps.* Two grave-ſtones for the Edolphs and Gookens; arms on the former, *A lozenge, ermine, on a bend, three cinquefoils,* impaling *the ſame arms.* On the latter, arms, *A chevron. ermine, between three cocks,* impaling *ermine, on a bend, three cinquefoils.* In the nave ſeveral memorials for the Jekens's, of Oxney. Braſs plates for Elizabeth, wife of Robert Gaunt, obt. 1580; for Willia Avere, alys and anne his Wyfis; he died anno 1405; and for John Upton, obt. 1530. The ſteeple is built of flints, with the corners and arches over the windows of red brick, and a date, in figures of iron, 1628. In the church-yard is a remarkable fine yew tree, which meaſures upwards of twenty feet round.

The church of Ringwold was antiently appendant to the manor, and as ſuch the advowſon of it paſſed through the ſame ſeveral changes of ownerſhip, down to Edward, lord Wotton, who alienated it to Sir William Sidley, of Aylesford, afterwards created a baronet, in whoſe deſcendants it continued till it was at length ſold in Charles II.'s reign to the family of Dauling; one of whom, Richard Dauling, gent. of London, preſented to it in 1679; at length by Mary, daughter of John Dauling, clerk, it paſſed in marriage to Richard Monins, clerk, prebendary of Briſtol, maſter of the king's ſchool in Canterbury, and rector of Ringwold, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1750, on which it came to his eldeſt ſurviving ſon of the ſame name, who afterwards took the name of Eaton, and was rector of this pariſh. He died unmarried in 1770, and his younger brother John Monins, eſq. now of Canterbury, ſucceeded to this advowſon, of which he is at this time proprietor.

The rectory of Ringwold is valued in the king's books at 13l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 3d. In 1578 here were ſixty communicants. In 1640, one hundred and ſeventy communicants, and it was valued

at seventy-six pounds. It is now of the reputed clear value of 250l. There are nine acres of glebe land belonging to it.

CHURCH OF RINGWOLD.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
J. Dering and others, hac vice...	*Richard Dauling*, clerk, obt. 1679.[m]
Richard Dauling, gent. of London	*John Dauling*, A. M. June 19, 1679, obt. 1727.
Ward Slater, gent.	*Richard Monins*, A. M. Nov. 4, 1727, resigned 1747.[n]
Richard Monins, clerk.	*Isaac Teale*, Dec. 7. 1747, resigned 1748.[o]
	John Hicks, jun. A. B. Sept. 30, 1748, obt. 1754.
	John Tucker, A. M. March 14, 1755, resigned 1758.[p]
	Richard Monins Eaton, A. M. Feb. 27, 1758, obt. 1770.[q]
John Monins, esq.	*John Tucker*, A. M. March 24, 1770, obt. Dec. 12, 1776.[r]
George Gipps, esq. hac vice.	*Robert Philips*, A. M. Feb. 20, 1777, resigned 1784.[s]
	George Gipps, A. B. July 1784, the present rector.

[m] See Reg. Roff. p. 1035.

[n] Likewise vicar of Alkham, and dying in 1750 was buried there.

[o] He was, as well as his successor, rector of Charlton by Dover.

[p] Second master of the king's school in Canterbury, and vicar of Sheldwich.

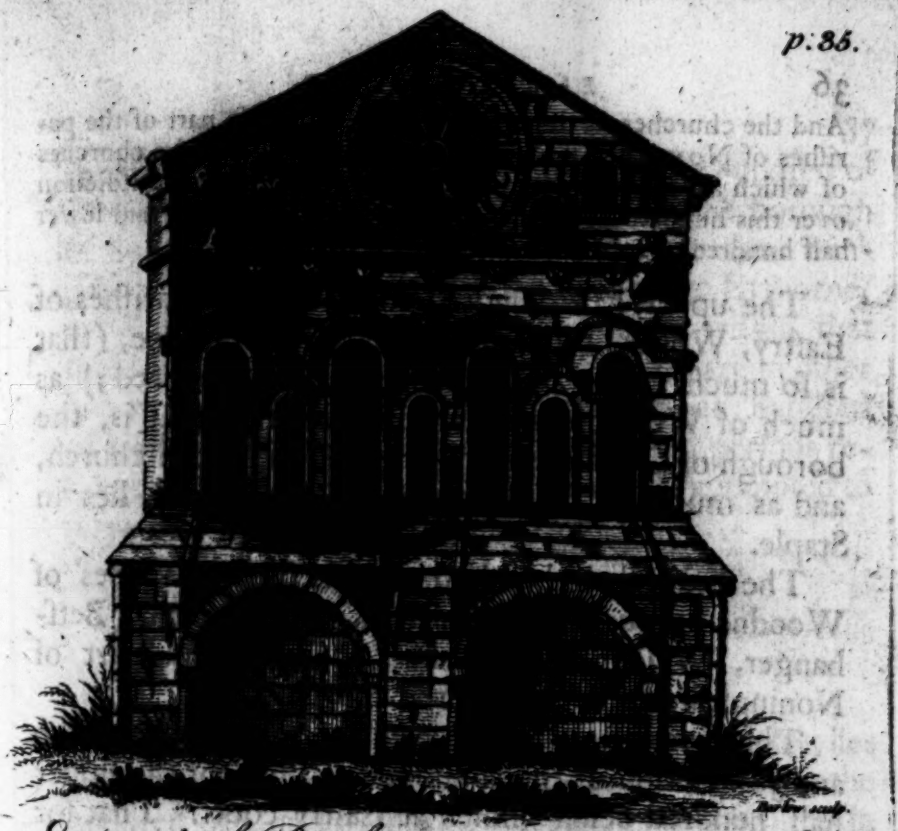
[q] Also rector of Charlton.

[r] The same as was rector here before. See his several preferments under Thanington, Milton near Canterbury, and Sheldwich.

Mr. Tucker was *a most worthy character*; his benevolent disposition and goodness of heart, the honesty of which was open and undisguised throughout life, gained him the universal love and esteem of every one, and will ever make his loss regretted by his friends, and such indeed were all who knew him.

[s] Afterwards vicar of Bekesborne, and curate of Walmer.

THE



East end of Barfriston alias Barson Church

THE HUNDRED OF EASTRY

LIES the next weſtward to that of Bewſborough laſt-deſcribed. In the record of Domeſday it is almoſt throughout it ſaid to lie within the left or lath of the ſame name.

THIS HUNDRED CONTAINS WITHIN ITS BOUNDS THE PARISHES OF

1. HAM.
2. BETSHANGER.
3. WALDERSHARE.
4. EYTHORNE, *in part.*
5. BARFRISTON, *alias* BARSON.
6. TILMANSTONE.
7. CHILLENDEN.
8. KNOLTON.
9. EASTRY, *in part.*
10. WORTH, *alias* WORD.
11. WOODNESBOROUGH, *in part.* And
12. DENTON.[u]

[u] The church of Denton is in this hundred, a part of the parish is in that of Kinghamford, under which, though wrongly placed, a deſcription of this pariſh may be found, to which the reader is referred, vol. ix. p. 358.

And the churches of thoſe pariſhes, and likewiſe part of the pariſhes of NONINGTON, WOOTTON, and STAPLE, the churches of which are in other hundreds. *Two conſtables* have juriſdiction over this hundred, which is divided into the upper and lower half hundred of it.

The upper half hundred conſiſts of the pariſhes of Eaſtry, Worth, Tilmanſtone, Upper Eythorne, (that is ſo much of the pariſh as lies in this hundred;) as much of Wootton as lies in this hundred, that is, the borough of Gedding, not including Wootton church, and as much of the borough of Barnſole as lies in Staple.

The lower half hundred conſiſts of the pariſhes of Woodneſborough, Chillenden, Knolton, Ham, Betſhanger, Walderſhare, Barſon, Denton, and part of Nonington, not including the church.

This arrangement is according to the nomination and juriſdiction of the conſtables. That for the upper half hundred being choſen at Eaſtry-court. That for the lower half hundred at the court of quarter ſeſſions.

At Eaſtry-court are likewiſe choſen borſholders for Eaſtry-ſtreet borough; the borough of Felderland in Worth, which comprehends Statenborough, and ſome adjoining lands in Eaſtry; the borough of Worth-ſtreet comprehending the remainder of the pariſh, excepting the borough of Hackling; the borough of Barnſole, in Staple; the borough of Craythorne, in Tilmanſtone, comprehending the lower ſtreet there; Barville, &c. and the borough of Gedding, in Wootton; the borough of Southcourt, comprehending the remaining part of Tilmanſtone, the borſholder for which is choſen at the manor of Southcourt; all which are in the upper half hundred of Eaſtry.

Within the ſeveral pariſhes likewiſe within this hundred, the following borſholders are choſen for the diſtricts in them, which belong to other hundreds, viz. one at Adiſham-court for the borough of Hardenden, *alias* Hernden, comprehending Selſtone, being the remaining

maining part of Eaſtry, reputed to be in the hundred of Downhamford; one at the ſame court for the borough of South-Langdon, in Eythorne, within the ſame hundred; and one for the borough of Lower Eythorne, at Wingham-court, being reputed to be within that hundred. Notwithſtanding theſe boroughs are in other hundreds, yet the conſtable of the upper half hundred of Eaſtry uſes juriſdiction over them, and perſons reſiding in them have been indiſcriminately appointed to ſerve that office.

H A M.

THE pariſh of Ham, in the hundred of Eaſtry, lies the next to that of Northborne, deſcribed before in the hundred of Cornilo, north-weſtward. It is written in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Hama*, and in ſeveral records, *Kings Ham*. There was no borſholder choſen for this pariſh or Betſhanger, till within theſe few years, when one was appointed at the petty ſeſſions to act for both pariſhes jointly, which they have continued to do ever ſince. The conſtable for the lower half hundred of Eaſtry always acted in that capacity before.

THIS PARISH lies at the northern boundary of the uplands of Eaſt Kent, ſo far it is both pleaſant and healthy, having beautiful views of the adjoining open country, the town of Deal, and beyond, the Downs, and the reſt of the channel as far as the coaſt of France. The village, having the church adjoining to it, contains only four houſes. It is pleaſantly ſituated on high ground, the hill ſloping towards the north-eaſt. There are about five hundred acres of land in this pariſh; the ſoil of it is in general fertile, conſiſting partly of chalk and partly of a rich loamy earth. The grounds, which are moſtly arable, are open and unincloſed, at the extremity of which, towards the eaſt, is the high road to

Deal. Northward of the village, the ground falls towards Ham bridge, over the ſouth ſtream, which directs its courſe from hence towards Hackling, Worth chapel, and ſo on to Sandwich, through which town it runs into the river Stour. In this part of the pariſh the lands are marſhes and paſture, and the country becomes damp in a foggy unwholeſome air. About three quarters of a mile ſouthward from the village is the hamlet of Updowne. This pariſh is about a mile and an half from north to ſouth, and not much more than half a mile the other way. There is no fair.

THE MANOR OF HAM, at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, his half-brother, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

In Eſtrei hundred. Oſbern, ſon of Letard, holds of the biſhop, Hama. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate, with one villein, and two borderers, and two ſervants. In demeſne there is one carucate, with one villein, and two borderers, and two ſervants. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth fifty ſhillings, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now ſixty ſhillings. Three thanes held it of king Edward.

Four years after which the biſhop was diſgraced, and this, among the reſt of his eſtates, was confiſcated to the crown; and the king having put Dover caſtle under a new order of government, this manor was granted, among other lands, to Hugh de Port, for his aſſiſtance under John de Fienes, in the defence of it. Theſe lands together made up the barony of Port, and were held by barony, by the ſervice of performing ward there for the defence of it. In king Henry III.'s reign this manor was held by knight's ſervice of his deſcendant John de St. John,* by John Fitzbernard; ſoon

* See more of the St. John's, under Tunſtall.

after

after which, it appears to have been *ſeparated into moieties*, ONE OF WHICH was held by Henry de Sandwich, heir of Ralph Fitzbernard, in king Edward I.'s reign, in manner as above mentioned, as it was by Ralph de Sandwich afterwards; ſoon after which it paſſed into the family of Leyborne, in which it continued till Juliana, daughter of Thomas de Leyborne, uſually ſtiled the Infanta of Kent, died poſſeſſed of it in the 41ſt year of king Edward III. leaving no iſſue by either of her huſbands, when it eſcheated to the crown for want of heirs, among the reſt of her eſtates,[x] where this manor remained till king Richard II. granted it to Sir Simon de Burley, knight-banneret, warden of the cinque ports, and knight of the garter, but he being attainted in parliament in the 10th year of that reign, and afterwards beheaded, it became again veſted in the crown, and the king, in his 11th and 22d years, ſettled it on the priory of canons, *alias* Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordſhire, where it remained till the ſuppreſſion of that houſe, anno 30 Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, and was next year granted, with the ſcite of the priory and other eſtates and lands belonging to it, to Richard, biſhop ſuffragan of Dover, to hold for his life, or until he ſhould be promoted unto ſome eccleſiaſtical benefice of 100l. yearly value, which happened before the 36th year of that reign, in which this moiety of the manor was granted by the king to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite*, who alienated it in the 2d year of king Edward VI. to Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who becoming poſſeſſed of the other moiety in right of his wife Alice, daughter and coheir of Sir Thomas Fogge, enjoyed the whole of this manor, which his deſcendant paſſed away at the latter end of of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Edward Boys, eſq. of Betſhanger.

[x] Dugd. Bar. vol. ii. p. 14. See Leyborne, vol. iv. of this hiſtory, p. 498.

THE OTHER MOIETY *of this manor*, which in the 20th year of king Edward III. was held by Richard, ſon of John Fitzbernard, paſſed from him into the family of Criol, and Sir Nicholas de Cryell, or Keriell, died poſſeſſed of it in the 2d year of king Richard II. and from him it devolved at length by ſucceſſion to Sir Thomas Keriell, who was ſlain in the 38th year of king Henry VI. in aſſerting the cauſe of the houſe of York; on whoſe death, his two daughters became his coheirs, and on the diviſion of their inheritance, this moiety of the manor was allotted to Alice, married to John Fogge, eſq. of Repton, afterwards knighted, and he in her right became poſſeſſed of it, and by his will deviſed it to his ſon Sir Thomas Fogge, ſergeant-porter of Calais, both under king Henry VII and VIII. one of whoſe two daughters and coheirs Alice, upon the diviſion of their inheritance, firſt carried it to her huſband Edward Scott, eſq. of the Moat, in Suſſex, and afterwards to her ſecond huſband Sir Robert Oxenbridge, who having purchaſed the other moiety of this manor of Sir Thomas Moyle became entitled to the whole of it. The family of Oxenbridge was ſeated near Winchelſea, in Suſſex; in the church of which, Camden ſays, there were the effigies on tombs of three knights templars lying croſs-legged, one of which, he ſuppoſes, was for one of the family of Oxenbridge. His deſcendant paſſed away this manor as above-mentioned, at the latter end of queen Elizabeth's reign, to Edward Boys, eſq. of Betſhanger, whoſe deſcendant, Edward Grotius Boys, dying *ſ. p.* in 1706, gave it by will to his kinſman, Thomas Brett, LL. D. rector of this pariſh, being the ſon of Thomas Brett, gent. of Wye, by Letitia, the only ſurviving ſiſter of Jeffray Boys, eſq. of Betſhanger, the father of Edward Grotius Boys, eſq. above-mentioned. He not long afterwards alienated it to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, whoſe ſon Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. of the ſame place, died poſſeſſed of it in 1733. After which it became, with

with his other eſtates, at length veſted in his three daughters and coheirs, and on a partition of them, anno 9 George II. this manor was wholly allotted, among others, to Anne, the eldeſt ſiſter, wife of John, viſcount St. John, which partition was confirmed by an act paſſed next year. After which it deſcended down to their grandſon George, viſcount Bolingbroke,[y] who in 1790 ſold it to Mr. Thomas Petman, of Eaſtry, and he is the preſent owner of it.

A court baron is held for this manor, which claims over ſome few lands of trifling extent in Chillenden.

UPDOWNE PLACE is a ſeat in this pariſh, ſituated in the hamlet of Updowne, in the north-weſt boundary of it, adjoining to Eaſtry. This ſeat, for beauty of ſituation, for healthineſs of country, and extent of proſpect, ſtands almoſt unrivalled, even in theſe parts, where pleaſantneſs and beauties of ſituation are entitled to conſtant admiration. The proſpect from it commands a delightful view over the adjacent country, the North Foreland, Ramſgate, the town of Deal, the Downs, and the adjoining channel.

The eſtate formerly belonged to Mr. Rich. Thompſon, of Walderſhare, who alienated it to Capt. Thomas Fagg, of Dover, who firſt fitted it up as a gentleman's reſidence. He died in 1748, and was buried in this church. After whoſe death it was ſold, according to the direction of his will, to Sir George Oxenden, bart. of Dean, and he conveyed it to his ſon Henry Oxenden, eſq. who, as his father had before, reſided here occaſionally, and made ſome improvements to it; and afterwards paſſed it away to Matthew Collett, eſq. who laid out much money in the further beautifying of it, making ſeveral plantations round it, and purchaſing an adjoining farm, which he added to the grounds of it. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1777, and was buried in the

[y] See a full account of this family, vol. 1. of this hiſtory, under Beckenham.

nave

nave of this church, after which his widow became entitled to it, and reſided here, during which time ſhe purchaſed of Sir Edward Dering, bart. another ſmall farm, part of the Furneſe eſtate, adjoining to the former in this hamlet; but ſhe alienated the whole of her eſtate here in 1778, to John Minet Fector, eſq. of Dover, banker and merchant, who in 1786 enlarged his property here by the purchaſe of an eſtate, called Updowne farm, in this hamlet; ſince which he has added conſiderably to the ſize and improvements of this ſeat, and has imparked the lands round it, and he is now the poſſeſſor of it, and reſides here occaſionally.[z]

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about four, caſually two.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. George, is but a ſmall mean building It conſiſts of a nave and chancel, having a ſmall wooden pointed turret at the weſt end, in which is one bell. In the chancel are ſeveral memorials for the Bunces, of this pariſh. In the nave, a memorial for Thomas Fagg, eſq obt. 1748, æt. 65. Alſo for Lydia his daughter, obt. 1737, æt. two months. She was murdered by her maid, who was hanged for the fact. A memorial for Matthew Collet, eſq. of Updowne-place, obt. 1777.

The church of Ham was granted by archbiſhop Baldwin, about the latter end of king Henry II.'s reign, at the petition and preſentation of Sir William de Norfolk, lord of the ſoil, to the prior and convent of Ledes, to hold to them in pure and perpetual alms. After which, archbiſhop Edmund, in 1235, granted to them, in the name of a perpetual benefice, forty ſhillings yearly from this church. At the time of the diſſolution of the priory there ſeems to have been only a pen-

[z] See more of the Fectors, under Eythorne.

ſion

ſion of twenty ſhillings yearly paid by this church to it, which penſion was granted by the king, in his 33d year, among other premiſes, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, where it now continues.

With the priory, this church continued till the diſſolution of it in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. ſince which the advowſon of this rectory has continued in the crown, the king being at this time patron of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 5l. 6s, 5½d. and the yearly tenths at 10s. 7½d. In 1588 here were communicants twenty nine, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1640 only twenty communicants, and it was of the ſame value. It is now computed to be of the yearly value of ſixty pounds. There is ſome glebe land, but no parſonage-houſe.

It ſeems not improper to remark here, that the value of church livings in the two diviſions of Eaſt and Weſt Kent are differently eſtimated by the reſpective courts of quarter ſeſſions, viz. In Eaſt Kent, the court, in all valuations of church livings, as to parochial and other aſſeſſments, never allows the ſtipend of the curate as a repriſe or out going, to be deducted in favour of the incumbent; whereas in Weſt Kent, the court, on the contrary, always deducts it in his favour, and allows it to him as a repriſe out of the yearly value of his living.

CHURCH OF HAM.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The King	*James Burvill*, clerk, Auguſt 8, 1661, obt. 1678.
	John Plymley, A. B. June 17, 1678. obt. 1734.[a]

[a] He was in 1729 ſuppoſed to be dead, and the archdeacon's court put the rectory under ſequeſtration accordingly; but he was then at Wolverhampton, and enjoyed this rectory ſome years afterwards.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The King.....	*Nicholas Carter*, S. T. P. Oct. 29. 1734, obt. October 23, 1774.[b]
	Wheler Bunce, A. M. Nov. 11, 1774, the preſent rector.[c]

[b] In 1755 he had a diſpenſation to hold the rectory of Woodchurch with this of Ham, and was likewiſe curate of Deal chapel.

[c] And vicar of St. Clement's, Sandwich, by diſpenſation.

BETSHANGER,

WRITTEN in antient records, *Betteſhangre*, lies the next pariſh ſouthward from Ham.

BETSHANGER is a pleaſant and healthy ſituation. It is very ſmall, containing about 260 acres of land, the ſoil of which is much the ſame as that of the neighbouring pariſhes, but much inclining to chalk. There are only three houſes in the pariſh. The court-lodge, or manſion of Betſhanger, ſituated in the bottom of a valley, having the church near it, the farm-houſe of the Betſhanger eſtate, and a farm-houſe in the northern part of the pariſh, formerly belonging to the Napletons, but now to John Minet Fector, eſq. The road from Canterbury to Deal runs along the north-eaſt ſide of it, at a ſmall diſtance from the manſion, round which the hills riſe, which are arable, moſtly open, and unincloſed.

THE MANOR OF NORTHBORNE claims paramount over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is THE MANOR OF GREAT BETSHANGER, ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the adjoining one of *Little Betſhanger*, in the pariſh of Northborne. This manor was among thoſe lands which were aſſigned to Hugh de Port, for his aſſiſtance under John de Fienes in the defence of Dover caſtle; and together made up the barony of Port, being held by barony of the above caſtle, by the ſervice

vice of performing ward there for that purpoſe. It was held of his deſcendants, the St. Johns, by knight's ſervice, by a family named De Marinis, or Marney; one of whom, John de Marinis, or Marney, obtained a charter of *free-warren* for his demeſne lands within this manor in the 1ſt year of king Edward III. after which it did not continue long in this name, for John de Tenacre, or Tancre, ſoon afterwards appears to have become poſſeſſed of it, and he ſold it before the 20th year of king Edward III. to John de Soles. How long it continued in his deſcendants I have not found, but in the reign of king Henry IV. it was become the property of Rutter, from which name it paſſed about the beginning of king Edward IV.'s reign, into that of Litchfield, in which it continued ſome time. Philipott ſays, their arms were in his time in the windows of Dane-court, in Tilmanſtone, viz. *Bendee of ſix pieces, azure, and ermine.* Roger Lychfeld died in the 4th year of king Henry VIII. after which it came by the entail in his will at length to his three daughters; and on the diviſion of their inheritance this manor was allotted to Alyce the eldeſt, who entitled her huſband, Thomas Cocks, eſq. cuſtomer of Sandwich, to the poſſeſſion of it, and he at the latter end of that reign alienated it to John Boys, afterwards knighted, and of St. Gregory's, in Canterbury, who dying *ſ. p.* in 1612, deviſed this manor to Edward Boys, eſq. his nephew, one of the ſons of his brother Vincent Boys, of Bekeſborne, who reſided in this manſion, (which he moſt probably rebuilt, the arms of Boys with the quarterings being over the mantle-piece in the hall, carved in ſtone) for near fifty years, and was buried in 1649 in this church. His ſon John Boys, eſq. poſſeſſed this manor, and was a member of that long parliament, which began in 1640, in which he zealouſly ſided with thoſe who were enemies to the king and the eſtabliſhed church. He died in 1678, and was buried here, having been thrice married;

married; by his firſt wife he had Edward, John, and other children; and by his ſecond he had Letitia, married to Thomas Brett, gent. of Wye; Jefferay, of whom hereafter; Thomas, rector of Betſhanger, and maſter of Catherine-hall, Cambridge; and two more daughters. His two ſons by his firſt wife Edward and John, afterwards ſucceeded to this manor, but both dying *ſ. p.* the latter in 1698 left this eſtate by will to his eldeſt half-brother, Jefferay Boys, eſq. of Canterbury, a bencher of Grays-inn, whoſe only ſon Edward Grotius Boys, eſq. of Canterbury, died poſſeſſed of it in 1706, and was buried with his anceſtors in this church.[d] This branch of the family of Boys bore for their arms, *Or, a griffin ſegreant, ſable, within a bordure, gules.* Edward Grotius Boys dying *ſ. p.* he by will gave this manor to his kinſman, the Rev. Thomas Brett, rector of this pariſh, the ſon of Thomas Brett, gent. of Wye, by Letitia, his father's eldeſt ſurviving ſiſter, and he about the year 1713 alienated it to Salmon Morrice, eſq. a captain of the royal navy, and afterwards promoted in 1733 to the rank of admiral. He almoſt rebuilt this ſeat, in which he afterwards reſided till his death in 1740. He was the ſon of Captain Morrice, of the royal navy, and a younger ſon of the family of that name, of Werrington, in Devonſhire. At the time of his death he was vice-admiral of the white. He lies buried under an elegant marble monument, in a ſmall building adjoining to the church, with his wife Elizabeth, daughter of William Wright, eſq. a commiſſioner of the navy, by whom he had two ſons and four daughters. The ſons were, Wryght Morrice, eſq. who married Sarah, daughter of Thomas Peke, eſq. who died in 1732, in his father's life-time, *ſ. p.* and William, who became

[d] See an account of the branch of this family ſettled at Fredville, vol. xi. of this hiſtory, p. 258. and of Sir John Boys, of St. Gregory's, under Bleane, vol. viii. p. 528.

his

his father's heir, was ſettled by his father at Betſhanger, and afterwards reſided at Canterbury. He died in 1758, having married Mary, eldeſt daughter of Robert Chadwick, eſq. of Northfleet, a captain in the royal navy, who is ſtill living, by whom he had four ſons. William, a lieutenant-colonel of dragoons, who poſſeſſed the manor of Betſhanger, &c. on his father's death, and died unmarried at Putney in 1787, and was buried at Betſhanger; Robert, who died an infant. The Rev. James Morrice, clerk, vicar of Flower, in Northamptonſhire, who became his brother's heir, and is now poſſeſſed of the manor and ſeat of Betſhanger, and is rector of this pariſh. He married Maria, ſecond daughter of Adrian Ducarel, merchant, of London, (brother of the late Andrew Coltee Ducarel, LL. D. of Doctors-Commons) by whom he has iſſue two ſons, Frederick-Edward and Andrew-Ducarel, and three daughters, Charlotte-Elizabeth, Mary-Margaret, and Theodoſia-Frances. The fourth ſon, Thomas, was bred to the navy, of which he was a lieutenant, and having retired from that ſervice, now reſides in Monmouthſhire. The arms of Morrice are *Gules, a lion rampant, regardant, or.* There is no court held for this manor, and indeed at this time, it has only the reputation of being one.

There are no *parochial charities.* The poor conſtantly relieved are about two, caſually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of a nave and chancel, both which are kept uncommonly neat. Over the ſouth door is a circular arch with a zig-zag moulding. Under it the figure of our Saviour. This ſeems much older than the church, which ſhews no ſigns of antiquity. There is a ſmall wooden turret at the weſt end, in which are three bells. In the eaſt window of the

the chancel are theſe ſhields of arms, *Sable, on a chevron, between three ſtags, attired, argent, a mullet of the firſt*, for *Cocks*.—*Chequy, or, and azure, a feſs, gules, all within a bordure of the laſt*, for *Clifford*. In this church are buried many of the family of Boys, formerly poſſeſſors of the manor and reſidents in this pariſh, whoſe monuments and grave-ſtones are ſtill remaining in it.

Within a covered building, connected with the church, erected for the purpoſe, is an elegant marble monument, made by Scheemaker, with the arms of Morrice and Wright, erected to the memory of admiral Salmon Morrice, eſq. who died in 1740; and of Elizabeth his wife, daughter of William Wright, eſq. a commiſſioner of the navy, obt. 1733. Beſides the above, there is in this church a mural monument for John James, A. M. rector of this pariſh and Deal, obt. 1775.

This church, which is a rectory, has always been appendant to the manor, and continues ſo at this time, the Rev James Morrice, owner of Betſhanger manor, being the preſent patron and rector of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 14s. It is now a diſcharged living, and is of about the clear yearly value of ſixty pounds.

In 1588, here were thirty communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds. In 1640, here were twenty communicants, and it was valued at ſixty pounds.

It has no parſonage-houſe or barn, nor any other glebe but the church-yard, which is very ſmall, though it appears by the king's books, taken anno 26 king Henry VIII. that there were then ſeven acres of arable glebe belonging to it.

CHURCH OF BETSHANGER.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
Family of Boys.	*John Boys*, A. M. September 30, 1597, obt. 1625.[c]
	John Sacket, A. M. March 22, 1625, resigned 1628.[f]
	Moses Capel, A. M. August 13, 1628, resigned 1644.
	Nicholas Billingsley, A. M. Nov. 23, 1644, resigned July 4, 1651.
	Robert Scudder, 1651, ob. 1660.
	John Dod, A. M. Nov. 9, 1661, ejected 1662.[g]
	Thomas Brett, 1662, obt. 1680.[h]
	Thomas Boys, A. M. Sept. 27, 1680, obt Dec. 1702.[i]
	Thomas Brett, LL. D. April, 1703, deprived Jan. 1716.[k]
Family of Morrice.	*Edward Lloyd*, A. M. inducted July 17, 1716, obt. April 11, 1741.[l]
	James Lavaure, A. M. May, 1741, obt. Nov. 1743.
	John James, A. B. Dec. 1743, obt. Nov. 27, 1775.[m]
	John Kenrick, A. M. April 5, 1776, obt. April 8, 1793.[n]
	James Morrice, Sept. 1793, the present rector.[o]

[e] Also rector of Great Mongeham, by dispensation, and dean of Canterbury.

[f] He resigned this rectory for Great Mongeham.

[g] He was ejected by the Bartholomew act. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 286.

[h] Likewise curate of Sutton.

[i] Master of Catherine-hall, in Cambridge, and curate of Sutton by Dover. He lies buried in this church.

[k] Likewise rector of Rucking, of which as well as this rectory he was deprived.

[l] Likewise rector of Ripple, and curate of Walmer.

[m] Likewise rector of Deal, and lies buried in this church.

[n] And rector of Ripple by dispensation.

[o] Patron of this rectory; collated by the archbishop on his own petition.

WALDERSHARE

IS the next pariſh ſouthward from Betſhanger laſt-deſcribed, being written in the book of Domeſday, *Walwareſere*, and in ſome other antient records, both *Walworthſhire*, and *Walwareſhare*, taking its name moſt probably from the *wolds*, or open downs, among which it is ſituated. A borſholder is appointed for this pariſh, including the diſtrict of Apulton, at the court leet of Walderſhare manor.

THIS PARISH is ſituated in a healthy country, among the high hills near the eaſtern boundary of the county, next the ſea, from which it is diſtant about five miles, and near as many from Dover. It lies about a mile and an half northward of the great London road, and extends about two miles from north to ſouth, but it is very narrow acroſs the other way. It contains in the whole about 1000 acres of land, the rents of which are about 600l. per annum. The whole pariſh belongs to the earl of Guildford, excepting Southwood and Heaſleden down; London cloſe, part of Linacre court, and Appleton. There are eight houſes in it, beſides one in the diſtrict of Appleton, which is entirely ſeparated from the reſt of it by the pariſhes of Norborne and Weſt Langdon intervening, as has been already noticed. In the ſouthern part of it is Walderſhare park, well cloathed with trees, having the houſe in the vale nearly in the centre, and the belvidere at the ſouth-weſt corner, on high ground, with a beautiful proſpect from it, the whole of it ſtands much in need of modern taſte and improvements. The church is ſituated near the middle of the eaſtern ſide of the pariſh. At the northern boundary is Malmains farm, (the antient manſion of that family in this pariſh, though now only a mean farm-houſe, belonging to the earl of Guildford) and an open

open unincloſed down, called *Maimage down*, corruptly for Malmains down. The country here has much the ſame face and ſoil as thoſe of the neighbouring pariſhes, a wild and mountainous aſpect, and a poor chalky ſoil. There is a fair held here on Whit-Tueſday yearly, for toys and pedlary.

WALDERSHARE, at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, of whom it was held by Ralph de Curbeſpine; accordingly it is thus entered in that record, under the general title of the biſhop's lands:

In Eſtrei hundred. Ralph de Curbeſpine holds of the biſhop two ſulings in Walwareſere. The arable land is .... In demeſne there is one carucate and an half, and fourteen villeins, with two carucates and an half. Of this land, Robert has half a ſuling, and one carucate there. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſeven pounds and ten ſhillings, and afterwards fifty ſhillings, now ſeven pounds. Wluuard held it of king Edward.

Four years afterwards the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown; ſoon after which, upon the king's new arrangement of Dover caſtle, this manor, among other lands, was aſſigned to Gilbert Magminot, for his aſſiſtance in the defence of it, and together made up the barony of Magminot, being held by barony of Dover caſtle, by the ſervice of performing ward there from time to time.

Of the Magminots, and their deſcendants the Sayes, the chief lords of the ſeignory, this manor was again held by the family of Malmaines, of eminent account in theſe parts, who were poſſeſſed of manors called after them, in Alkham, Pluckley, and Stoke; their reſidence in this pariſh likewiſe being called by their name. John de Malmalnes is recorded in the Battle-

abbey roll, as having accompanied the Conqueror to England, and to have been preſent at the battle of Haſtings, being ſtandard-bearer to the Norman footmen. From him deſcended the ſeveral branches of this family ſeated in different parts of this county, who were many of them men eminent for the offices of truſt and honour, which they at different times held. They bore for their arms, *Ermine, on a chief, gules, three right hands couped, argent*; which ſhield is carved in ſtone in ſeveral places on the roof of the cloyſters of Canterbury cathedral. Several of this family lie buried in the Grey Friars church, in London. From the permanency of them here, not only their manſion in this pariſh acquired the name of Malmaines,[p] but the manor itſelf became ſtiled in records, WALDERSHARE, alias MALMAINES.

From John de Malmaines above-mentioned, who firſt held this manor in the reign of the Conqueror, it deſcended down to Henry Malmaines, eſq. of Walderſhare, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 46th year of king Edward III. leaving an only daughter and heir Alice, but it ſeems ſhe inherited only a part of this manor and eſtate, which ſhe carried in marriage to Henry Holland, of Solton, near Dover, and he died poſſeſſed of her intereſt in it, in the 19th year of king Richard II. leaving Jane his daughter and heir, married to Thomas Goldwell, of Godington, in Great Chart, who entitled her huſband to it, and from him it deſcended down to his grandſon of the ſame name, who, about the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, alienated his part of it to John Monins, eſq. who had before become poſſeſſed of the other part of this manor, by his marriage with the daughter and heir of Colby, who inherited this eſtate in right of his wife, daughter and heir of Thomas, ſon of John Malmaines,

[p] See before p. 50.

of

of Stoke, who was related to Henry Malmaines before-mentioned, on whoſe death in 46 Edward III. it deſcended to him, ſo that he became then poſſeſſed of the whole of this manor.

John Monins, or *Monyn*, as the name was ſometimes ſpelt in antient deeds, was deſcended from Sir Simon de Monyn, of the caſtle of Mayon, in Normandy, who attended William the Conqueror in his expedition into England, and bore for his arms, *Gules, three creſcents, or*, the coat-armour of his deſcendant at this time. John Monins, eſq. afterwards reſided at Walderſhare, where he built a new manſion, about a mile ſouth-eaſtward from the antient houſe of Malmaines, in which he afterwards reſided, as did his deſcendants down to Sir William Monins, of Walderſhare, who was created a baronet in 1611. He died in 1643, and was ſucceeded in title and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Sir Edward Monins, bart. of Walderſhare, who ſerved the office of ſheriff in the 21ſt year of king Charles I. and died poſſeſſed of this manor and eſtate in 1663, leaving five daughters his coheirs. On his death, this manor and ſeat devolved on his two eldeſt daughters and coheirs, Suſan, married to Peregrine Bertie, ſecond ſon of Montague, earl of Lindſey; and Jane to John, ſon and heir of Sir Norton Knatchbull, bart. the former of whom left two daughters and coheirs, Mary, married firſt to Anthony Henley, eſq. of the Grange, in Hampſhire, father of the lord chancellor, earl of Northington; and ſecondly, to Henry Bertie, third ſon of James, earl of Abingdon; and Bridget to John, lord Powlet, afterwards created earl Powlet. On the death of Suſan, the eldeſt daughter and coheir above-mentioned, late wife of Peregrine Bertie, deceaſed, who ſeems at her death to have been poſſeſſed of the whole of this manor and eſtate, it became veſted in her heirs and truſtees, for the uſe of her two daughters and coheirs, and they, in the reign of king William and queen Mary, joined in the ſale of it

to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, who rebuilt this ſeat, after a deſign, as it is ſaid, of Inigo Jones, and incloſed a park round it, which he planted in an elegant manner with avenues, according to the taſte of that time.

Sir Henry Furneſe was the eldeſt ſon of Henry Furneſe, of Sandwich. His next brother, George Furneſe, was in the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, whoſe ſon Henry Furneſe was of Gunnerſbury houſe. He died in 1712, leaving by his firſt wife Anne, daughter of Robert Brough, eſq. one ſon Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. His ſecond wife was Matilda, widow of Anthony Balam, eſq. by whom he had a daughter Matilda, married to Richard Edgcumbe, afterwards created lord Edgcumbe.

Sir Henry Furneſe, the eldeſt ſon, became a capital merchant, and by his induſtry and abilities roſe to eminence, wealth, and honours. Being always active, and zealous in ſupport of the Revolution, he was favourably diſtinguiſhed by king William, and the Whigs in general, and the miniſtry patronizing him, it gave him weight and conſequence, and ſerved to enable him in the various branches of trade which he carried on, the more ſpeedily to acquire thoſe riches which he afterwards accumulated. He ſerved the office of ſheriff of London in 1701, and was in 1707 created a baronet. At his death he bequeathed a handſome legacy for charitable uſes to the ſeveral pariſhes in Sandwich, as may be further ſeen in the deſcription of that town. He bore for his arms, *Argent, a talbot hound, ſeiant, within a bordure, ſable.*

Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. his ſon, reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of this manor and ſeat in 1733, being at that time knight of the ſhire for this county. He had been three times married, firſt to Anne, daughter of Anthony Balam, eſq. by whom he had a daughter Anne, who married the hon. John St. John, ſecond but at length only ſurviving ſon of Henry, viſcount St.

St. John, and after his death lord viſcount St. John; Sir Robert married ſecondly, the hon. Arabella Watſon, one of the daughters of Lewis, lord, afterwards earl of Rockingham, by whom he had Henry, his ſucceſſor in title and eſtates; and Catherine, afterwards married to Lewis, earl of Rockingham; laſtly, he married lady Anne Shirley, daughter of Robert Shirley, earl Ferrers, by whom he left an only ſurviving daughter Selina, married to Edward Dering, afterwards Sir Edward Dering, bart. Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. ſurvived his father but a ſhort time, dying abroad in 1735, under age, and unmarried, and this, among the reſt of his eſtates, by virtue of the limitations in his grandfather's will, became veſted in his three ſiſters, as the daughters and coheirs of his father Sir Robert Furneſe, in equal ſhares and proportions, in coparcenary in tail general. After which, by a decree of the court of chancery, at the inſtance of the parties, anno 9 king George II. a writ of partition was agreed to, which was confirmed by an act paſſed ſpecially for this purpoſe next year, by which this manor and ſeat, with Malmaines and other premiſes in this pariſh, were allotted to Catherine, wife of Lewis, earl of Rockingham, who died *ſ. p.* in 1745, leaving her ſurviving, who then became poſſeſſed of this eſtate again in her own right. She afterwards married Francis, earl of Guildford, by whom ſhe had no iſſue, and dying in 1766, deviſed it, among the reſt of her eſtates, to her ſurviving huſband, who died in 1790, and was buried at Wroxton, in Oxfordſhire, beſide the counteſs his late wife. He was the only ſurviving ſon of Francis, lord Guildford, and by the death of William, lord North and Grey, ſucceeded as his heir to the former of thoſe titles, the latter becoming extinct, bearing the title of Lord North and Guildford; and on April 8, 1752, he was further advanced to the title of Earl of Guildford, in Surry. He married firſt Lucy, daughter of George, earl of Halifax, by whom

he had Frederick, who became his heir; his ſecond wife was Elizabeth, relict of George, viſcount Lewiſham, by whom he had two daughters, whom he ſurvived, one of whom, Louiſa, married to John Peyto, lord Willoughby de Broke; and a ſon Brownlow, now lord biſhop of Wincheſter, who married Miſs Baniſter. He married thirdly, Katherine, Counteſs of Rockingham, as above mentioned, who died *ſ. p.* Upon the earl of Guildford's death in 1790, in his 87th year, he was ſucceeded in titles and eſtate by his eldeſt ſon Frederick, lord North, and knight of the garter, who became (the ſecond) earl of Guildford, a nobleman well known as having continued the prime miniſter of this country during the late unhappy American war. He died in 1792, in London, being at that time lord-warden of the cinque ports and conſtable of Dover caſtle, lord lieutenant and cuſtos rotulorum of Somerſetſhire, chancellor of the univerſity of Oxford, recorder of Glouceſter and Taunton, &c. He was buried in the family vault at Wroxton; the whole univerſity attending the funeral proceſſion with great ſolemnity as it paſſed through Oxford. His Lordſhip married Anne, daughter of George Speke, eſq. of Dillington, in Somerſetſhire, by whom he left three ſons and three daughters; the former were, George-Auguſtus, Frederick, and Francis; the latter were Caroline, the eldeſt, married to Sylveſter Douglas, eſq. and Anne and Charlotte who are unmarried. The eldeſt ſon, George-Auguſtus, ſucceeded him in title, and in this eſtate and ſeat of Walderſhare, being the preſent right hon. the earl of Guildford, who firſt married Miſs Hobart, daughter of the earl of Buckinghamſhire. She died in 1794, leaving only an infant daughter Maria.—He married ſecondly, in 1796, the daughter of Mr. Thomas Coutts, banker, of London, by whom he has two daughters.

In the houſe of Walderſhare was a portrait of Sir Robert Furneſe, by Carlo Maretti, painted at Rome,

and

and there is now a portrait of him there, marked F. T. his hand reſting on a book, intitled *Monumenta Romana*. There are there likewiſe two family pictures by Sir Godfrey Kneller; the one of Sir Robert Furneſe with his firſt wife and their daughter; the other of Sir Robert and his ſecond wife, with their ſon Henry and daughter Catherine.[q]

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor of Walderſhare.

The earl of Guildford bears for his arms, *Azure, a lion paſſant, or, between three fleurs de lis, argent.* For his ſupporters, *Two dragons, ſable, ſcaled, ducally gorged and chained, or*; and for his creſt, *on a wreath of its colours—A dragon's head eraſed, ſable, ſcaled, ducally gorged and chained, or.* Motto, *La vertue eſt la ſeule nobleſſe.*

APULTON is a diſtrict eſteemed to be within this pariſh, though ſeparated from the reſt of it by a part of the pariſhes of Norborne and Weſt Langdon intervening. It is ſituated northward from the other part of Walderſhare, and appears by the ſurvey of Domeſday to have been at that time part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

The ſame Ralph (de Curbeſpine) holds of the biſhop, Apletone. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there are two caruecates, with ſix borderers. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth one hundred ſhillings, and afterwards ten ſhillings, now forty ſhillings. Aſcored held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of the above ſurvey, the biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced, and all his poſſeſſions were confiſcated to the crown; ſoon after which, both theſe manors were granted by the king to Gil-

[q] See more particulars of the Furneſe family, in Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, p. 484.

bert

bert Magminot, for his aſſiſtance in the defence of Dover caſtle, being held by the ſervice of ward to it, and with other lands made up the barony of Magminot. Of the family of Magminot and their heirs, theſe manors were again held by the eminent family of Malmains, who continued in the poſſeſſion of them, down to Henry Malmains who joining with Simon, earl of Leiceſter, in rebellion againſt king Henry III. would have forfeited all his lands, had not the abbot of the adjoining monaſtery of Langdon interceded for him and gained his pardon; for which ſervice his deſcendant, Sir John Malmains, through gratitude, gave the two manors of Apleton and Southwold, by his will, after the death of Lora his wife, who held them in dower, to the above-mentioned monaſtery,[r] and they both continued in the abbot's poſſeſſion till the 1ſt year of king Richard III. when the abbot exchanged Southwood with Robert Monins, eſq. for other lands elſewhere; but Appleton was, on the ſuppreſſion of the abbey, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. ſurrendered into the hands of the crown, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery; and the king ſeized on Southwood, then in the poſſeſſion of Edward Monins, eſq. as part of them, and unjuſtly alienated from it, and afterwards granted both Apleton and Southwold, among other premiſes, in his 29th year, to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth exchanged Appleton again with the crown, but he retained Southwood, which has ever ſince continued part of the poſſeſſions of that ſee, and remains ſo at this time.

BUT THE MANOR OF APPLETON, or *Appulton*, as it is ſometimes written, was afterwards granted to Sir Edwin Sandys, of Northborne, in whoſe deſcendants it continued, till it was at length paſſed away to

[r] Philipott, p. 211. See pat. 6 Edward II. pars 2, m. 14. *Monaſterio de Langdon pro terris in Appleton.*

Wickenden;

Wickenden; and Robert Wickenden, gent. of Dover, died poſſeſſed of it in 1686, and by his will gave it to his ſon of the ſame name, whoſe deſcendant Mr. Nicholas Wickenden, of the ſame place, dying without iſſue about ſixty years ago, deviſed it to his ſervants, who ſold it to Mr. Samuel Billingſley, of London, whoſe widow marrying Richard Crickett, eſq. entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it, and he continues the preſent owner. There is not any court held for this manor.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly maintained are about ſix, caſually four.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of a body and chancel, having a wooden turret at the weſt end, in which hangs one bell. It is almoſt overgrown with ivy. There are two additional buildings on each ſide the chancel, each of which communicates with the church by a door broken through the walls of it. That on the north ſide has in it a moſt magnificent pyramidical monument, erected by Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. in memory of his father Sir Henry Furneſe. Four female figures, in white marble, as large as life, ſupport the baſe; on the four ſides of which are inſcriptions to the memories of Sir Robert his father, his ſiſter Matilda, his three wives, his ſon Henry, and his daughters Anne and Catherine, all buried here; the whole finely executed by Mr. Greene, of Camberwell. In the building, on the ſouth ſide, is a large altar-tomb, on which are the figures of a man and woman, made out of all proportion, and conſpicuouſly abſurd, and an inſcription to the memory of the honorable Suſan Bertie, fourth daughter and coheir of Sir Edw. Monins, bart. of Walderſhare, and wife to the hon. Peregrine Bertie. Over it are banners, pendants, &c.

In

In the chancel, againſt the ſouth wall, is a monument for Sir Edward Monins, and Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1602; alſo for Sir William Monins, bart. of Walderſhare, his ſon and heir, obt. 1642; and for his wife Jane, daughter of Roger Twyſden, eſq. of Roydon-hall, in Peckham, in Kent, obt. 1640, and two of their children. Near it are two grave-ſtones, pointing out the burying-places of Sir William Monins and his wife, lady Jane; and for Edward, eldeſt ſon of Sir Edward Monins, bart. obt. 1640. In the eaſt window are painted ſeveral female figures, which ſeem ſingularly indecent, at any rate very improper, for the place. In the body is a memorial for Laurence Wright, A. M. vicar of this pariſh and Elmſted, obt. 1707; arms, *A chevron, between three hatchets.* A memorial for Robert Greenall, A. M. late vicar of this pariſh and rector of Blackmanſtone, and curate of Nonington and Wimlingſwold, obt. 1770.

The church of Walderſhare was antiently appendant to the manor, and continued ſo, till one of the family of Malmaines gave it to the neighbouring abbey of Weſt Langdon, to which it was appropriated by archbiſhop Walter Reynolds, in the 16th year of Edward II.[a] In which ſtate it continued till the ſuppreſſion of that monaſtery, in the 27th year of king Henry VIII. when it came with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it, into the king's hands, whence this appropriation, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, was afterwards granted to the archbiſhop of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it continues at this time. The appropriation is demiſed on a beneficial leaſe. The Monins's were formerly leſſees of it, afterwards the Furneſes, and now the earl of Guildford.

In the time of king Edward III. there were of the endowment of this church, one meſſuage, one garden,

[a] Ratificatio ſuper appropr. dict Eccl. Monaſt. de Langedon, A. D. 1322, Regiſt. Reynolds, f. 138[a], Lamb. library.

and

and nine acres of arable. It is valued in the king's books at 5l. 8s. but is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly value of twenty-five pounds.

In 1588 here were thirty-three communicants. In 1640 here were the like number, and it was valued at thirty-eight pounds. Archbiſhop Juxon augmented this vicarage twenty pounds per annum, anno 14 king Charles II. There is no vicarage houſe, and only one acre of glebe land, adjoining to the church-yard; but by the king's books it appears there were formerly two acres.

CHURCH OF WALDERSHARE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*

VICARS.

Laurence Wright, A. M. March 23, 1684, obt. December 11, 1707.[t]

Stephen Hobday, A M. Jan. 10, 1708, reſigned 1729.[u]

John Arnold, A. B. June 1729, reſigned 1738.

Richard Edborough, A. B. Oct. 6, 1738, obt. Sept. 1739.

John Kirkby, Dec. 8, 1739, ob. May 21, 1754.[w]

Charles Saunders, LL. B. June 8, 1754, obt. 1755.

Robert Greenall, A. B. May 2, 1755, obt Dec. 17, 1770.[x]

Bladen Downing, A. B. Feb. 9, 1771, reſigned 1799.[y]

Stephen Long Jacob, A. M. 1799, the preſent vicar.[z]

t And vicar of Elmſted. He lies buried in this church.

u Likewiſe rector of Lower Hardres, and reſigned this vicarage on being collated to that of St. Dunſtan's, Canterbury; he died in 1743.

w He was ſoon afterwards by diſpenſation rector of Blackmanſtone, as was his ſucceſſor.

x He was collated at the ſame time to the rectory of Blackmanſtone, and in 1764 to the curacy of Nonington, with Wimlingſwold. He lies buried in this church.

y He was collated in 1777 to the rectory of Ivychurch, which he reſigned in 1789, on being preſented to the rectory of Bledon, in Somerſetſhire.

z Vicar of Beauxfield alias Whitfield.

EYTHORNE,

COMMONLY pronounced *Aythorne*, lies the next pariſh weſtward from Walderſhare, being written in the Saxon codicels, *Hegythe Thorne*, in later records *Eghethorne*, and now uſually Eythorne.

This pariſh, which is divided into the two diſtricts of Upper and Lower Eythorne, is accounted to lie in the hundred of Eaſtry, the conſtable of the upper half hundred of which exerciſes juriſdiction over it; notwithſtanding which, the former being the ſouthern part of this pariſh, within the borough of South Langdon, ſometimes called *Socage Langdon*, is reputed to lie in the upper half hundred of Downhamford, the borſholder for which is choſen at the court leet of the manor of Adiſham, within which manor it is; and the latter, or northern part is within the borough of Eythorne, and is reputed to be within the upper half hundred of Wingham.

This borough of Eythorne takes within its bounds lower Eythorne-ſtreet, comprehending the church, Elmton farm, and Eythorne-court manor and lands, the whole being within the hundred laſt mentioned; at the court of which a borſholder is appointed for it. Neither Elmington, uſually called Elmton, nor Street-end, were formerly included in this borough, both having been lately added to it, to ſerve particular purpoſes. The road between Pitfield, and Brincele, is the boundary of the demeſne lands of the manor of Eythorne-court, and of the lands it claims over, being properly the line which divides the two boroughs.

EYTHORNE lies in a hilly unincloſed country, the ſoil of which is chalk, much covered with flints, and pretty barren for the moſt part of it. It contains about 1244 acres of land. The ſouthern part, from its ſituation, is called Upper Eythorne, comprehending within it

it the borough of South Langdon, in which is a hamlet, called the Green. Another hamlet, called Upper Eythorne-ſtreet, comprehends the forſtal, among the houſes on it is one, which once belonged to a tolerable large farm, called Park End, now belonging to the earl of Guildford, the greateſt part of which has been long ſince taken into Walderſhare park. At a ſmall diſtance ſouthward from the above forſtal, is a ſmall ſeat pleaſantly ſituated, built in 1762 by Peter Fector, eſq. of Dover, who occaſionally reſides at it. Mr. Fector, who bears for his arms, *Vert, two doves in pale, argent, beaked and legged, gules, the upper one holding an olive branch, or,* is poſſeſſed of much landed property, diſperſed in different pariſhes in this part of the county, and, as has been already noticed in the deſcription of Dover, is a very conſiderable banker and merchant of that place; his mother was the daughter of Mr. Minet, who with his five brothers and three ſiſters, came over from France on the revocation of the edict of Nantes, in 1686, having ſacrificed their ſituation and property in that country, for their attachment to their religion. Mr. Fector married Mary, eldeſt daughter of John Minet, A. M. rector of Eythorne, deſcended of the ſame family, by whom he has three ſons and three daughters, John-Minet Fector, of Dover, banker and merchant, and of Updowne-place, in Ham, eſq. who married Anne Worthley Montagu, the only daughter of Sir Robert Laurie, bart. of Maxwells town, in Scotland, and M. P. for Dumfries. James-Peter, likewiſe of Dover, and in partnerſhip with his father and brother, as above-mentioned, who married Frances, daughter of Thomas Bateman Lane, eſq. of Dover, by whom he has iſſue, and William, who is unmarried. Alicia-Hughes, married to Charles Wellard, eſq. of Dover, Mary and Elizabeth, both unmarried. Mr. Fector has, by the ſeveral additions he has at different times made to this ſeat, rendered it a moſt commodious retreat from his mercantile buſineſs, and by

his

his late purchaſe of the Green farm, in this pariſh, has greatly added to his property round it. The houſe is beautifully ſituated, having a view over Walderſhare park, and a fine one beyond it over the adjoining channel, and the Bologne hill on the coaſt of France.

Further northward is the borough of Lower Eythorne, comprehending Eythorne-court, and Lower Eythorne-ſtreet, having the church and parſonage-houſe within it, the two ſmall hamlets of Wigmore, (formerly Jenkin) and Street End. At the northern boundary of the pariſh is Elmington, but lately accounted within this borough, and a farm called Brimſdale, belonging to Mr. Underdowne Harvey, the ſon of Thomas, late of Eythorne-court. Theſe Harveys of Eythorne-court, branched off from Richard Harvey, of Weſt Studdal, the original anceſtor, about two hundred years ſince, of the family of this name diſperſed over this part of Kent. The father of the above-mentioned Thomas Harvey firſt came to Eythorne-court as tenant in 1711, and his grandſon Philip Harvey ſtill remains ſo.

This pariſh is long and narrow, being more than two miles and a half from north to ſouth, and not more than three quarters of a mile the other way; at the ſouth extremity of it are ſeveral lines of a Roman entrenchment, as has been already mentioned under Shebbertſwell. There is a large barrow, or *tumulus*, about a quarter of a mile eaſtward from Eythorne-court wood, near the road leading to Walderſhare. A fair is held here on Midſummer day, for pedlary, &c.

A branch of the family of Merriweather, formerly reſided in this pariſh.

Cuthred, *king of Kent*, about the year 807, with the conſent of Cœnulph, king of Mercia, gave to Æthelnoth, his miniſter, three plough lands, in the place which was called *aet Heyghe Thorne*, for a competent ſum of money, that is, three thouſand pence, free

free from all ſecular ſervices, with the liberty of giving them during his life, and of leaving them after his death to whomever he would.[z]

After which, this eſtate appears to have come into the poſſeſſion of archbiſhop Wulfred, who in the year 824, gave it with the lands of Langdune, (moſt probably the borough of South Langdon, in this pariſh), in exchange for Bereham, to the monks of the priory of Chriſt-church. How long it remained with them, I have not found, in all likelihood it was wreſted from them, during the period of thoſe troubleſome times, before the Norman conqueſt; for not long afterwards it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of the family of Badleſmere, in which it continued till Bartholomew de Badleſmere in the 15th year of king Edward II. being attainted, this manor of Eythorne came into the hands of the crown, and it continued there till it was granted by king Edward III. to Sir John Bowdon, who in the 18th year of that reign, conveyed it to John de Goldſborough, after whoſe death it was paſſed away to Thomas Holben, and he in the 12th year of the next reign of king Richard II. alienated it to Robert Dane, who ſold the reverſion of it, to John Dygge, of Berham; after which this manor appears to have come into the poſſeſſion of Robert Webbe, who in the 4th year of king Henry VI. alienated it to John St. Clere, and he tranſmitted it by ſale to Sir Walter Hungerford, of Heytſbury, anceſtor to thoſe of Farley caſtle, whoſe arms were, *Sable, two bars, argent, in chief three plates.* He again ſold it about the latter end of the laſt-mentioned reign, to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth caſtle, comptroller and treaſurer of the houſehold, who in the 27th year of it, obtained the grant of a fair on the day of St. Peter *ad vincula* yearly, in this pariſh of Eythorne, and another ſoon afterwards for liberty to embattle, and impark, and for *free*

[z] *Saxonum Codicelli*, in the Surrenden library.

warren likewiſe, within this manor, with other liberties, and in his deſcendants the property of this manor continued down to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth caſtle, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the acts of the 1ſt and 8th years of queen Elizabeth. He in the 16th year of that reign, alienated it to Francis Santon, whoſe ſon in the 28th year of the ſame reign, ſold it to Sir William Rither, of London, during whoſe time, anno 42 Elizabeth, an aſſiſe was held to prove by verdict, between Forth and his wife, late wife of Santon, and Rither, alderman of London, to find if theſe lands were *gavelkind*, on a writ of dower; when there were many rolls of the archbiſhop produced to prove they were held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice, and a verdict was given accordingly for the plaintiffs. Sir William Rither gave it by will to Suſan, one of his daughters and coheirs, then the wife of Sir Thomas Cæſar, one of the barons of the exchequer, afterwards remarried to Mr. Thomas Philipot, ſecond ſon of Sir John Philipott, of Compton Waſcelin, in Hampſhire,[a] whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and at her death gave it to her only ſon by her ſecond huſband, Mr. Villiers Philipott, who at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, conveyed it by ſale to Mr. John Brett, of London. How it paſſed afterwards, I have not found, only that after ſome intermediate owners it came into the poſſeſſion of Richard Sherbrooke, eſq. of London, who owned it in the beginning of the preſent reign, and at his death deviſed it to his ſiſter, married to Mead, by whom ſhe left an only daughter, who marrying John Wilkes, eſq. entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it, and his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilkes, is at this time owner of this manor, now uſually called Eythorne-court. The houſe is very large and antient; it is built of ſtone; the walls are very thick and ſtrong; they are

[a] See an account of the Philipotts, in Philipott, p. 84. f. ibid. p. 57.

much

much covered with ivy, the ſtems of which are the ſtrongeſt I ever ſaw. In the windows are ſeveral ſhields of arms.

A court baron is held for this manor, which claims over the whole borough of Eythorne, excepting Elmington.

Elmington, uſually called *Elmton*, is a manor near the northern boundary of this pariſh, which has but lately been reputed within it, part of which at leaſt was at the time of the taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the poſſeſſion of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

The ſame Oſbert, (ſon of Letard) *holds of the biſhop, fifteen acres in Eſmetone, and there belongs to it one prebend. But theſe in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor were worth thirty ſhillings, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now thirty ſhillings. Sired held it of king Edward.*

The biſhop of Baieux was diſgraced four years after this, and his eſtates were all confiſcated to the crown.

The eminent family of Malmains appear afterwards to have held this manor, of whom it was again held in king Edward the IId 's reign, by Guido de Shillingheld, and after him by Peter Condie, or Cundie, of Sandwich, deſcended from thoſe of that name, ſeated at Condies-hall, in Whitſtaple, and he was poſſeſſed of it at the beginning of king Edward the IIId.'s reign.

After which it deſcended to William, ſon of John de Condie, who died in the 42d year of that reign, without lawful iſſue, upon which Margaret his ſiſter and coheir, marrying Robert Grubbe, entitled him to it, but he likewiſe dying without male iſſue, Agnes, one of his coheirs, carried it in marriage to John Iſaac, eſq. of Blackmanbury, in Bridge, whoſe deſcendant James Iſaac, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, conveyed it to George Guldeford, eſq. in whom the poſſeſſion of it was but of ſhort continuance, for from this family, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s

warren likewiſe, within this manor, with other liberties, and in his deſcendants the property of this manor continued down to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth caſtle, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the acts of the 1ſt and 8th years of queen Elizabeth. He in the 16th year of that reign, alienated it to Francis Santon, whoſe ſon in the 28th year of the ſame reign, ſold it to Sir William Rither, of London, during whoſe time, anno 42 Elizabeth, an aſſiſe was held to prove by verdict, between Forth and his wife, late wife of Santon, and Rither, alderman of London, to find if theſe lands were *gavelkind*, on a writ of dower; when there were many rolls of the archbiſhop produced to prove they were held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice, and a verdict was given accordingly for the plaintiffs. Sir William Rither gave it by will to Suſan, one of his daughters and coheirs, then the wife of Sir Thomas Cæſar, one of the barons of the exchequer, afterwards remarried to Mr. Thomas Philipot, ſecond ſon of Sir John Philipott, of Compton Waſcelin, in Hampſhire,[a] whom ſhe likewiſe ſurvived, and at her death gave it to her only ſon by her ſecond huſband, Mr. Villiers Philipott, who at the latter end of king Charles I.'s reign, conveyed it by ſale to Mr. John Brett, of London. How it paſſed afterwards, I have not found, only that after ſome intermediate owners it came into the poſſeſſion of Richard Sherbrooke, eſq. of London, who owned it in the beginning of the preſent reign, and at his death deviſed it to his ſiſter, married to Mead, by whom ſhe left an only daughter, who marrying John Wilkes, eſq. entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it, and his only daughter, Mrs. Mary Wilkes, is at this time owner of this manor, now uſually called Eythorne-court. The houſe is very large and antient; it is built of ſtone; the walls are very thick and ſtrong; they are

[a] See an account of the Philipotts, in Philipott, p. 84. f. ibid. p. 57.

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The ſame Oſbert, (ſon of Letard) *holds of the biſhop, fifteen acres in Eſmetone, and there belongs to it one prebend. But theſe in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor were worth thirty ſhillings, and afterwards twenty ſhillings, now thirty ſhillings. Sired held it of king Edward.*

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The eminent family of Malmains appear afterwards to have held this manor, of whom it was again held in king Edward the IId 's reign, by Guido de Shillingheld, and after him by Peter Condie, or Cundie, of Sandwich, deſcended from thoſe of that name, ſeated at Condies-hall, in Whitſtaple, and he was poſſeſſed of it at the beginning of king Edward the IIId.'s reign.

After which it deſcended to William, ſon of John de Condie, who died in the 42d year of that reign, without lawful iſſue, upon which Margaret his ſiſter and coheir, marrying Robert Grubbe, entitled him to it, but he likewiſe dying without male iſſue, Agnes, one of his coheirs, carried it in marriage to John Iſaac, eſq. of Blackmanbury, in Bridge, whoſe deſcendant James Iſaac, about the latter end of king Henry VII.'s reign, conveyed it to George Guldeford, eſq. in whom the poſſeſſion of it was but of ſhort continuance, for from this family, about the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s

reign, it was paſſed away to Sir Chriſtopher Hales, who not long after alienated it to William Boys, eſq. of Nonington, whoſe ſecond ſon Thomas Boys reſided here, as he did, afterwards, at Barſon, where he died in 1599; notwithſtanding his reſidence here, he ſeems never to have poſſeſſed the fee of it, which continued in the deſcendants of his eldeſt brother Edward, of Fredville, till Major John Boys, of that place, at the beginning of king Charles II.'s reign, ſold it to William Turner, whoſe ſon of the ſame name, of Grays-Inn, and afterwards of the White Friars, in Canterbury, eſq. died poſſeſſed of it in 1729. His ſon, William Turner, eſq. of the White Friars, inherited this manor on his father's death, and was ſucceeded in it by his only ſurviving daughter and heir Bridget, who carried it, among other eſtates, in 1753, in marriage to David Papillon, eſq. of Acriſe, whoſe ſon of the ſame name is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is ſmall, conſiſting of a body and north iſle, and two chancels, having a ſquare tower, with battlements at the weſt end. In the high chancel, near the altar rails, is a memorial for Thomas Walton, thirty-ſeven years rector of this church, obt. 1698. Another for John Thompſon, rector, who left one daughter, married to John Farnaby, ſon of the learned Farnaby, obt. 1661; arms, *Two bars, a chief, ermine*, impaling *a chevron, between three balls.* Within the altar rails, a memorial for Edward Monyns, ſecond ſon of John Monyns, gent. and Mary his wife, obt. 1647. A marble tablet for John Minet, A. M. rector of this church, obt. 1771; arms, *Erminois*, quartering *barry of ſix, argent and gules.* Another tablet for Francis D'Aeth, rector of this church, youngeſt ſon of Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. obt. 1784; arms, *D'Aeth.* A memorial for William Forſter, A. M. of Cambridge, ſon of Robert Forſter, gent.

gent. of Acriſe, paſtor of this church for eleven years, obt. 1708. In one of the ſouth windows, *Azure, a bend cotized, between ſix ſhields, ſable, each charged with a lion, rampant, or.* In the eaſt window of the other chancel, called the Elmton chancel, belonging to that eſtate, is a ſhield, *Azure, a ſaltier engrailed, between four bears heads, eraſed, ſable, muzzled of the field.* The arms of Guldeford were formerly likewiſe in the windows of this church. In the laſt-mentioned chancel are ſeveral memorials for the Botelers, of this pariſh. A mural monument for John Harvey, eſq. of Dane-court, obt. 1759, and Margaret his wife; arms, *Harvey*, impaling *argent, three bars gemelles, ſable, over all a lion rampant, gules*, for Maud; and another for Richard Harvey, of Dane court, obt. 1732. He had five ſons and four daughters, by four wives. Near the weſt door is a memorial for John Ruffin, gent. of Rainham, obt. 1661.

This church was eſteemed as a vicarage, in archbiſhop Langton's time, who came to the ſee in the 8th year of king John, as appears by an ordination of that archbiſhop, concerning a penſion of three marcs to be paid yearly to the vicar of it by the nuns of Harwood, in Bedfordſhire.[b]

Archbiſhop Meopham, in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, made a decree, concerning the vicarage of this church, and as ſuch it was eſteemed in the 8th year of king Richard II. when it was valued only at four pounds, and as ſuch with other ſmall benefices, was not taxed to the tenth. But notwithſtanding the above, this church has been for a great length of time accounted a rectory, moſt probably ſo at firſt on a vacancy of the vicarage, on a petition of the vicar of it to the archbiſhop, and it appears to have been ſo ac-

[b] Vide in Chartular. Archiep. Cant. MSS. in Bibl. Bodl. Oxon inter Libros MSS. Tho. Tanner Aſaph. Epiſc, p. 105. Ducarel's Repert. p. 47.

counted in the 26th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it was valued in the king's books as a rectory, of the yearly value of 15l. 12s. 6d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 11s. 6d. There are seven acres of glebe land.

In 1588 here were seventy-six communicants. In 1640 here were eighty communicants, and it was valued at one hundred pounds.

The patronage of this church has been for many years the property of the owners of Elmington manor, and the owners of Waldershare manor adjoining alternately, and as such is now the joint property of David Papillon, esq. of Acrise, and the right hon. the earl of Guildford, who present alternately to it.

CHURCH OF EYTHORNE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	RECTORS.
	John Thompson, obt. Oct. 21, 1661.[c]
Sir Edward Monins, bart.	*Thomas Walton*, clerk, November 6, 1661, obt. July 14, 1698.
Daniel Kelley, gent. of Eastry. ...	*William Forster*, A. M. Oct. 13, 1698, obt. 1708.[d]
Elizabeth Foster, widow.	*Henry Cason*, A. B. March 26, 1709, obt. 1722.
William Turner, esq.	*John Minet*, A. M. January 4, 1722, obt. November 13, 1771.[e]
Earl of Guildford.	*Francis D'Ath*, A. M. December 20, 1771, obt. Jan. 29, 1784.[f]
David Papillon, esq.	*Philip Papillon*, A. M. 1784, the present rector.[g]

[c] He lies buried in the chancel.

[d] He lies buried in this church.

[e] He was in 1744 presented to the rectory of Lower Hardres, which he held with this of Eythorne.

[f] He resigned the vicarage of Godmersham, on being presented to this rectory, which he held with that of Knolton.

[g] He is a younger son of David Papillon, esq. the present patron.

BARSON.

THE next pariſh ſouth-weſtward is *Barſon*, alias *Barfriſton*, which latter is its proper and antient name; being written in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Barfreſtone*, but for the ſake of contraction it has been of late both called and written by the former name of Barſon only. There is but one borough in this pariſh, viz. the borough of Barſon, which contains the whole pariſh; the borſholder for which is choſen at the petty ſeſſions, held for this diviſion of the lath of St. Auguſtine.

BARSON lies on the open hilly downs, with which this neighbourhood much abounds; they are in like manner for the moſt part arable, the ſoil upon the hills is chalky and not over fertile; in the valleys it is inclined to clay, and of courſe better land, though ſtill of a coarſe nature. The court-lodge and church are nearly in the middle of the pariſh, which has in it, including the ſtreet, only twelve houſes, and contains about 470 acres of land. This pariſh as well as its vicinity is exceedingly healthy, and has been already noticed under Coldred. Inſtances of longevity here are very frequent and as remarkable, for in 1700 the miniſter reſident in this pariſh was buried at the age of 96. The miniſter who preached the funeral ſermon was 82. The reader of the ſervice was 87. The pariſh clerk was the ſame age, but then abſent. The ſexton 86, and his wife about 80, and ſeveral of the neighbouring pariſh of Coldred, who attended at the funeral, were above 100 years old; and in the year 1722 there were in this ſmall pariſh, which conſiſted only of fifty-eight ſouls, nine perſons, whoſe ages made 636 years.

At the ſouthern boundary of the pariſh are a great number of Roman *tumuli*, or barrows, which adjoin the lines of entrenchments at the end of Eythorne pa-

riſh, all of which have already been noticed under Shebbertſwell before, in which pariſh moſt of them lie. There is no fair.

There was in king Henry III.'s reign a family reſident here, who took their name from it; one of whom, Amicia de Barfreſton, was a benefactor to the priory of Davington, as appears by the ledger book of it.

AT THE TIME of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this place was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, the great biſhop of Baieux, the king's half-brother, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

In Eſtrea lath. In Eſtre hundred, Ralph de Curbeſpine holds of the biſhop, one yoke in Barfreſtone. There one very poor woman pays three pence and one farthing. This yoke is, and was worth ſeparately ten ſhillings.

Rannulf de Colubels holds there one yoke, which has been ſcotted in Hardes and to this time is not ſcotted to the king's tax.

On the confiſcation of the biſhop's eſtates, which happened on his diſgrace, about four years afterwards, this at Barfriſton appears to be among the lands which were granted for the defence of Dover caſtle, to Hugh de Port, and with other lands, made up together the barony of Port, being held by barony of that caſtle, by the ſervice of performing ward there, for the defence of it.

After which it was held of his deſcendant, John de St. John, in king Henry III.'s reign, by a family named Wyborne; one of whom, John de Wyborne, held it in king Edward II.'s reign; but before the 20th of king Edward III. this name was extinct here; for it appears then to have been alienated from them, and in the tenure of different perſons; one of whom, John de Monynham, ſeems to have held that part of Wyborne's eſtate, which comprehended the manor of Barfriſton, which after the heirs of Moningham had deſerted their patrimony here, was alienated about the latter

latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign, to Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth caſtle, comptroller of the houſhold, and in his deſcendants the property of it continued down to Sir Thomas Browne, of the ſame place, whoſe lands were *diſgavelled* by the acts of the 1ſt and 8th of Elizabeth; not long after the latter year of which he alienated it to Mr. Thomas Boys, of Eythorne, who afterwards removed hither, and dying poſſeſſed of it in 1599, was buried in this church. His eldeſt ſon Thomas, was of Hoad, and inherited this manor, which his eldeſt ſon John Boys, gent. of Hoad, ſold at the latter end of king Charles the Iſt.'s reign, to Anthony Percival, of Dover, comptroller of the cuſtoms there, who died in 1646, and lies buried at Denton, in whoſe heirs this manor continued, till it was at length ſold to Major Richard Harvey, who was of Elmington, in Eythorne firſt, and afterwards of Danecourt; his grandſon, Mr. Richard Harvey, gent. was of Barſon, and having pulled down the antient manſion of this manor, handſomely rebuilt it, and afterwards reſided here. He married Elizabeth Nicholls, of Barham, by whom he has had ſeven ſons and ſix daughters; of the former, Richard the eldeſt, now of Ramſgate, was vicar of St. Laurence, and is now of Eaſtry, and married Judith Matſon, by whom he has a ſon Richard, now vicar of St. Laurence, who married Miſs Wade, by whom he has one only ſon Richard. Henry the ſecond ſon, is an admiral of the royal navy, and of Walmer, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Wm. Boys, eſq. lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hoſpital, by whom he has had four ſons and one daughter. John, the third ſon, was likewiſe a captain in the royal navy, and of Heronden, who died in July 1794, at Portſmouth, of the wounds he received in the glorious naval fight againſt the French, on June the 1ſt preceding, which prevented the king's intention of making him an admiral, as a reward for his gallant behaviour in it. He left four ſons and four daughters; of the former,

former, Henry Wiſe, eſq. the eldeſt, is now of Heronden, and John is a captain in the navy. Of the daughters, Mary married Wm. Boteler, eſq. now of Eaſtry, and Fanny married Robert Curling, ſurgeon, of Sandwich, Elizabeth died young, and Sarah. Of the younger ſons of Mr. Richard Harvey, of Barſon, by Elizabeth Nicholls, Thomas the fourth ſon is living, but *ſ. p.* and Samuel, the ſixth ſon, is of Sandwich, brewer. Of the daughters, Frances, Margaret married to Thomas Freeman, clerk, rector of St. Martin's, and vicar of St. Paul's, in Canterbury; Elizabeth to William Wyborn Bradley, brewer, of Sandwich; and Sarah to John Tucker, clerk, late of Shinglewell, and rector of Graveſend and Luddenham, in this county.[h] But to return to Mr. Richard Harvey, who after reſiding here ſome time, at length in 1792 alienated this eſtate to John Plumptre, eſq. of Fredville, the preſent owner of it.[i]

HARTANGER, written in Domeſday, *Hertange*, is a ſmall manor in this pariſh, which, at the time of taking that ſurvey, was part of the poſſeſſions of the biſhop of of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

Radulf, ſon of Robert, holds of the biſhop Hertange. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is . . . . . In demeſne there is one carucate, and five villeins, with two borderers, having two carucates. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth forty ſhillings, and afterwards ten ſhillings, now ſixty ſhillings. Eddid held it of king Edward.

Four years after taking this ſurvey, the biſhop's eſtates, on his diſgrace, were confiſcated; upon which this manor of Hartangre came into the hands of the crown; whence it was afterwards granted to Simon

[h] See the arms of Harvey under Tilmanſtone.

[i] See more of the Plumptres, under Fredville, in vol. ix. of this hiſtory, p. 258.

Fitz-

Fitz-Adam, by whom it was held by knight's ſervice, by barony, of Dover caſtle, by the ſervice of ward for the ſpace of fifteen days, for the defence of it.

Of Simon Fitz-Adam and his heir Adam Fitzwilliam, this manor was afterwards held by the Pirots. Alan Pirot died poſſeſſed of it at the latter end of king Henry I.'s reign, and was ſucceeded in it by Robert Pirot, whoſe heir was Ingelram de Fontibus; how long he and his heirs held it, I do not find; but at the latter end of king Henry III. or the beginning of king Edward I.'s reign, William de Hartanger held it. After him it became the eſtate of Robert de Hardres, as may be ſeen by the book of knight's fees, and he held it by knight's ſervice of the honor of Clare. In the 8th year of the next reign of king Edward II. his next ſucceſſor in it was Reginald de Tondreſley; how long it continued in that name does not appear; but at the latter end of king Henry VI.'s reign it was come into the poſſeſſion of Sir Thomas Browne, of Beechworth-caſtle, whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name, in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, paſſed it away to Francis Santon, eſq. whoſe ſon and heir Francis Santon alienated it ſoon afterwards to Edward Merriweather, ſecond ſon of Edward, of Shebbertſwell, who reſided here, and dying poſſeſſed of it in 1621, anno 20 James I. was buried in this church, and in his deſcendants it continued, till at length about the middle of the laſt century, it was ſold to Pot, and Mr. William Pot, citizen and apothecary, of London, gave it by his will in 1691, with other lands in this county, to truſtees and their ſurvivors, in truſt, for them to pay two hundred pounds per annum, out of the rents and profits of them, to Chriſt's hoſpital, and the remaining produce of them to the hoſpital of Bethlem, in London; in which truſt this manor continues veſted at this time.*

* See Strype's Stow's Survey, book i. p. 194.

It

It appears by the regiſter of Ledes abbey, that Sibilla de Watemle gave to the priory of Ledes, in free and perpetual alms, *inter alia*, the tithe of Hartangre, which gift was confirmed by archbiſhop Theobald, in the reign of king Stephen.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly, or caſually relieved are not more than one or two at moſt.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a ſmall building of great antiquity; the outſide is curiouſly adorned with carve-work in ſtone, with circular arches and windows, eſpecially at the eaſt end; the weſt end has a fine circular arch with Saxon ornaments and zig-zag border; and in the inſide is another like arch between the body and chancel. This church, ſo well known to every lover of antiquity, of which ſo many engravings have been made, is a moſt curious ſpecimen of Anglo Saxon architecture. It conſiſts of a body and chancel, ſeparated by a circular arch, ſupported by two elegant wreathed pillars; a row of ſingular uncouth heads are round the cornice; a beautiful circular window is at the eaſt end; at the foot of the wall are two circular arches, forming receſſes, probably for places of ſepulture, and not improbably for the founders of the church. The grand ſouth entrance, now partly hid by a modern porch, is moſt curiouſly ſculptured with rows of figures of various kinds. Nitches for ſtatues are all round the building. There is no ſteeple, a ſmall wooden turret having been taken down a few years ſince. There is only one bell. In the chancel is a mural monument for Thomas Boys, gent. of Barfreſton, of the family of Fredville, obt. 1599; arms, *Or, a griffin ſegreant, ſable, within a bordure, gules.* Another mural monument for Robert Ewell, rector and patron, one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral, obt. 1638.

1638. A graveſtone for George Smith, forty-one years rector of this pariſh, obt. 1752. Several of the Boys's were buried in this church. In the windows of it were formerly theſe arms, viz. *Azure, two bendlets, argent, within a bordure*, and *the ſame arms without the bordure.*

The advowſon of this church, which is a rectory, was antiently appendant to the manor; but in the reign of king Henry VIII. it was become an advowſon in groſs, and was in the poſſeſſion of John Boys, of Denton, attorney-general to the duchy of Lancaſter, who held it by knight's ſervice of the king, as of his caſtle of Dover. His ſon William Boys, eſq. of Denton, ſold this advowſon to his kinſman Thomas Boys, of Aythorne, and in his deſcendants it continued down till the reign of king Charles I. when it was alienated to Ewell, from one of which name it was ſold to Sir Baſil Dixwell, who was poſſeſſed of it in 1640; ſince which it has become part of the poſſeſſions of the preſident and fellows of St. John's college, in Oxford, who are the preſent patrons of it.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at 7l. 14s. it is now a diſcharged living of the clear yearly value of about thirty pounds. In 1588 it was valued at ſixty ſhillings, and here were communicants forty. In 1640 it was valued at fifty ſhillings, and here were the like number of communicants.

This rectory has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty with 200l. and a like ſum added to it by the preſident and fellows of St. John's college, with which the houſe, barn, and appurtenances were new built, and a barn, ſtable and lands were purchaſed in the pariſh of Alkham, now of the annual rent of thirty pounds.

There is a glebe belonging to it of ſeven acres, of which one is in Nonington, but in the king's books there is ſaid to be ten acres of glebe land.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF BARSON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Preſident, &c. of St. John's college.	*George Smith*, A. M. 1732, obt. May 16, 1752.[1]
	John Spier, S. T. P. Oct. 20, 1752, reſigned 1758.
	John Chalmers, A. M. July 15, 1758, reſigned 1780.
	John Lumley, LL. D. June 17, 1780, the preſent rector.

[1] He held this rectory, with the vicarages of Shebbertſwell and Coldred annexed.

TILMANSTONE.

NORTH-eaſtward from Barſon, the pariſh of Eythorne only intervening, lies that of Tilmanſtone, in the ſurvey of Domeſday written *Tilemaneſtone*; but is now uſually pronounced *Tilmeſton*.

There are two boroughs in this pariſh, viz. Tilmanſtone and Craythorne. The borſholder for Tilmanſtone borough is choſen at North Court, it comprehends within its bounds the church and all the northern part of the pariſh, viz. the upper ſtreet and the three manor-houſes of Dane-court, North-court, and South-court. The borſholder for Craythorne borough is choſen at Eaſtry-court, and comprehends within its bounds the ſouthern part of this pariſh, viz. Lower ſtreet and Barfield farm, in all nine houſes, over all which the manor of Eaſtry claims paramount.

THIS PARISH is pleaſantly ſituated in a vale, adjoining to an open unincloſed country, with which the contiguous pariſhes abound. The ſoil, like that of the neighbourhood, is variable; the vallies more fertile than the higher grounds, which are generally thin and light. The northern part of the pariſh is more fertile than

than the ſouthern part of it; the whole contains more than 1100 acres of land, 44 houſes, and about 240 inhabitants; it is eſteemed exceedingly healthy. This appears from the pariſh regiſter, in which the ages of numbers of perſons buried are from 80 to 100 years, on an average, throughout it, and the births exceed the burials full a third part in number.

There are two ſtreets, or villages, called Upper and Lower Street, in the former of which is the church. The pariſh is long and narrow, being about a mile from eaſt to weſt, and near two miles the other way. It is rather an unfrequented place, and has nothing further remarkable in it. There is no fair in it.

William Boys, eſq. third ſon of William Boys, eſq. of Nonington, by Mary Ringeley, reſided in this pariſh in queen Elizabeth's time, in the 31ſt year of which reign, he ſerved in parliament for Queenborough, and died *ſ. p.*

THIS PLACE was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, was held of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice, by William Folet, and it is thus accordingly entered in that record, under the general title of *Terra Militum Archiepi.*

William (Folet) holds of the archbiſhop Tilemaneſtone. It was taxed at one ſuling. In demeſne there are two carucates, and five borderers, formerly it was worth twenty ſhillings, now it is worth thirty ſhillings.

After the name of Folet was extinct here, this manor appears to have been held in ſeparate moieties, and in king Henry III.'s reign was in the poſſeſſion of Sir John de Tiddenden, and Sir Roger de Tilmanſtone, who held it of the archbiſhop by knight's ſervice.

THAT PART OF IT, which was held by the former, afterwards deſcended down to William de Tiddenden, who died poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign. After which it appears to have come into

into the name of Warden, as will be further mentioned hereafter. THE OTHER PART, on the death of Sir Roger de Tilmanſtone, in king Edward I.'s reign, *ſ. p.* was carried by Matilda, his ſiſter and coheir, in marriage to John de Sandhurſt,[n] who made a claim of liberties for this manor in king Edward I.'s reign, the 6th year of it; whoſe ſon, John de Sandhurſt, of Knolton, ſucceeded him in it, and died poſſeſſed of it in the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign.

AFTER WHICH *theſe moieties*, from their reſpective ſituations, acquired the names of *the manors of* NORTH and SOUTH COURT; THE FORMER *of which* was carried by Chriſtian, daughter and heir of John de Sandhurſt, in marriage to William Langley, deſcended out of Warwickſhire, whoſe ſon William de Langley was afterwards, in her right, of Knolton; and in the 37th year of king Edward III.'s reign had the former liberties granted to this manor confirmed by *inſpeximus*; after which it paſſed in like manner as Knolton, to the Peytons, in which it continued till Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. alienated it to Sir John Narborough, admiral of the Britiſh navy, whoſe daughter and at length ſole ſurviving heir Elizabeth, married to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. ſucceeded to this manor among the reſt of her inheritance, and their grandſon Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is the preſent owner of it. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

THE MANOR OF SOUTH COURT, being *the other moiety* of the manor of Tilmanſtone, which as abovementioned was held by the Tiddendens, and afterwards came into the name of Warden, was at length afterwards alienated to White, and John White, merchant of the ſtaple, at Canterbury, afterwards knighted, held it in king Henry VI.'s reign; one of whoſe deſcendants ſold it to Cox, whoſe arms were *Sable, on a chevron, argent, a mullet, ſable*, for difference, *between three*

[n] Chartularie of Knolton manor, in the Surrenden library.

attires

attires of a ſtag, pinned to the ſcalps, argent; and Michael Cox, in the 8th year of king Henry VII did homage to archbiſhop Moreton for it, when it was found by inquiſition that he held it of the archbiſhop, *ut de palatio ſuo de Cantuar*, whoſe ſucceſſor, Thomas Cox, eſq. was cuſtomer of Sandwich, at the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign; and he paſſed it away by ſale to Richard Fogge, eſq. afterwards of Dane-court, in this pariſh, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1598; his deſcendant not long afterwards alienated it to Peyton, of Knolton, ſince which this manor has continued down in the ſame title of ownerſhip, that the manor of South Court laſt deſcribed has, to Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, the preſent poſſeſſor of both theſe manors. A court baron is held for this manor.

North and South Court are ſtrongly connected as to their manerial rights and juriſdiction, as appears by the warrants delivered to the bailiff to ſummon the tenants, all of whom are ſummoned to both courts, two in each only excepted. Their claim is over the greater part of Tilmanſtone borough and ſome lands contiguous in Eaſtry. The manor houſe of the latter is at preſent a neat cottage, ſituated cloſe to the church-yard; ſome ſtone walls of the antient manſion and the ruins of the barn ſtill remain; the demeſne lands are laid to the farm of North Court, which is a good farm-houſe.

DANE-COURT is a manor and ſeat in this pariſh, which had antiently the ſame owners as North court above-mentioned, and as ſuch paſſed from the Tilmanſtones to the Sandhurſts, and thence in like manner, by marriage to Langley, from which name it paſſed, by ſale, to Fennel, who ſold it to Cox, and his deſcendant Thomas Cox, the cuſtomer, died poſſeſſed of it in 1559, being the 2d year of queen Elizabeth. His heirs in the ſame reign alienated it to Richard Fogge, the eldeſt ſon of George Fogge, eſq. of Braborne, and grandſon of Sir John Fogge, of Repton. He was afterwards of Dane-court, eſq. and in his deſcendants it

continued down to his great-great grandſon Richard Fogge, mariner; who ſold it about the year 1724, to Major Richard Harvey, then of Elmington, who rebuilt this ſeat and afterwards removed hither. His grandſon, the Rev. Richard Harvey, vicar of Eaſtry, alienated it in 1763 to Gervas Hayward, gent. of Sandwich, who bore for his arms, *Argent, on a pale, ſable, three creſcents of the field.* He in 1765 paſſed it away by ſale to Michael Hatton, eſq. a commiſſary of the army, who afterwards reſided here, and greatly improved this ſeat with additional buildings. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1776, *ſ. p.* leaving Alice his wife ſurviving, who reſided here till her death in 1791; upon which it came, by the directions of Mr. Hatton's will, to her niece Mrs. Hannah Lilly, who in 1795 carried it in marriage to Rawſon Aiſlabye, eſq. and he is the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

It appears that Dane-court was once held of the manor of Knolton, but this has not been acknowledged for ſome time paſt.

THE MANORS OF GREAT and LITTLE BARVILLE are two eſtates in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, the original name of which was Barfield. They ſeem antiently to have been one and the ſame eſtate, which was as early as king Edward IV.'s reign, in the poſſeſſion of the family of Harvey, and is the firſt place that I find mentioned of their reſidence or poſſeſſions in this county, from whence the ſeveral branches of them diſtributed themſelves throughout it, eſpecially in theſe eaſtern parts. The coat of arms aſſumed by the ſeveral branches of this family, are thoſe of their female anceſtor Awſtyn, or as the name is ſometimes ſpelt Aſtyn, viz. *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three creſcents, or, between three lions gambs, eraſed, ſable, armed of the ſecond.* Richard Harvey died poſſeſſed of Barfield in 1472, anno 13 Edward IV. as did his ſon John, who was ſtiled of Barfield, in 1479. He left two ſons, Robert

bert and Nicholas, who poſſeſſed it after their father's death, in moieties; the former died in 1518, and by his will directed his moiety to be ſold; after which there is no further mention of them here, and the pedigree of the family deſcribes Robert Harvey, ſon of Robert above-mentioned as of Norborne. Moſt probably this manor was at the time above-mentioned divided, but in what proportions does not appear, between theſe two brothers, Robert and Nicholas Harvey, and afterwards took the names of *Great* and *Little Barville*; by which, however, it ſhould ſeem, that the former of them was the largeſt portion of the two. Great Barville ſoon after the above period became the property of the family of Crayford, of Mongeham, one of whom, in the reign of queen Elizabeth, purchaſed Little Barvile of the heirs of Pix, or Picks, as they were ſometimes ſpelt, ſeveral of whom are mentioned in the regiſter of this pariſh, but without any diſtinction as gentlemen; and thus theſe eſtates became again united in the poſſeſſion of one and the ſame owner.

In the deſcendants of Crayford this eſtate, now known by the name of Barfield only, and in one occupation, continued till king Charles II.'s reign, when William Crayford, eſq. of Mongeham, dying without iſſue,[n] deviſed it to his wife Urſula, who remarrying with Nordaſh Rand, eſq. entitled him to the poſſeſſion of it, and he in the year 1720 ſold it to Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Catherine, ſiſter and coheir of his ſon Sir Henry, who carried it in marriage, firſt to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and ſecondly to Francis, earl of Guildford, to whom, on her death in 1766, ſhe deviſed this eſtate. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1790, and his grandſon the right hon. George Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. The buildings of Little Barville are pulled down; the ſcite of them is ſtill to

[n] See more of the Crayfords, under Mongeham, before.

be traced, in a rough paſture ground on the north ſide of the highway, (formerly called St. Margaret's ſtreet) leading from Dover to Knolton. Part of the lands of this eſtate are ſaid in antient records, to be within *the diſtrict of Stormeſton*, in this pariſh; but no ſuch name is known, or has been ever heard of, by the inhabitants of the pariſh or its neighbourhood.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about ten, caſually thirteen.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Andrew, is a ſmall mean building, conſiſting of a body and chancel, with a ſquare tower at the weſt end, very low, but formerly higher, having been taken down a few years ago; there is one bell in it. In the chancel, againſt the eaſt wall, is a braſs plate, on it are the figures of a man and woman, on his ſide one ſon, on her's three daughters, all kneeling, with the arms of *Fogg, with a label of three points*, impaling *Sackville, with a creſcent*, for Richard Fogg, eſq. and Anne his wife; he died in 1598. A graveſtone for Richard Fogg, eſq. father of fourteen children, famous for his poetry, and ſkill in heraldry, obt. 1680. A graveſtone for Jane, daughter of the Rev. Strangford Viol, late rector of Upminſter, in Eſſex, and Jane his wife, daughter of Richard Fogg, eſq. obt. 1719; ſhe married Edward Jacob, ſurgeon, of Canterbury, who died in 1756. In the eaſt window are three ſhields of painted glaſs; the firſt, the field gone, *On a chief, azure, three lions rampant, or*; on the ſides in black letter, *Sir John Liſle, knt.* The field was probably *or*; ſecond, *Gules, a croſs, argent*; third, *azure, a bend cotized, argent, between ſix martlets of the ſecond*, under which was formerly this legend, *Orate p aia Wi. Tonge*, now obliterated. In the north window are remaining four figures; firſt, a man in armour with a ſhield, having *a plain croſs* on it, on his

his breaſt, in the attitude of thruſting a lance through the jaws of a beaſt lying at his feet; probably, by the croſs deſigned for St. George; ſecond, a young man crowned; third, an older man crowned, with a globe and ſceptre in his hands, and ſeemingly weeping; fourth, an antient man kneeling, full bearded, on his ſhoulder a child holding a globe and ſceptre, to which he is looking up. In the ſouth window is the figure of a man bearded, with a palmer's bonnet on, and ſtaff, holding in his right hand a book. In the body of the church, a marble monument againſt the north wall, near the chancel, and inſcription, ſhewing that in the vault underneath are depoſited the remains of Michael Hatton, eſq. of Dane-court, obt. 1776; alſo Mrs. Alice Hatton, his widow, obt. 1791; arms, *Azure, a chevron, between three wheat-ſheaves, or*, impaling *gules, three lilies, argent, ſtalked and leaved, vert.* A monument againſt the ſame wall for Thomas Michael Tierney, late ſtudent of Brazen Noze college, Oxford, and ſon of Thomas Tierney, of London, by Savine his wife, obt. 1770, at Arras, in France, on his return to England, æt. 19. On ſeven different graveſtones are memorials for the Smiths, reſident at Thornton, from the year 1632 to 1664. In the windows of this church were formerly much more painted glaſs, both of figures and coats of arms.

This church was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the knights hoſpitallers of St. John of Jeruſalem, to whom it was appropriated by archbiſhop Langton, about the end of king John's reign; the archbiſhop reſerving to himſelf and ſucceſſors, the nomination and inſtitution of a vicar, and at the ſame time he endowed the vicarage, decreeing that the vicar ſhould receive the whole altarage, and the moiety of all the tithes belonging to this church, and a certain meſſuage, &c. belonging to it;[o] in which ſtate the appropriation and vi-

[o] Liber niger Archidiac. Cantuar. 8vo. f. 42.

carage of this church remained until the diſſolution of the above order, in the 32d year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when they both came into the king's hands, and remained there till the year 1558, being the laſt of Philip and Mary, when the advowſon of the vicarage was granted among others to the archbiſhop; and the appropriation likewiſe in the third year of queen Elizabeth, this rectory being then valued at ſix pounds per annum; ſince which both the appropriation and advowſon have remained part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, the archbiſhop being now poſſeſſed of them. The vicarage of Tilmanſtone is valued in the king's book at 7l 12s. 6d. It is now a diſcharged living, and is of the yearly value of forty-five pounds. In 1588 here were one hundred and nine communicants, in 1640 there were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1740 it was of the value of ſixty pounds.

Archbiſhop Wake, in 1719, on the petition of Nicholas Carter, vicar of this church, gave licence for him to take down the old vicarage-houſe and to erect a new one.[p] This vicarage is at preſent endowed with one half of the great tithes, with a vicarage-houſe, and garden only, for the vicar's uſe. The remaining half of the great tithes belongs to the parſonage, with twenty-four acres of glebe land, held on a beneficial leaſe from the archbiſhop, by the two ſons of the late Mr. John Curling, of Ham. There are fifteen acres of land in this pariſh allotted as a glebe to Eaſtry parſonage.

In the pariſh regiſter (the antient part of it) are the names of Cocks, Fogg, very numerous, Arden, Willford, Billingſley, Bargrave, Pattinſon, Burville, Capell, Boys, Picks, and Ower.

[p] Regiſter Wake, pt. 1, f. 378 a b et ſeq.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF TILMANSTONE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*James Burville.* A. B. Nov. 9, 1675, obt. 1697.
	Thomas Maunder, A. M. July 11, 1697, obt. 1730.
	Nicholas Carter, S. T. P. 1730, reſigned 1755.[q]
	John Jacob, A. M. Oct. 30, 1735, obt. 1763.[r]
	Egerton Leigh, LL. B. Jan. 26, 1764, obt. April 13, 1788.[s]
	Nehemiah Niſbett, A. M. May 15, 1788, the preſent vicar.[t]

[q] Likewiſe rector of Ham, and reſigned this vicarage for that of Woodchurch, which he held with that of Ham by diſpenſation.

[r] And vicar of St. John's, in Thanet, by diſpenſation.

[s] And rector of St. Mary's, in Sandwich, and of Murſton, which two rectories, together with this vicarage, he held at the ſame time, by *a tacit permiſſion*, till his death.

[t] And perpetual curate of Aſh.

KNOLTON

LIES the next pariſh weſtward from Tilmanſtone. It is written in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Chenoltone*, in other antient records *Cnoltone*, and afterwards both *Knoldon* and *Knolton*, taking its name from its ſituation on the knoll of a hill. There is no borſholder appointed for this pariſh.

THE PARISH of Knolton is very ſmall; it contains only 432 acres. Almoſt the whole of it, except a very few acres, is the property of the D'Aeth family, whoſe manſion in it is beautifully ſituated on the knoll of a hill, having an extenſive proſpect over the neighbouring country and adjacent channel. The houſe, which is large, was built by Sir Thomas Peyton, the ſouth part of which is ſtill remaining; the centre of the front and the north wing have been modernized. The offices, which are exceedingly commodious, were built

by Sir Thomas D'Aeth in 1715. In the old part of the houſe are the arms of Peyton on a chimney-piece; and the arms of Peyton, impaling Calthorpe, in every window, &c. which ſufficiently point out the builder, but the arms of Langley are no where in the houſe. The park in which it ſtands contains about two hundred acres. It is finely wooded, and the ſoil of it, as well as the reſt of the pariſh, is exceedingly healthy and dry, though being rather inclined to chalk, it is not very fertile. The lands are moſtly arable and unincloſed; the hill and dale is frequent and continual throughout it; the whole arrangement of them forming a moſt pleaſing and chearful view to the eye. Adjoining to the gardens, at the back of the manſion, is the church and parſonage-houſe, and beyond this, on the declivity of the hill northward, cloſe to the bridle-way to Eaſtry and Deal, a ſmall parcel of coppice wood. Beſides the above two houſes, there is only one more, a farm-houſe, in the pariſh. There is no fair.

At the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, this manor was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is entered in it as follows:

Turſtin holds of the biſhop, Chenoltone. It was taxed at one ſuling. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there are two carucates, with two borderers. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, and afterwards, it was worth four pounds, now ſeven pounds, and yet it pays eight pounds. Eduuard held it of king Edward.

Four years after the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his eſtates confiſcated to the crown, whence *the ſeignory* of this manor ſeems to have been granted to William de Albineto, or Albini, ſurnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Conqueror from Normandy, in his expedition hither. Of his heirs it was afterwards held by knight's ſervice, by the family of Perot, or Pyrot, as the name was frequently ſpelt; one of whom, Alanus Pyrot,

Pyrot, held it in king Henry III.'s reign, by knight's ſervice, of the counteſs of Ewe, to whom *the ſeignory paramount* of it had deſcended from William de Albineto before-mentioned; Sir Ralph Pyrot, his ſucceſſor, was poſſeſſed of this manor in the next of Edward I. in the 13th year of which he had a grant, dated at Acton Burnel, October 4th, of *free warren* in all his demeſne lands of Cnoltone, among others in other different counties.

In his deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a feſs, ſable, in chief, three eſcallops*; as appears by the coat, quartered with thoſe of Langley on the font, and in the windows of this church, it continued down to Henry Perot, who was of Knolton, and ſerved the office of ſheriff at the latter end of the 6th year of that reign, though before the end of it John de Sandhurſt appears to have been lord of it. He left an only daughter and heir Chriſtian, who married William de Langley, by which means William Langley their ſon afterwards became entitled to the inheritance of it. He reſided at Knolton, and was ſheriff of this county ſeveral times, as were his deſcendants afterwards, reſidents of Knolton, in whom it continued down to Edward Langley, eſq. of Knolton,[a] who died *ſ. p.* The arms of Langley, *Per pale and feſs, indented, azure, and or*, are carved on the ſtone roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury; and they are painted on the glaſs of the windows of the church of Knolton, as will be further mentioned hereafter; and they were formerly in the windows of the churches of Sheldwich, Tilmanſtone and Nonington, thoſe in the latter having on them, *A bend, compony, argent, and gules.* Their arms were formerly over the door-way of the houſe of Knolton, which was re-edified by one of them, but there are none ſuch remaining now. Edward Langley married Elizabeth, daughter of Tho.

[a] See an account of the Langleys, and their pedigree, in Dugdale's Warwick, p. 135, 136.

Peyton,

Peyton, eſq. of Peyton-hall and Iſelham, in Cambridgeſhire, whom he left ſurviving and in the poſſeſſion of it; ſhe afterwards remarried Sir Edward Ringeley, who became entitled to it in her right, and afterwards reſided at Knolton, where he died in 1543, *ſ. p.* Upon her death this manor, with other eſtates in this county, became the property of her brother Sir Robert Peyton, of Iſelham, as heir-general at law of her firſt huſband above-mentioned, by the marriage in king Henry VI.'s reign, of his great-grandfather John Peyton, of Peyton-hall, with Grace, daughter of Langley. This family derived their deſcent from William de Mallet, a noble Norman, who came into England with the Conqueror, whoſe eldeſt ſon and heir John, was lord of the manor of Peyton-hall, in Suffolk, who left Robert de Ufford, his eldeſt ſon, ſo ſurnamed from his manor of Ufford, in that county, anceſtor to the earls of Suffolk of that name, and other eminent perſons in the ſeveral ages in which they lived. Peter de Peyton, his ſecond ſon, ſo ſurnamed from his manor of Peyton-hall; and John de Peyton, his third ſon, ſo ſurnamed from the ſame manor likewiſe, whoſe ſon and heir was Sir John de Peyton, of Stoke Neyland, from whom, by direct deſcent, in the fifth degree, was John Peyton, eſq. of Peyton hall and Wyken, who died in Henry VI.'s reign, having married Grace, daughter and heir of Langley, as above-mentioned. The Peytons, of Knolton, bore for their arms, *Sable, a croſs, engrailed, or; in the firſt quarter, a mullet, pierced, argent,* being a difference, to ſhew their deſcent from the third houſe of this family.[w] Sir Robert Peyton died in 1518, leaving two ſons; Sir Robert, who was of Iſelham, anceſtor of the Peytons, baronets, of Cambridgeſhire; and Sir John Peyton, to whom he gave Knolton and his other eſtates in this county.

[w] There is a pedigree of this family in the Viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

The

The latter afterwards reſided at Knolton, as did his grandſon Sir Samuel Peyton, who was created a baronet in the 10th year of king James I. His eldeſt ſon Sir Thomas Peyton, bart. of Knolton, dying in 1684, was buried in Weſtminſter abbey, having had three wives; by the ſecond of which, Cecilia, widow of Sir William Swan, he left a ſon Thomas, who died in his life-time in 1667, *ſ. p.* and four daughters, who became his coheirs; Dorothy, married to Sir Baſil Dixwell, bart. Catherine to Sir Thomas Longueville, bart. Elizabeth to William Longueville, eſq. of the Inner Temple, and Eſther to Thomas Sandys, eſq. After Sir Thomas Peyton's death, his widow remarrying, the poſſeſſion of this ſeat came into the hands of his executor, who demiſed it for a term of years to Edward, lord Wotton, and he reſided at it; and at his death in 1628, deviſed his intereſt in it to his wife, lady Margaret Wootton.

Sir T. Peyton's four daughters and coheirs joined with their truſtees, not long afterwards, in the ſale of this manor to Sir John Narborough, admiral of the Engliſh fleet, who was by king James II. created a baronet, and bore for his arms, *Gules, a chief, ermine.* He had two ſons, Sir John Narborough, bart. and James Narborough, eſq. who were both loſt with their father in law Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, admiral of the royal navy, being ſhipwrecked on the rocks of Scilly, with ſeveral other ſhips of the ſquadron, in his voyage from Toulon, on Oct. 22, 1707. On their death unmarried, Elizabeth their only ſiſter and heir entitled her huſband Thomas D'Aeth, eſq. of North Cray, to the poſſeſſion of this manor and ſeat, among the reſt of their eſtates in this county. He was deſcended from William D'Aeth, who was of Dartford, and principal of Staple's Inn, in king Edward VI. queen Mary, and queen Elizabeth's reign, who bore for his arms, *Sable, a griffin, volent, or, between three creſcents, argent.* He died in 1590, and lies buried with his two wives in Dartford church; in which

pariſh his deſcendants afterwards reſided, till Thomas D'Aeth before-mentioned removed to North Cray.*

He was afterwards, by patent, dated July 16, 1716, created a baronet, and reſided at Knolton, the manſion of which he rebuilt, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1744, leaving iſſue by his firſt wife before-mentioned, who died in 1721, one ſon Narborough, and five daughters, Elizabeth, married to the hon. Henry Dawney, third ſon of Henry, viſcount Downe; Elhanna to Capt. Fitzgerald, an officer in the French ſervice; Sophia to William Champneis, eſq. of Boxley; Bethia, firſt to Herbert Palmer, eſq. and ſecondly to John Coſnan, eſq. whom ſhe ſurvived; and Harriet, who married Joſiah Hardy, eſq. By his ſecond wife Jane, daughter of Walter Williams, of Monmouthſhire, he left one ſon Francis, afterwards rector of this pariſh. He was ſucceeded by his eldeſt ſon Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, who married in 1738, Anne, daughter and heir of John Clarke, eſq. of Blake-hall, in Eſſex, and died in 1773; ſhe ſurvived him, and left an only ſon and heir, the preſent Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, the poſſeſſor of this eſtate.

A court baron is held for this manor, which is very extenſive, for it not only claims over this pariſh, but great part of Chillenden and Woodneſborough, part of Eythorne and of Denton.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly maintained are not more than one, caſually ſix.

KNOLTON is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Clement, is a ſmall building, conſiſting of one iſle and a chancel, having a ſmall wooden tower at the weſt end, in which is a clock and one bell. The church is very neat, and

* There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Viſitation of the county of Kent, anno 1619.

is paved with black and white ſtone; the font is of ſtone, elegantly carved, on it on two ſhields are the arms of Langley, *Per pale, and feſs, indented, counter-changed, or, and argent*; on two other ſhields, both alike, *Langley* quartering, firſt, *Argent, a feſs, ſable, in chief, three ogreſſes*; ſecond, *Argent, a feſs, ſable, in chief, three eſcallop ſhells of the laſt*; third, *Gules, a croſs-croſiet, argent*. On the ſtone work in different parts of the church, are ſeveral ſhields of the arms of Langley and Peyton, with their quarterings; their monuments againſt the walls are many, and well preſerved. Weever, in ſpeaking of an antient tomb in this church, for one of the Ringeley family, certainly meant Langley; ſuch a tomb might exiſt in his time, and was removed or caſed over, when the large altar monuments were erected, which remain at preſent. Sir Edward Ringeley had only an intereſt in this eſtate for life, and was buried at Sandwich, as appears by his will. This tomb of Langley had on it his portraiture kneeling on a cuſhion, his hands joined and uplifted, his hair cut round, his ſword and ſpurs on, and his ſurcoat covered with the arms of Langley; all long ſince deſtroyed. An altar marble monument, richly ſculptured, on which is a ſhip in a ſtorm, driving on the rocks, in memory of Sir John Narborough, bart. and James Narborough, eſq. only ſurviving ſons of Sir John Narborough, admiral of the fleet, who with their father-in-law, Sir Cloudeſley Shovel, were ſhipwrecked in the night upon the rocks of Scilly, 22d Oct. 1707, the elder in his 23d year, the younger in his 22d—arms, *Gules, a chief, ermine, with the hand of Ulſter*, for *Narborough*. An altar monument to the memory of Sir John Narborough, obt. 1688. A monument, altar faſhion, on which is a medallion, elegantly ſculptured, with the head of a lady, to the memory of lady Elizabeth D'Aeth, only daughter of Sir John Narborough, married to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. by whom ſhe had twelve children, of whom ſeven ſurvived her, obt.

obt. 1721. Several other monuments for the D'Aeth family. In the chancel the windows are filled with ſhields of arms, and among others, are thoſe of Oſborne, Peyton, Calthorp, and Langley, with different impalements and quarterings.

The church of Knolton, which is a rectory, was ever accounted an appendage to the manor, and continues ſo at this time, Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. of Knolton, being the preſent patron of it.

It is valued in the king's books at 6l. 5s. 2½d. and the yearly tenths at 12s. 6½d. but it is now of the yearly certified value of 56l. 15s. 11½d.

In 1588 here were communicants twenty-two, and it was valued at ſixty pounds. In 1640, here were twenty-nine communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds.

There are ten acres of glebe land belonging to this rectory, of which one is in Chillenden.

CHURCH OF KNOLTON.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
Sir Thomas Peyton.	*Peter Pury*, A. M. January 15, 1638, obt. 1684.
The Archbiſhop, hac vice.	*Peter Purey*, Feb. 17, 1684, obt. 1708.[y]
Thomas D'Aeth, eſq.	*John Andrews*, A. M. April 5, 1708, obt. 1711.
	Robert Skyring, A. M. July 21, 1713, obt. March 26, 1753.
Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart.	*Francis D'Aeth*, A. M. 1753, obt. Jan. 29, 1784.[z]
	Anthony Egerton Hammond, B. A. 1784, reſigned 1792.[a]
	William Lade, A. M. June 1792, the preſent rector.

[y] He was ſon of the former.

[z] He was half-brother to the late Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. In 1767 he was collated to the vicarage of Godmerſham, which he held with this rectory, but reſigned it in 1771, on being preſented to the rectory of Eythorne, which he likewiſe held with this rectory.

[a] Now rector of Ivychurch, and vicar of Lympne.

CHILLENDEN,

CHILLENDEN,

WRITTEN in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Cilledene*, lies the next pariſh weſtward from Knolton, taking its name from its cold and low ſituation. The manors of Knolton and Woodneſborough claim over part of this pariſh, as does the manor of Adiſham over another part of it. A borſholder is appointed for this pariſh by the juſtices, at their petty ſeſſions for this diviſion of the lath of St. Auguſtine.

THE PARISH *of Chillenden* lies dry and healthy, but it is not very pleaſantly ſituated, though ſurrounded by other pariſhes which are remarkably ſo; it is very ſmall, containing only one hundred and ſixty acres, and the whole rents in it amount to little more than 250l. per annum. There are three farms in it, one belonging to Mr. Hammond, and the other two to Sir Brook Bridges, bart. It lies low in a bottom, the high road from Canterbury to Deal leads through the village called Chillenden-ſtreet, which conſiſts of twenty two houſes; on the ſouth ſide ſtands the church. The ſoil is chalky and poor, and the lands, which are arable, are open and unincloſed. A fair is held here on Whit-Monday, for pedlary; &c.

THIS PLACE, at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, was part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands it is entered in it as follows:

Oſbern (ſon of Letard) *holds of the biſhop Cilledene. It was taxed at one ſuling and one yoke and ten acres. The arable land is .... In demeſne there is nothing now, but nine villeins have there two carucates and an half. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth ſixty ſhillings, and afterwards thirty ſhillings, now forty ſhillings. Godwin held it of king Edward, and*

five

five other Thanes. Thomas Oſbern put three of their lands into one manor.

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, this eſtate, on the biſhop's diſgrace and the confiſcation of his eſtates, came into the hands of the crown.

After which it came into the poſſeſſion of a family, who took their ſurname from it, and there is mention made in deeds, which are as antient as the reign of king Henry III. of John de Chillenden, Edward and William de Chillenden, who had an intereſt in this place; after this name was become extinct here, the Bakers, of Caldham, in Capel, near Folkeſtone, poſſeſſed it, in whom this manor continued till king Henry VI.'s reign, when it paſſed by ſale to Hunt, whoſe deſcendants remained entitled to it for two or three deſcents, when one of them alienated it to Gaſon, of Apulton, in Ickham.[b] They bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs cotized, ermine, between three goats heads, couped, argent*; which coat was granted anno 39 king Henry VIII.[b] in which name it continued for ſome time, and till it was at length ſold to Hammond, of St. Alban's, in Nonington, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down to William Hammond, eſq. of St. Alban's, who is the preſent owner of this manor.

This eſtate pays a quit rent to Adiſham manor, of which it is held. It has no manerial rights, and it is much doubted, if it had ever any claim, beyond the reputation of a manor.

There are *no parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſixteen, caſually ſix.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Bridge.

The church, which is dedicated to All Saints, ſeems antient, it is a mean building, very ſmall, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which there is only

[b] See the Harleian MSS. No. 1069, 6—11.

one

one bell. It conſiſts of a body, and one chancel. In the windows are remains of very handſome painted glaſs. There is a handſome zig-zag moulding, and circular arch over the north door. There is likewiſe a circular arch, but plainer than the other, over the ſouth door. It has nothing further worth mention in it.

This church was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Ledes, being given to it by William de Northwic, about the latter end of king Henry II.'s reign;[c] but the prior and convent never obtained the appropriation of it, but contented themſelves with a penſion of eight ſhillings yearly from it; in which ſtate it continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII's reign, when the advowſon, together with the above penſion, came with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the priory, into the hands of the crown, in which the patronage of this church continues at this time. But the annual penſion of eight ſhillings was ſoon afterwards ſettled by the king in his 33d year, among other premiſes, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it ſtill continues.

This rectory is valued in the king's books at five pounds. It is now a diſcharged living, and is of about the clear yearly value of twenty ſix pounds. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants ſeventy-ſeven. In 1640 it was valued at the ſame, communicants ſeventy.

There are three acres of glebe. The preſent incumbent has built a tolerable good parſonage-houſe on the ſcite of the antient one. There is no land within this pariſh exempt from the payment of tithe.

[c] Regiſt. of Ledes abbey; Reg. Roff. p. 410, confirmed by John, prior, and the convent of Chriſt church, in 1278.

CHURCH OF CHILLENDEN.

PATRONS, Or by whom presented.	RECTORS.
The Queen.....	*John Culling*, obt. 1710.
	Thomas Bagnell, clerk, May 5, 1716, resigned 1725.[d]
	Robert Skyring, A. M. 1721.[e]
	Josiah Pomfret, A. M. Dec. 23, 1725, obt. Oct. 1775.[f]
	Robert Pitman, Jan. 8, 1776, the present rector.[g]

[d] He resigned this rectory on being presented to that of Frittenden.
[e] Likewise rector of Knolton.
[f] Afterwards LL. B. He had a dispensation to hold the rectory of Snave with this of Chillenden.
[g] And vicar of West Cliffe.

EASTRY.

THE next parish north-eastward from Knolton is Eastry. At the time of taking the survey of Domesday, it was of such considerable account, that it not only gave name, as it does at present, to the hundred, but to the greatest part of the lath in which it stands, now called the lath of St. Augustine. There are two boroughs in this parish, viz. the borough of Hardenden, which is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford, and comprehends the districts of Hardenden, Selson and Skrinkling, and the borough of Eastry, the borsholder of which is chosen at Eastry-court, and comprehends all the rest of the parish, excepting so much of it as lies within that part of the borough of Felderland, which is within this parish.

THE PARISH OF EASTRY, a healthy and not unpleasant situation, is about two miles and an half from north to south, but it is much narrower the other way, at the broadest extent of which it is not more than a mile and an half. The village of Eastry is situated on a pleasing eminence, almost in the centre of the parish, exhibiting

exhibiting a picturesque appearance from many points of view. The principal street in it is called Eastry-street; from it branch off Mill-street, Church-street and Brook-street. In Mill street is a spacious handsome edifice lately erected there, as a house of industry, for the poor of the several united parishes of Eastry, Norborne, Betshanger, Tilmanstone, Waldershare, Coldred, Lydden, Shebbertswell, Swynfield, Wootton, Denton, Chillenden and Knolton. In Church-street, on the east side, stands the church, with the court-lodge and parsonage adjoining the church-yard; in this street is likewise the vicarage. In Brook-street, is a neat modern house, the residence of Wm. Boteler, esq. and another belonging to Mr. Thomas Rammell, who resides in it. Mention will be found hereafter, under the description of the borough of Hernden, in this parish, of the descent and arms of the Botelers resident there for many generations. Thomas Boteler, who died possessed of that estate in 1651, left three sons, the youngest of whom, Richard, was of Brook-street, and died in 1682; whose great-grandson, W. Boteler, esq. is now of Brook-street; a gentleman to whom the editor is much indebted for his communications and assistance, towards the description of this hundred, and its adjoining neighbourhood. He has been twice married; first to Sarah, daughter and coheir of Thomas Fuller, esq. of Statenborough, by whom he has one son, William Fuller, now a fellow of St. Peter's college, Cambridge: secondly, to Mary, eldest daughter of John Harvey, esq. of Sandwich and Hernden, late captain of the royal navy, by whom he has five sons and three daughters. He bears for his arms, *Argent, on three escutcheons, sable, three covered cups, or*; which coat was granted to his ancestor, Richard Boteler, esq. of Hernden, by Cooke, clar. in 1589. Mr. Boteler, of Eastry, is the last surviving male of the family, both of Hernden and Brook-street. Eastry-street, comprizing the neighbourhood of the above-mentioned branches, may be said to contain about sixty-four houses.

At the ſouth-eaſt boundary of this pariſh lies the hamlet of Updown, adjoining to Ham and Betſhanger, in the former of which pariſhes ſome account of it has been already given. At the ſouthern bounds, adjoining to Tilmanſtone, lies the hamlet of Wenſtone, formerly called Wendeſtone. On the weſtern ſide lies the borough of Hernden, which although in this pariſh, is yet within the hundred of Downhamford and manor of Adiſham; in the ſouthern part of it is Shrinkling, or Shingleton, as it is now called, and the hamlet of Hernden. At the northern part of this borough lie the hamlets and eſtates of Selſon, Wells, and Gore. Towards the northern boundary of the pariſh, in the road to Sandwich, is the hamlet of Statenborough, and at a ſmall diſtance from it is that part of the borough of Felderland, or Fenderland, as it is uſually called, within this pariſh, in which, adjoining the road which branches off to Word, is a ſmall ſeat, now the property and reſidence of Mrs. Dare, widow of Wm. Dare, eſq. who reſides in it.[s]

Round the village the lands are for a little diſtance, and on towards Statenborough, incloſed with hedges and trees, but the reſt of the pariſh is in general an open unincloſed country of arable land, like the neighbouring ones before deſcribed; the ſoil of it towards the north is moſt fertile, in the other parts it is rather thin, being much inclined to chalk, except in the bottoms, where it is much of a ſtiff clay, for this pariſh is a continued inequality of hill and dale; notwithſtanding the above, there is a great deal of good fertile land in the pariſh, which meets on an average rent at fifteen ſhillings an acre. There is no wood in it. The pariſh contains about two thouſand ſix hundred and fifty acres; the yearly rents of it are aſſeſſed to the poor at 2679l.

[s] See more of this borough and ſeat under Word, in which the principal part of this borough is ſituated.

At

At the ſouth end of the village is a large pond, called Butſole; and adjoining to it on the eaſt ſide, a field, belonging to Brook-ſtreet eſtate, called the Butts; from whence it is conjectured that Butts were formerly erected in it, for the practice of archery among the inhabitants.

A fair is held here for cattle, pedlary, and toys, on October the 2d, (formerly on St. Matthew's day, September the 21ſt) yearly.

In 1792, Mr. Boteler, of Brook-ſtreet, diſcovered, on digging a cellar in the garden of a cottage, ſituated eaſtward of the highway leading from Eaſtry-croſs to Butſole, *an antient burying ground*, uſed as ſuch in the latter time of the Roman empire in Britain, moſt probably by the inhabitants of this pariſh, and the places contiguous to it. He cauſed ſeveral graves to be opened, and found with the ſkeletons, *fibulæ*, beads, knives, *umbones* of ſhields, &c. and in one a glaſs veſſel. From other ſkeletons, which have been dug up in the gardens nearer the croſs, it is imagined, that they extended on the ſame ſide the road up to the croſs, the ground of which is now pretty much covered with houſes; the heaps of earth, or barrows, which formerly remained over them, have long ſince been levelled, by the great length of time and the labour of the huſbandman; the graves were very thick, in rows parallel to each other, in a direction from eaſt to weſt.

St. Ivo's well, mentioned by Nierembergius, *in Hiſtoria de Miraculis Naturæ*, lib. ii. cap. 33; which I noticed in my folio edition as not being able to find any tradition of in this pariſh, I have ſince found was at a place that formerly went by the name of Eſtre, and afterwards by that of Plaſſiz, near St. Ives, in Huntingdonſhire. *See Gales Scriptores*, xv. *vol.* i. *p. p.* 271, 512.

This place gave birth to Henry de Eaſtry, who was firſt a monk, and then prior of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury; who, for his learning as well as his worthy

acts, became an ornament, not only to the ſociety he preſided over, but to his country in general. He continued prior thirty-ſeven years, and died, far advanced in life, in 1222.

THIS PLACE, in the time of the Saxons, appears to have been part of the royal domains, accordingly Simon of Durham, monk and precentor of that church, in his hiſtory, ſtiles it *villa regalis, quæ vulgari dicitur Eaſterige pronuncione*, (the royal ville, or manor, which in the vulgar pronunciation was called *Eaſterige*), which ſhews the antient pre-eminence and rank of this place, for theſe *villæ regales*, or *regiæ*, as Bede calls them, of the Saxons, were uſually placed upon or near the ſpot, where in former ages the Roman ſtations had been before; and its giving name both to the lath and hundred in which it is ſituated corroborates the ſuperior conſequence it was then held in. Egbert, king of Kent, was in poſſeſſion of it about the year 670, at which time his two couſins, Ethelred and Ethelbright, ſons of his father's elder brother Ermenfrid, who had been entruſted to his care by their uncle, the father of Egbert, were, as writers ſay, murdered in his palace here by his order, at the perſuaſion of one Thunnor, a flattering courtier, leſt they ſhould diſturb him in the poſſeſſion of the crown. After which Thunnor buried them in the king's hall here, under the cloth of eſtate, from whence, as antient tradition reports, their bodies were afterwards removed to a ſmall chapel belonging to the palace, and buried there under the altar at the eaſt end of it, and afterwards again with much pomp to the church of Ramſey abbey. To expiate the king's guilt, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, he gave to Domneva, called alſo Ermenburga, their ſiſter, a ſufficient quantity of land in the iſle of Thanet, on which ſhe might found a monaſtery.

How long it continued among the royal domains, I have not found; but before the termination of the Saxon

Saxon heptarchy, THE MANOR OF EASTRY was become part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and it remained ſo till the year 811, when archbiſhop Wilfred exchanged it with his convent of Chriſtchurch for their manor of Bourne, ſince from the archbiſhop's poſſeſſion of it called Biſhopſbourne. After which, in the year 979 king Ægelred, uſually called Echelred, increaſed the church's eſtates here, by giving to it the lands of his inheritance in Eſtrea,[h] free from all ſecular ſervice and fiſcal tribute, except the repelling of invaſions and the repairing of bridges and caſtles, uſually ſtiled the *trinoda neceſſitas*;[i] and in the poſſeſſion of the prior and convent bove-mentioned, this manor continued at the taking of the ſurvey of Domeſday, being entered in it under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*; that is, the land of the monks of the archbiſhop, as follows:

In the lath of Eſtrei in Eſtrei hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Eſtrei. It was taxed at ſeven ſulings. The arable land is ..... In demeſne there are three carucates and ſeventy two villeins, with twenty-two borderers, having twenty-four carucates. There is one mill and a half of thirty ſhillings, and three ſalt-pits of four ſhillings, and eighteen acres of meadow. Wood for the pannage of ten hogs.

After which, this manor continued in the poſſeſſion of the priory, and in the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands in it, among others; about which time it was valued at 63l. 3s. after which king Henry VI. in his 28th year, confirmed the above liberty, and granted to it a market, to be held at Eaſtry weekly on a Tueſday, and a fair yearly, on the day of St. Matthew the Apoſtle and Evangeliſt; in which ſtate it

[h] See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2281.

[i] This charter was engraved by Dr. Rawlinſon in 1754, from a copy of it in Saxon and Latin, in a very antient MSS. of the Goſpels, in the library of St. John's college, in Oxford.

continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for he ſettled it, among other premiſes, in the 33d year of his reign, on his new created dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it continues at this time. A court leet and court baron is held for this manor.

The manerial rights, profits of courts, royalties, &c. the dean and chapter retain in their own hands; but the demeſne lands of the manor, with the court-lodge, which is a large antient manſion, ſituated adjoining to the church-yard, have been from time to time demiſed on a beneficial leaſe. The houſe is large, partly antient and partly modern, having at different times undergone great alterations. In the ſouth wall are the letters T. A. N. in flint, in large capitals, being the initials of Thomas and Anne Nevinſon. Mr. Iſaac Bargrave, father of the preſent leſſee, new fronted the houſe, and the latter in 1786 put the whole in complete repair, in doing which, he pulled down a conſiderable part of the antient building, conſiſting of ſtone walls of great ſtrength and thickneſs, bringing to view ſome gothic arched door ways of ſtone, which proved the houſe to have been of ſuch conſtruction formerly, and to have been a very antient building. The chapel, mentioned before, is at the eaſt end of the houſe. The eaſt window, conſiſting of three compartments, is ſtill viſible, though the ſpaces are filled up, it having for many years been converted into a kitchen, and before the laſt alteration by Mr. Bargrave the whole of it was entire.

At this manſion, then in the hands of the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, archbiſhop Thomas Becket, after his flight from Northampton in the year 1164, concealed himſelf for eight days, and then, on Nov. 10, embarked at Sandwich for France.[k]

[k] See Lord Littleton's Hiſtory of king Henry II.

THE

The preſent leſſee is Iſaac Bargrave, eſq. who reſides at the court-lodge, whoſe anceſtors have been leſſees of this eſtate for many years paſt.

The Nevinsons, as leſſees, reſided at the court-lodge of Eaſtry for many years. They were originally of Brigend, in Wetherell, in Cumberland. They bore for their arms, *Argent, a chevron, between three eagles diſplayed, azure.* Many of them lie buried in Eaſtry church.[1]

The family *of Bargrave*, alias *Bargar*, was originally of Bridge, and afterwards of the adjoining pariſh of Patrixbourne, where John Bargrave, eldeſt ſon of Robert, built the ſeat of Biſrons, and reſided at it, of whom notice has already been taken in vol. ix. of this hiſtory, p. 280. Iſaac Bargrave, the ſixth ſon of Robert above-mentioned, and younger brother of John, who built Biſrons, was anceſtor of the Bargraves, of Eaſtry; he was S. T. P. and dean of Canterbury, a man of ſtrict honour and high principles of loyalty, for which he ſuffered the moſt cruel treatment. He died in 1642, having married in 1618 Elizabeth, daughter of John Dering, eſq. of Egerton, by Elizabeth, ſiſter of Edward lord Wotton, the ſon of John Dering, eſq. of Surrenden, by Margaret Brent. Their deſcendant, Iſaac Bargrave, eſq. now living, was an eminent ſolicitor in London, from which he has retired for ſome years, and now reſides at Eaſtry-court, of which he is the preſent leſſee. He married Sarah, eldeſt daughter of George Lynch, M. D. of Canterbury, who died at Herne in 1787. *ſ. p.* They bear for their arms, *Or, on a pale gules, a ſword, the blade argent, pomelled, or, on a chief vert three bezants.*

Shrinkling, alias Shingleton, the former of which is its original name, though now quite loſt, is a ſmall manor at the ſouth-weſt boundary of this pa-

[1] There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Viſtn. of Kent, anno 1619.

riſh

riſh, adjoining to Nonington. It is within the borough of Heronden, or Hardonden, as it is now called, and as ſuch, is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford. This manor had antiently owners of the ſame name; one of whom, Sir William de Scrinkling, held it in king Edward I.'s reign, and was ſucceeded by Sir Walter de Scrinkling his ſon, who held it by knight's ſervice of Hamo de Crevequer,[m] and in this name it continued in the 20th year of king Edward III.

Soon after which it appears to have been alienated to William Langley, of Knolton, from which name it paſſed in like manner as Knolton to the Peytons and the Narboroughs, and thence by marriage to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, whoſe grandſon Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is at preſent entitled to it.

There was *a chapel* belonging to this manor, the ruins of which are ſtill viſible in the wood near it, which was eſteemed as a chapel of eaſe to the mother church of Eaſtry, and was appropriated with it by archbiſhop Richard, Becket's immediate ſucceſſor, to the almory of the priory of Chriſt-church; but the chapel itſelf ſeems to have become deſolate many years before the diſſolution of the priory, moſt probably ſoon after the family of Shrinkling became extinct; the Langleys, who reſided at the adjoining manor of Knolton, having no occaſion for the uſe of it. The chapel ſtood in Shingleton wood, near the ſouth eaſt corner; the foundations of it have been traced, though level with the ſurface, and not eaſily diſcovered. There is now on this eſtate only one houſe, built within memory, before which there was only a ſolitary barn, and no remains of the antient manſion of it.

HERONDEN, alias HARDENDEN, now uſually called *Hernden*, is a diſtrict in this pariſh, ſituated about a

[m] Chartularie of Knolton manor, and book of knight's fees in the Exchequer.

mile

mile northward from Shingleton, within the borough of its own name, the whole of which is within the upper half hundred of Downhamford. It was once eſteemed as a manor, though it has not had even the name of one for many years paſt, the manor of Adiſham claiming over it. The manſion of it was antiently the reſidence of a family of the ſame name, who bore for their arms, *Argent, a heron with one talon erect, gaping for breath, ſable.* Theſe arms are on a ſhield, which is far from modern, in Maidſtone church, being quarterly, *Heronden as above*, with *ſable, three eſcallop ſhells, two and one, argent*; and in a window of Lincoln's Inn chapel is a coat of arms of a modern date, being that of Anthony Heronden, eſq. *Argent, a heron, azure, between three eſcallops, ſable.* One of this family of Heronden lies buried in this church, and in the time of Robert Glover, Somerſet herald, his portrait and coat of arms, in braſs, were remaining on his tombſtone. The coat of arms is ſtill extant in very old rolls and regiſters in the Heralds office, where the family is ſtiled Heronden, of Heronden, in Eaſtry; nor is the name leſs antient, as appears by deeds which commence from the reign of Henry III. which relate to this eſtate and name; but after this family had remained poſſeſſed of this eſtate for ſo many years it at laſt deſcended down in king Richard II.'s reign, to Sir William Heronden, from whom it paſſed moſt probably either by gift or ſale, to one of the family of Boteler, or Butler, then reſident in this neighbourhood, deſcended from thoſe of this name, formerly ſeated at Butler's fleet, in Aſh, whoſe anceſtor Thomas Pincerna, or le Boteler, held that manor in king John's reign, whence his ſucceſſors aſſumed the name of Butler, *alias* Boteler, or as they were frequently written Botiller, and bore for their arms, *One or more covered cups, differently placed and blazoned.* In this family the eſtate deſcended to John Boteler, who lived in the time of king Henry VI.

and

and reſided at Sandwich, of which town he was ſeveral times mayor, and one of the burgeſſes in two parliaments of that reign; he lies buried in St. Peter's church there. His ſon Richard, who was alſo of Sandwich, had a grant of arms in 1470, anno 11th Edward IV. by Thomas Holme, norroy, viz. *Gyronny of ſix, argent and ſable, a covered cup, or, between three talbots heads, eraſed and counterchanged of the field, collared, gules, garniſhed of the third.* His great-grandſon Henry Boteler rebuilt the manſion of Heronden, to which he removed in 1572, being the laſt of his family who reſided at Sandwich. He had the above grant of arms confirmed to him, and died in 1580, being buried in Eaſtry church. Richard Boteler, of Heronden, his eldeſt ſon by his firſt wife, reſided at this ſeat, and in 1589 obtained a grant from Robert Cook, clarencieux, of a new coat of arms, viz. *Argent, on three eſcutcheons, ſable, three covered cups, or.* Ten years after which, intending as it ſhould ſeem, to ſhew himſelf a deſcendant of the family of this name, ſeated at Graveney, but then extinct, he obtained in 1599 a grant of their arms from William Dethic, garter, and William Camden, clarencieux, to him and his brother William, viz. *Quarterly*, firſt and fourth, *ſable, three covered cups, or, within a bordure, argent*; ſecond and third, *Argent, a feſs, chequy, argent and gules, in chief three croſs-croſlets of the laſt*, as appears (continues the grant) on a graveſtone in Graveney church. He died in 1600, and was buried in Eaſtry church, leaving iſſue among other children Jonathan and Thomas.[n] Jonathan Boteler, the eldeſt ſon, of Hernden, died unmarried poſſeſſed of it in 1626, upon which it came to his next ſurviving brother Thomas Boteler, of Rowling, who upon that removed to Hernden, and ſoon afterwards alienated

[n] There is a pedigree of Butler, alias Boteler, of Heronden, in the Heraldic Viſitation of Kent, anno 1619.

that

that part of it, ſince called THE MIDDLE FARM, to Mr. Henry Pannell, from whom ſoon afterwards, but how I know not, it came into the family of Reynolds; from which name it was about fifty years ſince alienated to John Dekewer, eſq. of Hackney, who dying in 1762, deviſed it to his nephew John Dekewer, eſq. of Hackney, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

ANOTHER PART *of this eſtate of Hernden*, ſince known by the name of THE LOWER FARM, was afterwards ſold by Thomas Boteler above-mentioned to Capell, from whom it paſſed into the family of Johnſon, in which it continued till Mr. Edward Johnſon alienated it to Daniel Kelly, gent. of the Upper Farm, in Heronden, who by his will in 1724 deviſed it to his ſecond ſon Richard Kelly, ſince whoſe death it has come to his two ſons Richard and William Kelly, who are the preſent poſſeſſors of it.

THE REMAINING PART *of the Hernden eſtate*, on which *the manſion* of it was ſituated, ſince known by the name of HERNDEN, alias THE UPPER FARM, remained in the poſſeſſion of Thomas Boteler abovementioned, at the time of his death in the year 1650, and was directed by his will to be ſold for the benefit of his ſurviving wife and children, and accordingly in 1657 it was conveyed by them to John Kelly, yeoman, of Aſh, whoſe grandſon William Kelly, of Hernden, who bore for his arms, *Argent, two lions rampant, combatant, gules, holding in their paws a caſtle in chief, vert*, in 1766 pulled down the antient manſion of Hernden, and built the preſent handſome houſe on the ſcite of it, and in 1784 alienated it to John Harvey, eſq. of Sandwich, then a captain of the royal navy, who occaſionally reſided at it; he died at Portſmouth on June 30, 1794, in conſequence of the wounds he received in the glorious naval engagement with the French fleet, on the firſt of that month preceding; by his will he deviſed this eſtate to his wife Judith for life, remainder to his eldeſt

eldeſt ſon Henry Wiſe Harvey, eſq. which latter now reſides here. Capt. Harvey above-mentioned, (whoſe meritorious ſervices to his country ought not to be paſſed by unnoticed) was born at Elmington, in the neighbouring pariſh of Eythorne, in 1740; his ſingular courage and attention to his duty marked his conduct throughout life, and never ſhone more conſpicuous than in the memorable engagement of June 1, above-mentioned, in which being commander of the Brunſwick, of 74 guns, he as ſecond to the commander in chief, gallantly ſupported him in the arduous enterprize of breaking the French line, and notwithſtanding the enemy by the cloſeneſs of their poſition endeavoured to defeat the attempt, he intrepidly perſevered, grappling with Le Vengeur, a ſhip evidently of ſuperior force to his own, and bore her away from the line, never quitting her till ſhe ſtruck, which was but a ſhort time before ſhe went to the bottom. During this terrible conflict, which laſted upwards of two hours and an half, in a ſituation almoſt unprecedented betwixt two ſhips of ſuch force, he reduced to a wreck L'Achille, a ſeventy-four gun ſhip, which was come down to the aſſiſtance of Le Vengeur, by totally diſmaſting her; which individual conduct may truly be admitted to have contributed very materially to that victory, upon which the fate of his country in a great meaſure depended, and will ever render his memory dear to it. His remains were interred in a vault in Eaſtry church, on July 5, having been attended to the gates of Portſmouth by earl Howe and the principal officers of the fleet with much ſolemnity;* moſt of the principal inhabitants of the neighbouring town of Sandwich, in which he had for ſome time reſided, and had ſerved

* See an account of the deſcent of Capt. Harvey, his marriage and iſſue, before, under Barſon, and of his preferments in the navy, in Gen. Mag. p. 673, and p. 954, for 1794.

the

the office of mayor of it in 1774, appeared in mourning on the day of his interment, as a mark of their respect for his memory.

A seal gold ring, weighing nineteen penny weights, with this motto, *Do not, for to repent*, and the antient coat of arms granted, as before described, in king Henry VI.'s time to Richard Boteler, engraved on it, was found in the grounds in Hernden bottom, a few years since, and is now in the possession of William Boteler, esq. of Eastry.

STATENBOROUGH, written in the survey of Domesday, *Estenburge*, and in other antient records, *Stepenberga*, and long since Statenborough, is a seat on the northern confines of this parish, which was at the time of taking the above survey in the Conqueror's reign, part of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, being held of the archbishop by knight's service, under which title it is thus entered in it;

William Peter holds Estenberge of the archbishop, and it was taxed at half a sulling, and there be but twelve villeins with the demesne and an half.

After which the record continues, that it was, with Buckland and Pinglesham, valued in the time of king Edward the Confessor at forty shillings; when the archbishop received them, ten shillings, now thirty shillings.

How this estate passed afterwards I have not found, till about the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign, when it was become the estate of a family which took its surname from it, as appears by a dateless deed among the archives of St. Bartholomew's hospital, in Sandwich, in which lands are given to it, abutting to those of the heirs of Simon de Statenberg, at Statenberg;[r] when it passed from this name does not appear, but at the latter end of king Richard II.'s reign, I find a deed, which mentions William Cooke, of

[r] Boys's Coll. for Sandwich, pt. 1, appendix, p. 25.

Stapyn-

Stapynberge, and part of this eſtate is at this day called Cookſborough; but in the middle of king Henry V.'s reign, it was in the poſſeſſion of a family called Atte Hall, who were ſucceeded in it by Wm. Bryan, gent. of Canterbury. How long it continued in this name I have not found; but in the ſecond year of king Richard III. anno 1484, it was become the property of John Kennett, gent. of Canterbury, whoſe ſon Thomas Kennet, clerk, of that place, in 1534, conveyed his intereſt in it to Chriſtopher Hales, eſq. the king's attorney-general, afterwards knighted, whoſe daughter and coheir Margaret carried it in marriage to Ralph Dodmore, gent. of Lincoln's Inn, and they jointly in 1757 alienated it to Saphire Paramor, yeoman, of Eaſtry, being deſcended of a family of good eſtimation in this part of Kent, having ſpread themſelves into the different pariſhes of Aſh, St. Nicholas, Monkton, and Minſter, in the Iſle of Thanet, Fordwich, and here at Eaſtry, all now extinct, of all of which there are pedigrees in the Heraldic Viſitation of this county, anno 1619. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a ſeſs embattled, between three eſtoils of ſix points, or.* He died in 1591. After which it continued in the ſame name and family down to John Paramor, eſq. of Statenborough, who died *ſ. p.* in 1750; after which it deſcended by his will, on the death of Mrs Paramor, his widow, to his three nieces and coheirs; that is, one moiety to Jane, wife of John Hawker, gent. of Sandwich, only daughter of John Hayward, gent. of Sandwich, by Jane, his ſiſter then deceaſed; the other undivided moiety to Jane, wife of W. Boys, eſq. then of Sandwich, and Sarah, afterwards the wife of William Boteler, eſq. of Eaſtry, the two ſurviving daughters and coheirs of his other ſiſter Mary, wife of Thomas Fuller, eſq. of Sandwich, before-mentioned.

On a diviſion of their eſtates in 1761, this eſtate was allotted to theſe two ſurviving daughters and coheirs

heirs laſt-mentioned; and on a future ſubdiviſion between them in 1774, this of Statenborough, with Gore, in this pariſh likewiſe, formed a part of that ſhare, which was allotted to Jane, ſince deceaſed, whoſe huſband William Boys, eſq. late of Sandwich, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. Mr. Boys is deſcended from the eminent family of this name, ſpread over the ſeveral parts of East Kent, but whoſe principal ſeat was at Fredville, in Nonington. William Boys, eſq. was of Fredville, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, whoſe fourth ſon, by Mary, ſiſter and heir of Sir Edward Ringeley, was of Bekeſborne, and left among other children, Edward, anceſtor of the Boys's, of Betſhanger; and John, who was the ſecond ſon, of Challock, from whom deſcended in the fifth deſcent, William Boys, eſq. of Deal, who was a commodore in the royal navy, and afterwards lieutenant-governor of Greenwich hoſpital, whoſe eldeſt ſon was William Boys, eſq. above-mentioned, the preſent poſſeſſor of Statenborough, author of the Collections for Sandwich as above-mentioned, and F. S. A. a gentleman well known in the Republic of Letters, to whom the Editor of this Hiſtory acknowledges his obligations for his continued aſſiſtance in it. He was an eminent ſurgeon of that town, from whence he removed to Walmer, where he now reſides. He married firſt Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Wiſe, merchant, of Sandwich, by whom he had one ſon William-Henry Boys, gent. lieutenant and adjutant of the Portſmouth diviſion of marines, who married Elizabeth, daughter of John Harvey, eſq. of Sandwich and Hernden, late captain of the royal navy; and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Rolfe, gent. of New Romney, lately deceaſed; he married ſecondly Jane, daughter of Thomas Fuller, eſq. of Statenborough, and coheir of her uncle John Paramor, eſq. of that place, by whom he had nine children, of whom eight are ſurviving, viz. Thomas, of Sandwich, a lieutenant in the

royal navy, who married Catherine Impett, of Aſhford; John-Paramor, gent. of Sandwich; Jane; Mary-Fuller; Edward, ſurgeon, of Sandwich; Henry; Robert-Pearſon, and George. He bears for his arms, *Or, a griffin ſegreant, ſable, within a bordure, gules*; being the coat armour of the principal branch of this family, of Fredville.

The manors of North and South Court, and of Dane-court, in Tilmanſtone, claim over this hamlet of Statenborough.

CHARITIES

THOMAS ELWARE, of this pariſh, by his will in 1499, gave to Roger Frynne, his executor, his tenement in Selveſton, in this pariſh, with its lands and appurtenances, upon condition that he and his heirs ſhould pay yearly to the churchwardens, to the reparation of the church yearly, iijs. iiijd.

CHRISTIAN GODDARD, of this pariſh, widow, gave by will in 1574, a tenement and garden in Eaſtry, over againſt the vicarage-houſe, for the uſe of the poor for ever, now of the annual value of 2l. 10s. and a tenement and garden in Eaſtry to the clerk, to inſtruct in learning, one of the pooreſt man's children, being a boy, of this pariſh, from time to time, both which are veſted in the churchwardens.

THOMAS APPLETON, yeoman, of Eaſtry, by his will in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor 5l. to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, and to be diſtributed by them fourteen days before Chriſtmas day, to be paid out of lands called Hardiles, in Woodneſborough.

KATHERINE BOTELER, widow, of Eaſtry, by her will in 1617, gave to the churchwardens 30s. to remain in a ſtock for the uſe of the pariſh; and to the poor people there the like ſum.

RICHARD THOMPSON, by will in 1673, ordered that twenty-four poor people ſhould receive at Chriſtmas, Eaſter, and Whitſuntide, a twopenny loaf; ſecured on a houſe and garden in Eaſtry, the annual produce of which is 12s.

ANNE FREIND, ſpinſter, of Eaſtry, by will in 1715, gave to the poor 5l. and to the overſeers of the poor and their ſucceſſors, three acres and one rood of arable land, at or near a place called Dedmans gapp, in Eaſtry, holden of the dean and chapter of Canterbury; the overſeers to renew the leaſe from time to time; in truſt, that the yearly rents and profits ſhould be equally diſtributed on Chriſtmas day yearly, in the chancel of the church, among ſuch induſtrious poor as ſhould not receive alms; ſuch letting

letting of the land and diſtribution to be at the diſcretion of the heirs of Charles Bargrave, if living in Eaſtry; and for want of that, to the diſcretion of the overſeers and their ſucceſſors.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about thirty, caſually ſeventy-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary; it is a large handſome building, conſiſting of a nave and two ſide iſles, a chancel at the eaſt end, remarkably long, and a ſquare tower, which is very large, at the weſt end, in which are five very unmuſical bells. The church is well kept and neatly paved, and exhibits a noble appearance, to which the many handſome monuments in it contribute much. The arch over the weſt door is circular, but no other parts of the church has any ſhew of great antiquity. In the chancel are monuments for the Paramors and the Fullers, of Statenborough, arms of the latter, *Argent, three bars, and a canton, gules.* A monument for ſeveral of the Bargrave family. An elegant pyramidial one, on which is a buſt and emblematical ſculpture for John Broadley, gent. many years ſurgeon at Dover, obt. 1784. Several graveſtones, with braſſes, for the Nevinſons. A graveſtone for Joſhua Paramour, gent. buried 1650. Underneath this chancel are two vaults, for the families of Paramour and Bargrave. In the nave, a monument for Anne, daughter of Solomon Harvey, gent. of this pariſh, ob. 1751; arms, *Argent, on a chevron, between three lions gambs, ſable, armed gules, three creſcents, or*; another for William Dare, eſq. late of Fenderland, in this pariſh, obt. 1770; arms, *Gules, a chevron vaire, between three creſcents, argent*, impaling *argent, on a croſs, ſable, four lions paſſant, quardant of the field*, for *Read.*— Againſt the wall an inſcription in Latin, for the Drue Aſtley Creſſemer, A. M. forty-eight years vicar of this

pariſh, obt. 1746; he preſented the communion plate to this church and Worth, and left a ſum of money to be laid out in ornamenting this church, at which time the antient ſtalls, which were in the chancel, were taken away, and the chancel was ceiled, and the church otherwiſe beautified; arms, *Argent, on a bend engrailed, ſable, three croſs-croſlets, fitchee, or.* A monument for ſeveral of the Botelers, of this pariſh; arms, *Boteler, argent, on three eſcutcheons, ſable, three covered cups, or*, impaling *Morrice.* Againſt a pillar, a tablet and inſcription, ſhewing that in a vault lieth Catherine, wife of John Springett, citizen and apothecary of London. He died in 1770; arms, *Springett, per feſs, argent and gules, a feſs wavy, between three creſcents, counterchanged*, impaling *Harvey.* On the oppoſite pillar another, for the Rev. Richard Harvey, fourteen years vicar of this pariſh, obt. 1772. A monument for Richard Kelly, of Faſtry, obt. 1768; arms, *Two lions rampant, ſupporting a caſtle.* Againſt the wall, an elegant ſculptured monument, in alto relievo, for Sarah, wife of William Boteler, a daughter of Thomas Fuller, eſq. late of Statenborough, obt. 1777, æt. 29; ſhe died in childbed, leaving one ſon, William Fuller Boteler; arms at bottom, *Boteler*, as above, *an eſcutcheon of pretence, Fuller*, quartering *Paramor.* An elegant pyramidal marble and tablet for Robert Bargrave, of this pariſh, obt. 1779, for Elizabeth his wife, daughter of Sir Francis Leigh, of Hawley; and for Robert Bargrave, their only ſon, proctor in Doctors Commons, obt. 1774, whoſe ſole ſurviving daughter Rebecca married James Wyborne, of Sholdon; arms, *Bargrave, with a mullet*, impaling *Leigh.* In the croſs iſle, near the chancel called the Boteler's iſle, are ſeveral memorials for the Botelers. Adjoining to theſe, are three other graveſtones, all of which have been inlaid, but the braſſes are gone; they were for the ſame family, and on one of them was lately remaining the antient arms of Boteler, *Girony of ſix pieces,*

pieces, &c. impaling *ermine of three ſpots.* Under the church are vaults, for the families of Springett, Harvey, Dare, and Bargrave. In the church-yard, on the north ſide of the church, are ſeveral altar tombs for the Paramors; and on the ſouth ſide are ſeveral others for the Harveys, of this pariſh, and for Fawlkner, Rammell, and Fuller. There are alſo vaults for the families of Fuller, Rammell, and Petman.

There were formerly painted in the windows of this church, theſe arms, *Girony of ſix, ſable and argent, a covered cup, or, between three talbots heads, eraſed and counterchanged of the field, collared, gules*; for Boteler, of Heronden, impaling Boteler, of Graveny, *Sable, three covered cups, or, within a bordure, argent*; Boteler, of Heronden, as above, quartering *three ſpots, ermine*; the coat of Theobald, with quarterings. Several of the Frynnes, or as they were afterwards called, Friends, who lived at Waltham in this pariſh in king Henry VII.'s reign, lie buried in this church.

In the will of William Andrewe, of this pariſh, anno 1507, mention is made of our Ladie chapel, in the church-yard of the church of Eſtrie.

The eighteen ſtalls which were till lately in the chancel of the church, were for the uſe of the monks of the priory of Chriſt church, owners both of the manor and appropriation, when they came to paſs any time at this place, as they frequently did, as well for a country retirement as to manage their concerns here; and for any other eccleſiaſtics, who might be preſent at divine ſervice here, all ſuch, in thoſe times, ſitting in the chancels of churches diſtinct from the laity.

The church of Eaſtry, with the chapels of Skrinkling and Worth annexed, was antiently appendant to the manor of Eaſtry, and was appropriated by archbiſhop Richard (ſucceſſor to archbiſhop Becket) in the reign of king Henry II. to the almonry of the priory of Chriſt-church, but it did not continue long

ſo, for archbiſhop Baldwin, (archbiſhop Richard's immediate ſucceſſor), having quarrelled with the monks, on account of his intended college at Hackington, took this appropriation from them, and thus it remained as a rectory, at the archbiſhop's diſpoſal, till the 39th year of king Edward III.'s reign,[q] when archbiſhop Simon Iſlip, with the king's licence, reſtored, united and annexed it again to the priory; but it appears, that in return for this grant, the archbiſhop had made over to him, by way of exchange, the advowſons of the churches of St. Dunſtan, St. Pancraſe, and All Saints in Bread-ſtreet, in London, all three belonging to the priory. After which, that is anno 8 Richard II. 1384, this church was valued among the revenues of the almonry of Chriſt-church, at the yearly value of 53l. 6s. 8d. and it continued afterwards in the ſame ſtate in the poſſeſſion of the monks, who managed it for the uſe of the almonry, during which time prior William Sellyng, who came to that office in Edward IV.'s reign, among other improvements on ſeveral eſtates belonging to his church, built a new dormitory at this parſonage for the monks reſorting hither.

On the diſſolution of the priory of Chriſt-church, in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, this appropriation, with the advowſon of the vicarage of the church of Eaſtry, was ſurrendered into the king's hands, where it ſtaid but a ſmall time, for he granted it in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new

[q] During the time of this rectory continuing in the archbiſhop's diſpoſal, there were ſeveral compoſitions for tithes, entered into by the rectors, viz. anno 1229. Ledger book of Dover priory, f. 164.[b] MSS. Lambeth, anno 1291, Chartul. Eccl. Chriſti. Cant. cart. 174, anno 1346, Reg. Berthona, p. 3, 1, f. 42, to f. 79. MSS. Cantuar. anno 1302. Chartula Eccla Chriſti Cant. cart. 183, anno 1356. Carta Antiq. E. 129. Archiv. Cantuar. anno 1439, 18 Henry VI. Cartæ Antig. E. 133. Archiev. Cantuar. See Ducarel's Repert. p. 39.

founded

founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the preſent owners of this appropriation; but the advowſon of the vicarage, notwithſtanding it was granted with the appropriation, to the dean and chapter as above-mentioned, appears not long afterwards to have become parcel of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, where it continues at this time, his grace the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

This parſonage is entitled to the great tithes of this pariſh and of Worth; there belong to it of glebe land in Eaſtry, Tilmanſtone, and Worth, in all ſixty-nine acres.

THERE IS A SMALL MANOR belonging to it, called THE MANOR OF THE AMBRY, or ALMONRY OF CHRIST-CHURCH, the quit-rents of which are very inconſiderable.

The parſonage-houſe is large and antient; in the old parlour window is a ſhield of arms, being thoſe of Partheriche, impaling quarterly Line and Hamerton. The parſonage is of the annual rent of about 70ol. The counteſs dowager of Guildford became entitled to the leaſe of this parſonage, by the will of her huſband the earl of Guildford, and ſince her death the intereſt of it is become veſted in her younger children.

As to the origin of a vicarage in this church, though there was one endowed in it by archbiſhop Peckham, in the 20th year of king Edward I. anno 1291, whilſt this church continued in the archbiſhop's hands, yet I do not find that there was a vicar inſtituted in it, but that it remained as a rectory, till near three years after it had been reſtored to the priory of Chriſt-church, when, in the 42d year of king Edward III. a vicar was inſtituted in it, between whom and the prior and chapter of Canterbury, there was a compoſition concerning his portion, which he ſhould have as

[r] Regiſt. Langham, f. 129. MSS. Lambeth. Regiſt. Berthona, ps. 1. f. 39.[a] and Chartæ Antiquæ E. 56. MSS. Cantuar.

an endowment of this vicarage; which compoſition was confirmed by archbiſhop Simon Langham that year; and next year there was an agreement entered into between the eleemoſinary of Chriſt-church and the vicar, concerning the *manſe* of this vicarage.

The vicarage of Eaſtry, with the chapel of Worth annexed, is valued in the king's books at 19l. 12s. 1d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 19s. 2½d. In 1588 it was valued at ſixty pounds. Communicants three hundred and thirty-five. In 1640 here were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at one hundred pounds.

The antient penſion of 5l. 6s. 8d. formerly paid by the priory, is ſtill paid to the vicar by the dean and chapter, and alſo an augmentation of 14l. 13s. 4d. yearly, by the leſſee of the parſonage, by a covenant in his leaſe.

The vicarage-houſe is built cloſe to the farm-yard of the parſonage; the land allotted to it is very trifling, not even ſufficient for a tolerable garden; the foundations of the houſe are antient, and probably part of the original building when the vicarage was endowed in 1367.

There were two awards made in 1549 and 1550, on a controverſy between the vicar of Eaſtry and the mayor, &c. of Sandwich, whether the ſcite of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, near Sandwich, within that port and liberty, was ſubject to the payment of tithes to the vicar, as being within his pariſh. Both awards adjudged the legality of a payment, as due to the vicar; but the former award adjudged that the ſcite of the hoſpital was not, and the latter, that it was within the bounds of this pariſh.[a]

[a] See Boys's Sandwich, p. 59 et ſeq.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF EASTRY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Whiſton*, 1671, obt. 1694.
The King, ſede vac.	*Thomas Sherlock*, A. M. inducted Feb. 1695, obt. June 1698.
The Archbiſhop.	*Drue Aſtley Creſſener*, A. M. 1698, obt. Sept. 27, 1746.[t]
	Culpeper Savage, A. M. Jan. 1747, obt. 1753.[u]
	Samuel Herring, 1753, reſigned 1757.[w]
	Richard Harvey, A. B. July, 1757, obt. March 6, 1772.[x]
	Richard Harvey, A. M. March 27, 1772, the preſent vicar.[y]

t He was a good benefactor to this church, in which he lies buried.

u He was before vicar of Sutton Valence, which he reſigned on being collated to this vicarage, which he held by diſpenſation, with the vicarage of Stone, in Oxney.

w He exchanged this vicarage with his ſucceſſor, for other preferments.

x He lies buried in this church.

y He was likewiſe vicar of St. Laurence in Thanet, which he reſigned in 1793. He is alſo one of the ſix preachers of Canterbury cathedral.

WOODNESBOROUGH,

OR *Winſborough*, as it is uſually called, lies the next pariſh northward from Eaſtry, being written in the ſurvey of Domeſday, *Waneſberge*. It took its name according to Verſtegan, from the Saxon idol Woden, (and it is ſpelt by ſome *Wodenſborough*) whoſe place of worſhip was in it; however that may be, the termination of the word *berge*, or borough, ſhews it to be of high antiquity.

Part of this pariſh, over which the manor of Boxley claims, is within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the town and port of Sandwich, and liberty of the cinque ports; and the reſidue is in the hundred of Eaſtry, and juriſdiction of the county of Kent.

There

There are three boroughs in this pariſh, viz. Cold Friday, Hamwold, and Marſhborough; the borſholders of which are choſen at the petty ſeſſions of the juſtices, acting at Wingham, for the eaſt diviſion of the lath of St Auguſtine.

THIS PARISH is large, being two miles and an half one way, and upwards of a mile and an half the other. The church ſtands nearly in the centre of it, on high ground. At a ſmall diſtance from the church is Woodneſborough hill, both of which are ſea marks. This hill is a very high mount, ſeemingly thrown up by art, and conſiſting of a ſandy earth, it has been thought by ſome to have been the place on which the idol Woden (from whom this place is ſuppoſed to have taken its name) was worſhipped in the time of the Saxons; by others to be the burial place of Vortimer, the Saxon king, who died in 457, whilſt others ſuppoſe this mount was raiſed over thoſe who fell in the battle fought between Ceoldred, king of Mercia, and Ina, king of the Weſt Saxons, in the year 715, at *Woodneſbeorh*, according to the Saxon chronicle, which name Dr. Plot ſuppoſes to be Woodneſborough. Vortimer, as our hiſtorians tell us, at his death, deſired to be buried near the place where the Saxons uſed to land, being perſuaded that his bones would deter them from any attempt in future. Though authors differ much on the place of his burial, yet this mount at Woodneſborough is as probable, or more ſo, perhaps, than any other, for it was near to, and was caſt up ſo high as to be plainly ſeen from *the Portus Rutupinus*, which at that time was the general landing place of the Saxon fleets. Some years ago there were found upon the top of it ſundry ſepulchral remains, viz. a glaſs veſſel (engraved by the Rev. Mr. Douglas, in his *Nænia*;) a *fibula*, (engraved by Mr. Boys, in his collections for Sandwich;) the head of a ſpear, and ſome fragments of Roman veſſels. Much

of

of the earth or ſand has been lately removed round the ſides of it, but nothing further has been found.

At a ſmall diſtance northward from hence, at the bottom of a ſhort ſteep hill, lies the village called Woodneſborough-ſtreet, and ſometimes Cold Friday-ſtreet, containing thirty-four houſes. The vicarage-houſe is ſituated in the middle of it, being a new handſome building; almoſt contiguous to it is a handſome ſaſhed houſe, belonging to the Jull family, now made uſe of as a poor-houſe; through this ſtreet the road leads to Sandwich. Weſtward of the ſtreet ſtands the parſonage-houſe, late the ſeat of Oliver Stephens, eſq. deceaſed, and now of his widow, as will be further noticed hereafter. Beſides the manors and eſtates in this pariſh, particularly deſcribed, in the weſtern parts of it there are ſeveral hamlets, as Somerfield, Barnſole, Coombe, with New-ſtreet, Great and Little Flemings, Ringlemere, and the farm of Chriſtians Court.

In the north-eaſt part of the pariſh, the road from Eaſtry, by the parſonage of Woodneſborough northweſtward, divides; one road, which in antient deeds is called Lovekys-ſtreet, going towards Aſh-ſtreet; the other through the hamlet of Marſhborough, formerly called Marſhborough, *alias* Stipins, to Each End and Sandwich, the two windmills cloſe to the entrance of which are within the bounds of this pariſh. Each, Upper Each, called antiently *Upriche*, and Each End, antiently called *Nethericbe*, were both formerly accounted manors, and are mentioned as ſuch in the marriage ſettlement of Henry Whyte, eſq. in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign. After the Whytes, theſe manors paſſed in like manner as Grove, in this pariſh, to the James's. Upper Each, or Upriche, has for many years belonged to the family of Abbot, of Ramſgate, and is now the property of John Abbot, eſq. of Canterbury. Each End, or Netheriche, belongs, one moiety to the heirs or deviſees of the late

earl

earl of Strafford, and the other moiety to John Matſon, eſq. of Sandwich.

It cannot but occur to the reader how much this pariſh abounds with Saxon names, beſides the name of Wodens borough, the ſtreet of Cold Friday, mentioned before, is certainly derived from the Saxon words, *Cola*, and *Friga*, which latter was the name of a goddeſs, worſhipped by the Saxons, and her day *Frige-deag*, from whence our day of Friday is derived; other places in this pariſh, mentioned before likewiſe, claim, ſurely, their original from the ſame language.

This pariſh contains about 3000 acres, the whole rents of it being about 3373l. yearly value. It is very bare of coppice wood; the Old Wood, ſo called, in Ringleton, being the only one in it. The ſoil of this pariſh is very rich and fertile, equal to thoſe the moſt ſo in this neighbourhood, particularly as to the plantations of hops, which have much increaſed within theſe few years paſt. The middle of the pariſh is high ground, and is in general a flat open country of arable common fields. Weſt and ſouth-weſtward the lands are more incloſed with hedges. North and north-weſtward of the parſonage, towards Sandwich, they are low and wet, conſiſting of a large level of marſh land, the nearneſs of which makes the other parts of this pariſh rather unhealthy, which is not otherwiſe very pleaſant in any part of it. There was a fair held here yearly, on Holy Thurſday, but it has been for ſome time diſuſed.

In Ringleton field, in this pariſh, there was found about the year 1514, a fine gold coin, weighing about twelve ſhillings, with a loop of the ſame metal to hang it by; on one ſide was the figure of a young man in armour, a helmet on his head, and a ſpear over his right ſhoulder; on the reverſe, the figure of Victory, with a ſword in her hand, the point downwards.

THE MANOR OF WOODNESBOROUGH, alias SHELVING, was at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, two eſtates, both which were part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the general title of whoſe lands they are entered in it as follows:

Turſtin holds of the biſhop, one yoke in Waneſberge, and there are two borderers. Tochi held it of king Edward.

And again in another place, but both within the hundred of Eaſtry.

Oſbern, (ſon of Letard) *holds of the biſhop one ſuling in Selinge. There he has one villein paying two ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor, it was worth ſixty ſhillings, and afterwards, and now thirty ſhillings. Aluuin held it in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor.*

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were confiſcated to the crown; after which *the ſeignory* of theſe eſtates was granted, among others, to the family of Crevequer, and made a part of their barony, which conſiſted of lands aſſigned by the Conqueror, for his aſſiſtance in the defence of Dover caſtle, and were held of the king by barony.

Of the Crevequers, as chief lords of the fee, theſe eſtates were again held by the family of Malmaines, who were ſucceeded in one part of them, afterwards called *the manor of Woodneſborough*, by one of the name of St. Ledger; and in the other, then called *Selinge*, by owners of the ſame name; and at the latter end of king Henry III 's reign, Nicholas de Selinge, and the heirs of John St. Ledger, as appears by the book of knight's fees in the Exchequer, held them by knight's ſervice; the arms of St. Leger, being *Azure, a fret, argent, a chief, or*, were formerly in the windows of this church, of Hamo de Crevequer; *the part of the former* deſcended to John de Shelving, for ſo the name as well as the eſtate was then called, and he erected a

manſion

manſion on it for his reſidence, which afterwards bore the name of Shelving, and died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th year of king Edward III. leaving the poſſeſſion of it to his wife Benedicta, daughter and coheir of Robert de Hougham, of Hougham, near Dover. *The part of the latter* deſcended to Edward de St. Ledger, on whoſe death, his ſon Thomas de St. Ledger ſucceeded to it, who with Benedicta de Shelving poſſeſſed this eſtate in the 20th year of that reign. From St. Ledger *the manor of Woodneſborough* afterwards paſſed by ſale into the name of White, one of whom, Robert White, died poſſeſſed of it in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. and from Shelving, *the eſtate of Shelving* was afterwards alienated to Dynely, or Dingley, as the name was variouſly called and ſpelt; and in king Henry VIII.'s reign Henry Dynely was in poſſeſſion of it; at which time it paid ward to Dover caſtle. After which their reſpective heirs joined in the ſale of both to Knight; from which time I find no further mention of the manor of Woodneſborough, but of the manor of Shelving only, which in the beginning of king Charles I.'s reign was the property of Edward Knight, gent. who died in 1632, leaving two daughters his coheirs, who ſeem to have divided this eſtate between them; that part, with the manor and court-lodge, ſtill retaining the name of Shelving; the other, from its ſituation, taking the name of Churchgate farm. This latter eſtate afterwards came at length into the poſſeſſion of Chriſtopher Erneſt Kien, eſq. lieut. colonel of the horſe guards, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1744; upon which it deſcended to George Couſemaker, eſq. whoſe widow Mary marrying Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. he became poſſeſſed of it, and died in 1773; upon which his widow, dame Mary Hales, above-mentioned, is now again poſſeſſed of it for her life; after which it will deſcend to her ſon by her firſt huſband, lieut. colonel George Couſemaker.

The

The manor of Shelving was very ſoon afterwards ſold to Solomon Hougham, gent. of Sandwich, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1658. He was a younger ſon of Richard Hougham, of Weddington, in Aſh, by Elizabeth, daughter of Edward Sanders, gent. of Norborne, from whoſe youngeſt ſon Henry, deſcended the Houghams, of St. Martin's, in Canterbury, which branch of the Houghams bear for their arms, *Or, five chevronels, ſable.* Solomon Hougham above-mentioned, was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Richard Hougham, gent. of the ſame place, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1662; not long after which, it appears to have paſſed into the poſſeſſion of John Grove, gent. of Tunſtall, in right of Mildred his wife, who died in 1677.* After which it deſcended to his grandſon Richard Grove, eſq. formerly of Cambridge, but afterwards of the Temple, London, who dying unmarried a few years ago, and having no near relations, deviſed it, with the greateſt part of his eſtates, to Mr. William Jemmett, gent. of Aſhford, and William Marſhall, the latter of whom, on a diviſion of theſe eſtates, is now become the ſole poſſeſſor of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

Shelving houſe is ſituated very near the church; the preſent building is very mean, and exhibits no appearance of ever having been a manſion; ſome antient flint foundations have however, I find upon enquiry, been found round it.

Grove is another manor, ſituated at no great diſtance north eaſtward from Shelving, which in antient time was held by the family of Malmains, by ward to Dover caſtle, being held of the family of Crevequer, and they continued in the poſſeſſion of it till the latter end of king Edward II.'s reign, or the beginning of king Edward III. when it was become the property of Goldſborough, and Peter de Goldſborough died poſ-

* See more of the Groves, vol. ii. of this hiſtory, p. 581.

ſeſſed

ſeſſed of it in the 32d year of that reign; his ſucceſſor in it was William atte Welle, of Sandwich, who died two years afterwards, as appears by the inquiſition taken after his death, holding it of the king *in capite*, as of his caſtle of Ledes, by knight's ſervice, and by the ſervice of ward to Dover caſtle, upon which two parts of it eſcheated to the crown,[a] and the remaining part came into the poſſeſſion of Agnes his widow, who died in the 36th year of that reign, holding it by the ſervice above-mentioned, when the king became entitled to the whole of this manor, which afterwards was granted to a family of its own name; one of whom Sir John Grove, died poſſeſſed of it in Henry VI.'s reign, and lies buried in St. Peter's church, in Sandwich, to which he was a good benefactor, under a monument, on which are his effigies lying at full length, and on his ſhield, as well as underneath, his arms, viz. *Three leaves, in ſiniſter bend, their ſtalks upwards, on a canton, three creſcents*, which arms were likewiſe formerly painted on the windows of this church; not long after his death it became the property of Sir John Whyte, merchant of the ſtaple of Canterbury, who died in the 9th year of Edward IV. His deſcendant Henry Whyte, ſon of Sir Thomas Whyte, one of the maſters of the court of requeſts, died poſſeſſed of it in the 14th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, leaving three daughters, Agnes, afterwards married to Thomas Scudamore; Philippa, to Walter Gifford; and Jane to Henry Ferrers, who became his coheirs.[b] After which, Thomas Scudamore and Agnes his wife, in 1581, conveyed their third part of it to William Fleet, as did the two other ſiſters and their huſbands their remaining two thirds afterwards, to Roger James, merchant, of the city

[a] See Boys's Sandwich, p. 155, 156.

[b] Rot. Elch. an. 21 Elix. The remainder of the account of this manor is taken from the Title Deeds.

of

of London. He was of Dutch parentage, and coming into England, at the latter end of king Henry VIII.'s reign, was made denizen; of whom, and his deſcendants, an account has been already given, under Ightham, in vol. v. of this hiſtory, p. 36. Tho. James, hereafter mentioned, was his fourth ſon, who died *ſ. p.* and John, who ſettled at Grove, was his ſixth ſon; from William, the third ſon, deſcended the James's, now reſident at Ightham.

In 1594, Sarah, widow of Roger James, with her two ſons Thomas and John, purchaſed of William Fleet, mentioned before, the remaining third part of it, and thus became entitled to the whole of this manor, which afterwards, on the death of Tho. James, *ſ. p.* became the property of his brother John, who afterwards reſided at Grove. His ſon Henry, left four daughters his coheirs, Joice married to Edward Sayer, eſq. Catherine; Elizabeth to William Bix; and Afra. They afterwards joined in the conveyance of the whole of this manor to Peter de la Pierre, or Peters, as the name was afterwards called and ſpelt, who was of the Black Friars, in Canterbury, and it afterwards continued in his deſcendants, till three-fourths of it were, about the year 1757, alienated to Mr. Thomas Alkin, of Canterbury, who in 1773 deviſed his intereſt in it, after his wife's death, to his ſon Thomas Verrier Alkin, clerk, and his daughters Margaret Alkin, and Suſan, then the wife of John Fowell, D. D.

The other fourth part of this manor remained in the deſcendants of Peter de la Pierre, or Peters, till partly by marriage, and partly by ſale, it became the property of Mr. Iſaac Warner, merchant, of Bermondſey, whoſe ſon Simeon Warner, conveyed it to Dr. John Fowell above-mentioned, and he, together with the deſcendants of Mr. Alkin, conveyed the whole of it to Mr. Henry Jeffard, of Statenborough, who alienated it to Mr. Stephen Southerden, and he in 1793

paſſed it away by ſale, to Peter Fector, eſq. of Dover, the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

The manor-houſe is old and ruinous, but not beyond a common farm-houſe. The antient manſion ſtood a little northward of the preſent houſe, as it ſhould ſeem, where there is a ſmall ſquare plat of ground, moated round, which could hardly be for any other purpoſe. The manor of Knolton claims over this manor, which pays a caſtle-guard rent to Dover caſtle.

THE VILLE AND FARM OF BUCKLAND, written in Domeſday, *Bocoland*, lies at a ſmall diſtance ſouth-eaſtward from Grove manor. About the year 1074, Odo, biſhop of Baieux, had ſome intereſt in this place, for he then gave to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, certain tithe in the ſmall ville of Bocklande, which Roger de Malmaines, who became lord of the ſee after the biſhop's diſgrace not long afterwards, and the confiſcation of his eſtates, took from it;[c] and it appears by the ſurvey of Domeſday, that the archbiſhop had likewiſe ſome eſtate here, which was held of him by knight's ſervice, under which title it is thus entered in it:

In Eſtrei hundred, Oſbern, ſon of Letard, holds one yoke of the archbiſhop in Bocoland, and there he has in demeſne one carucate; and it is worth ten ſhillings.

Of the family of Malmaines this eſtate was held by thoſe who aſſumed their name from it; and in antient deeds of the gift of lands to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, mention is made of lands in this pariſh abutting to thoſe of this name of Bockland. How long they continued here, or who poſſeſſed it afterwards, I have not found for a great length of time, but in the year 1553 it was in the poſſeſſion of the name of Wollet, for William Wollet, of Eaſtry, then died poſſeſſed

[c] See Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1789.

of

of it, and deviſed it to Daniel Wollet his ſon, by the name of Buckland Barns, with the lands, &c. ſo that then, moſt probably, there was no houſe here. He ſold it to Thomas Appleton, of Eaſtry, who left two daughters his coheirs, Joane married to Thomas Boteler, gent. of Hernden, and Elizabeth to Thomas Berry, gent. of Canterbury, which latter became, in right of his wife, poſſeſſed of it, and he ſold it to Sir Samuel Peyton, bart. of Knolton, who owned it in 1622, in whoſe deſcendants it continued for ſome time afterwards. The next owner that I have found of it, is of the name of Barnes, and in 1750, Eliz. Barnes, of London, appears to have been owner of it; ſhe deviſed it by will to Mr. Rich, of London, whoſe widow Elizabeth is in the poſſeſſion of it for her life, but the reverſion of it was purchaſed by Samuel Whitbread, eſq. late of London, who ſold it to Mr. John Buſhell, of Aſh, ſince deceaſed, and his heirs now poſſeſs his intereſt in it.

THE GREAT AND SMALL TITHES of the ville of Buckland, containing eighty ſix acres, together with thoſe of the manor of Ringleton, being an eſtate in fee, have been in the hands of the leſſees of the parſonage of this pariſh for many years paſt, the preſent proprietor being the widow of Oliver Stephens, eſq. of Woodneſborough parſonage, lately deceaſed.

POLDRES, or *Poulders*, GREAT and LITTLE, are two eſtates in this pariſh, the former of which was antiently accounted a manor. It was once the eſtate of the Clitherows, but how long it continued in that name I know not; however, in the beginning of the laſt century, it was in the hands of ſeveral different owners, whoſe properties in it at length paſſed wholly into the name of Hatchet, who conveyed it to Barton, and he, at no long interval afterwards, paſſed it away to Elgar, and George Elgar alienated it to John Dowden, but in the year 1703, Scorier and others conveyed it to Smith, in which name it deſcended to Mr. Richard

Smith, who becoming a bankrupt, his aſſignees ſold it to Richard Solly, eſq. of Sandwich, upon whoſe death it came to his only ſon Richard Heaton Solly, of St. Margaret's, who lately ſold it to Thomas Godfrey, (before Jull) eſq. of Brook-ſtreet, in Aſh, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

LITTLE POULDERS was formerly the property of the Terrys, of Oſpringe, in which it continued till it was carried in marriage by Olive Terry, in 1749, to Nathaniel Marſh, eſq. whoſe ſon Terry Marſh, eſq. of Canterbury, died poſſeſſed of it in 1789, and was buried in a vault, with the family of Terry, in Staple church. His ſon afterwards ſold it to Mr. Baldock, of Canterbury, as he did again to Mr. David Taylor, of Sandwich, the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

DENN-COURT is a manor in the ſouthern part of this pariſh, adjoining to the borough of Hammill, which in king Richard II.'s reign belonged to Sir Nicholas de Daubridgecourt, who in the 13th year of that reign conveyed it by ſale to Thomas Elys, of Sandwich, and he having procured a licence of mortmain, conveyed it to feoffees for the endowment of the hoſpital of St. Thomas, of Sandwich, uſually called Ellis's hoſpital, part of the poſſeſſions of which it remains at this time. It pays a quit-rent to the manor of Queen-court, in Oſpringe, and another to the manor of Hamwold. In 1535, this eſtate containing one hundred and ſixty acres of land, was of the annual rent of ten pounds. In 1703 it was let at 95l. In 1757, at 110l. afterwards at 140l. By leaſe in 1792, at 220l. per ann.[d] which is an inſtance of the great increaſe of the value of lands in this part of the county.

HAMWOLD, or as it is now called, *Hammill*, is a *borough* and *diſtrict* in the weſtern part of this pariſh, which in the ſurvey of Domeſday is written both *Hamolde*, and *Aimolde*, at the time of taking which it was

[d] See Boys's Sandwich, p. 149 et ſeq.

part

part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, the Conqueror's half-brother, under the title of whoſe lands it is thus deſcribed in it:

Adam holds of the fee of the biſhop in Hamolde half a yoke. Riculf held it of Adam, and another half yoke of Aimolde. Herbert holds it of Hugh, the grandſon of Herbert; both theſe are worth twenty ſhillings.

This deſcription certainly comprehends, at leaſt, *the two manors of Hamwold*, one of which, now called

SOUTH, alias UPPER HAMWOLD, or *Hammill*, as it is uſually pronounced, was antiently written in deeds and old evidences, *Hammonds*, alias *Teukers*, and ſometime after the conqueſt was become the eſtate of Oſbern Hacket, who gave the tithes of it to the priory of Rocheſter, and in his deſcendants it continued down to Ralph Hacket, who held it by knight's ſervice at the latter end of king Henry III. or beginning of king Edward I.'s reign, as appears by the book of knight's fees of that time; how long it continued in this name, does not appear.

After which, the family of Greenſhield, whoſe principal ſeat was at Whitſtaple, became poſſeſſors of it, probably long before there is any mention made of them as ſuch, for there is no evidence of their property here, till the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, when John Greenſhield was poſſeſſed of it, whoſe ſon Henry Greenſhield, of Sandwich, died in the laſt year of king Edward IV. *ſ. p.* poſſeſſed of this manor, which he by his will, proved at Canterbury, ordered, as well as his other eſtates, to be ſold; and he appears by it to have been poſſeſſed by deſcent, of lands beſides at Whitſtaple, Herne, and Sandwich. His feoffees alienated this manor to the Elys's, of Sandwich, whence it paſſed by ſale to Wilſon, from which name it was alienated to Mr. Edmund Parbo, of Sandwich, deſcended of a family in Cheſhire, who bore for their arms, *Vert, ſemee of fleurs de lis, fretty, or, a chief, ermine.* He died poſſeſſed of it in 1640, and this manor came by

his will to the iſſue of his ſole daughter and heir Elizabeth, (who died before her mother in 1657,) by her huſband Capt. John Boys, of Sandwich, by whom ſhe had a numerous iſſue; one of whom, William, being his ſecond ſon, was anceſtor of William Boys, eſq. now of Walmer, and in their deſcendants it continued, till it was at length, by one of them in 1711, conveyed by ſale to Mr. Ralph Terry, who built the preſent houſe, which is a handſome one, on it.

After which it became veſted, as it is preſumed, *by way of mortgage*, in John Lynch, eſq. of Groves, in Staple, by virtue of which he came into poſſeſſion of it, and his heirs afterwards in 1762, together with the ſons of Mr. Ralph Terry, above-mentioned, joined in the conveyance of the fee ſimple of this manor to Sir Brook Bridges, bart. of Goodneſtone, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1791, and his eldeſt ſurviving ſon, Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. is at this time entitled to it. A court baron is held for this manor.

HAMWOLD-COURT, uſually called *Hammill-court*, and formerly Lower Hammill, to diſtinguiſh it from that above-mentioned, is ſituated at no great diſtance from it. This eſtate was always accounted a manor, though for ſome time ſince it has loſt all the uſual rights and privileges belonging to one.

In the 20th year of king Edward III. Tho. Brockhull was poſſeſſed of this manor, held of the caſtle of Rocheſter, by the ſervice of ward to it; when this name became extinct here, a family of the name of Stokes, or Stokys, became poſſeſſed of it, from whom it paſſed by ſale to Michael Francis, whoſe heirs ſold it about the latter end of king Henry VIII. to Mr. Nicholas Moyes, gent. and he conveyed it to Rogers, of London, brewer, whoſe heir paſſed it away to Everard, as he did to Roger James, merchant, of London, who by will in the 31ſt year of queen Elizabeth deviſed it to his two ſons, Thomas and John, in ſeparate moieties; Thomas died *ſ. p.* on which the whole of this manor

manor became the property of John James his brother, after whoſe death I find it in the poſſeſſion of his deſcendant's widow, Afra James, who ſettled it on her ſon Henry James, eſq. of London; after which it became veſted in his four daughters and coheirs, whoſe heirs Joice Sawyer, Henry Marſh, eſq. and Thomas Halles, eſq. in 1710, conveyed it to Thomas Sladden, gent. whoſe ſon William Sladden, gent dying unmarried and inteſtate, this eſtate came to his only ſiſter Mary, who married the Rev. William Howdell, whoſe five ſons, in 1758, joined in the conveyance of it to John Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Canterbury, who died unmarried in 1789, and by his will deviſed it to his nephew Col. Jacob Sawbridge, ſon of his elder brother Jacob, deceaſed, for his life, who died in 1776 unmarried, on which it came, by the limitations of the ſame will, to Samuel-Elias Sawbridge, eſq. of Ollantigh, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. There is no court held for it.

THE PORTION OF TITHES in this diſtrict of Hammill, which belonged to the priory of Rocheſter, as mentioned before, as given to it by Oſbern Hacket, owner of the manor of Upper Hamwold,[e] on the diſſolution of the priory, in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. came into the hands of the crown, and was granted by the king, in his 33d year, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, part of whoſe poſſeſſions it remains at this time.

THE MANOR OF RINGLETON, or *Ringſton*, as it is ſometimes written, is ſituated at ſome diſtance weſtward from Woodneſborough church, and at the time of taking the ſurvey of Domeſday, was likewiſe part of the poſſeſſions of Odo, biſhop of Baieux, under the title of whoſe lands it is thus entered in it:

[e] Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 39. Confirmed to the priory by the archbiſhops Richard, Baldwin and Hubert.

In Eſtrei hundred, Herbert holds to ferm of the king, Ringetone, of the fee of the biſhop. The arable land is . . . In demeſne there are two carucates and four villeins, with ſeven borderers, having two carucates and an half. There is one mill of forty ſhillings. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth eight pounds, when he received it one hundred ſhillings, now eight pounds, and yet it pays thirteen pounds. Edward held it of king Edward.

Four years after the taking of this ſurvey, the biſhop was diſgraced, and all his eſtates were confiſcated to the crown, whence this manor ſeems to have been granted to William de Albini, ſurnamed *Pincerna*, who had followed the Conqueror from Normandy in his expedition hither; he was ſucceeded by his ſon of the ſame name, who was made earl of Arundel anno 15 king Stephen, of whoſe ſucceſſors, earls of Arundel, it was afterwards held by the counteſs of Ewe, and of her again by knight's ſervice, by the family of Perot, one of whom, Sir Ralph Perot, or Pyrot, as the name was frequently ſpelt, held it as above-mentioned in king Edward I.'s reign,[f] and Mr. Boteler, of Eaſtry, has in his poſſeſſion ſome deeds of the Perots, of Ringleton, in king Richard II.'s time, having their ſeals appendant, on which are theſe arms, *A ſhield with a creſcent for difference, in chief, three eſcallop ſhells*, the legend —— *Si Johis Perot.* From his heirs it deſcended in like manner as Knolton to John de Sandhurſt, who left an only daughter and heir Chriſtian, who married William de Langley, by which marriage he became entitled to it; his heirs paſſed it away to Robt. White, whoſe heirs held it in the 20th year of Edward III.

Sir John White, of Canterbury, a deſcendant of Robert White above-mentioned, died poſſeſſed of it in the 9th year of king Edward IV. His deſcendant Thomas White, in purſuance of his father's will, for

[f] Book of knight's fees, in the Exchequer.

the

the purpoſe of raiſing a ſum of money for charitable uſes, alienated it to Boteler, or Butler, of Heronden, in Eaſtry, from which name it was paſſed away by ſale to Neame, whoſe ſon Daniel Neame ſold it to Spencer, and his ſucceſſor Nicholas Spencer, gent. cuſtomer of Sandwich, in queen Elizabeth's reign, dying *ſ. p.* was buried in St. Clement's church, in Sandwich. His arms were, *A chevron engrailed, in chief, three lions rampant, on the chevron a creſcent, for difference.* His ſiſter Anne entitled her huſband Mr. Andrew Hughes to the poſſeſſion of it. He was deſcended, ſays Philipott, from the Hughes's, of Middleton Stoney, in Oxfordſhire, who were branched out from thoſe of North Wales, and bore for his arms, *Gules, on a bend, argent, a demi lion, between three fleurs de lis, ſable.* In his deſcendants it continued, till it was at length carried by a female heir of this name, in marriage to Juſtinian Champneis, eſq. of Weſtenhanger, who died poſſeſſed of it, far advanced in years, in 1748, leaving three ſons, Juſtinian, William and Henry, on whom this manor devolved, in ſuch proportions as was limited by his marriage ſettlement, according to which it has, with Weſtenhanger, and his other eſtates, ever ſince continued. Since which it has deſcended in like manner as Weſtenhanger, and is accordingly now veſted in the ſame proportions as that is, being one ſixth part veſted in Miſs Frances Champneis, and the two ſons of John Burt, eſq. by Harriet her ſiſter, and the remaining part in the Rev. William Henry Burt Champneis, the eldeſt ſon of John Burt, eſq. before-mentioned.[s] A court baron is held for this manor.

In the year 1074, Odo, biſhop of Baieux, gave to St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, thoſe tithes which his tenants had, that is, Adelold, the chamberlain, in the three villes of Cnolton, Tickenhurſt, and Ringleton, among others, and theſe he gave with the king's con-

[s] See Weſtenhanger, vol. viii. p. 74, 75.

ſent,

ſent, who by his charter confirmed it; but theſe tithes were afterwards taken away from the monaſtery by William de Albeni, the lord of the ſee of thoſe lands.

The great and ſmall tithes of the manor of Ringleton, and the ville of Buckland, were granted by king James I. in fee, to Thomas Blychenden, eſq. This eſtate has conſtantly belonged to the leſſees of the rectory appropriate of Woodneſborough, and as ſuch was lately the eſtate of Oliver Stephens, eſq. of the parſonage of Woodneſborough,[h] and is now of his widow Mrs. Anne Stephens.

THE MANOR OF POLTON, as it is uſually called, is ſituated in the part of this pariſh next to Aſh; its original name was Poltmans, being ſo called from a family who reſided at it, their manſion here being caſtellated and ſurrounded with a moat, and they continued lords of it down to Peter Poltman, who was poſſeſſed of it in the reign of king Richard II. in the 15th year of which he paſſed it away, by fine, to Langley, of Knolton, in whom the poſſeſſion of it remained till king Henry VI.'s reign, when it was alienated to Sir John Whyte, of Canterbury, whoſe deſcendant Thomas Whyte, in purſuance of his father's will, which directed it to be ſold for charitable uſes, conveyed it to Richard Boteler, of Heronden, in Eaſtry, and in his deſcendants it ſtaid till the beginning of king James I.'s reign, when William Boteler ſold it to Benſkin, from whom it deſcended down to Vincent Benſkin, who poſſeſſed it in the 22d year of king Charles II. the heirs of whoſe grandſon, John Benſkin, ſold it to Mr. William Barne, of London, whoſe nephew of the ſame name ſucceeded him in it, and was owner of it in the beginning of king George I.'s reign; after which it became the property of lieutenant-colonel Chriſtopher

[h] See hereafter, under the deſcription of the parſonage, for a more particular account of the owners of this portion of tithes, as well as of the reſt of the late Mr. Stephens's eſtates in this neighbourhood.

Kien,

Kien, who died in 1744, leaving his wife Jane ſurviving, who poſſeſſed it at her death in 1762, *ſ. p.* ſhe deviſed it by her will to Evert George Couſemaker, eſq. who died next year, upon which his wife Mary, daughter of Gervas Hayward, gent. of Sandwich, became entitled to it, and carried her intereſt in it to her ſecond huſband Sir Thomas Pym Hales, bart. of Howlets. He died in 1773, and then it again reverted to her, and ſhe is at this time the poſſeſſor of it; but the reverſion of it at her death, by Mrs. Kien's will, devolves on her only ſon by her firſt huſband, lieutenant colonel George Kien Hayward Couſemaker. He married the hon. Miſs Southwell. He bears for his arms thoſe of Couſemaker, originally of the province of Brabant; viz. quarterly, firſt and fourth, *Azure, on a chevron, between three mullets, or, as many trefoils ſlipped, vert*; ſecond and third, *Azure, two chevrons interlaced, one iſſuing from the chief, and the other from the baſe, between eight mullets of ſix points, all, or*; as the ſame were certified at the college of arms, in London, in 1779, to colonel Couſemaker.

This manor is held of the manor of Patrixborne. There has not been any court held for it time out of mind. The houſe of Polton is a large ſquare building, ſeemingly of the reign of king James I. probably erected by the Benſkins; colonel Kien modernized it in part, and although in a low ſituation, being moated round, it exhibits a reſpectable appearance.

CHARITIES.

THOMAS APPLETON, yeoman, of Eaſtry, by his will in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor 5l. to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, to be diſtributed by them to the poor people, inhabitants here, fourteen days before Chriſtmas day, to be paid out of lands belonging to him, called Hardiles, in this pariſh.

The poor conſtantly relieved are about ſixty, caſually one hundred.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, conſiſts of a nave, and two iſles, having a ſquare tower ſteeple at the weſt end, with a modern wooden turret and vane at the top of it, in which are five bells, made in 1676. It had a high ſpire on the tower, which was taken down ſome years ago. At the eaſt end of the chancel is a marble tablet for John Caſon, eſq. of this place, juſtice of the peace, obt. 1718; John Caſon, eſq. his ſon, obt. 1755; arms, *Argent, a chevron, ſable, between three wolves heads, eraſed, gules, on an eſcutcheon of pretence, ſable, a chevron, between three fleurs de lis, of the field*; another for Thomas Blechenden, of the antient family of that name, of Aldington, in Kent, obt. 1661; arms, *Azure, a feſs nebulee, argent, between three lions heads eraſed, or, attired, gules,* impaling *Boys*. On the ſouth ſide, an antient altar monument with gothic pillars and arches, having had ſhields and arms, now obliterated. Againſt the wall, under the canopy, two braſs plates, which have been removed to this place, from two grave-ſtones in the chancel; the firſt for Sir John Parcar, late vicar of this church, who died the v. day of May, a° dni m° v° xiij°; on the ſecond are Latin verſes to the memory of Nichs Spencer, eſq. obt. 1593. In the middle of the chancel, a grave-ſtone for William Dockſey, eſq. of Snellſton, in Derbyſhire, a juſtice of the peace, obt. 1760; Sarah his wife, youngeſt daughter of John Caſon, eſq. obt. 1774; arms, *Or, a lion rampant, azure, ſurmounted of a bend, argent*. On a graveſtone on the north ſide of the chancel, on a braſs plate, *On a chevron, three quaterfoils, between three annulets,* quartering other coats, now obliterated, for Maſter Myghell Heyre, ſumtyme vicar of this churche, who dyed the xxii day of July, m° v° xxviii. In the north iſle are ſeveral memorials for the family of Gillow, arms, *A lion rampant, in chief, three fleurs de lis*. At the entrance into the chancel, on a grave-ſtone, on a braſs plate, John Hill, gent. of the pariſh of Naſſall, in Staffordſhire, obt. 1605. A mural monument

monument for William Gibbs, of this pariſh, obt. 1777; arms, *Argent, three battle axes, in feſs, ſable.* In the church-yard are altar tombs to the memory of the Julls, and for Sladden; one for John Verall, gent. ſometime mayor of Sandwich, obt. 1610; and another for John Benchkin, of Pouton, obt. 1639.

There were formerly painted in the windows of this church, *Or, a chief indented, azure*, for John de Sandwich. Several coats of arms, among which were thoſe of Valence and St. Leger, *Argent, three leaves in ſiniſter bend, their points downward, proper.*—*On a canton, azure, three creſcents, or*, for Grove.—*Argent, three eſcallops in chief, or, in baſe a creſcent, gules*, for Helpeſtone, uſually called Hilpurton, bailiff of Sandwich, in 1299. A ſhield, being Helpeſton's badge, another *On a feſs engrailed, three cinquefoils, between three garbs*, for John Hill, of Naſall, in Staffordſhire, who lies buried in this church.—*A feſs engrailed, three lions rampant, in chief, on the feſs, a creſcent for difference*, for Spencer, cuſtomer, of Sandwich.—Quarterly, four coats; firſt, *On a chevron, three quaterfoils*; ſecond, *Per pale, ermine and argent*; third, *A croſs, between four pomegranates, ſlipped*; fourth, *Three bars, wavy*, for Michael Heyre, vicar here in 1520.

The church of Woodneſborough was given, in the reign of king Henry I. by a religious woman, one Aſcelina de Wodenſberg, to the priory of Ledes, ſoon after the foundation of it; to which deed was witneſs Robert de Crevequer, founder of the priory, Elias his ſon, and others; which gift was confirmed by the ſaid Robert, who by his charter, releaſed to the priory all his right and title to it. It was likewiſe confirmed by archbiſhop Theobald, and ſeveral of his ſucceſſors, and by king Henry III. by his charter of *inſpeximus* in his 41ſt year.

Archbiſhop William Corboil, who came to the ſee of Canterbury, three years after the foundation of Ledes priory, at the inſtance and petition of Aſcelina abovementioned,

mentioned, who reſigned this church into his hands for this purpoſe, appropriated it to the prior and convent, for the finding of neceſſary cloaths for the canons there; and a vicarage was accordingly endowed in it.

There was a controverſy between the prior and convent, and Adam, vicar of this church, in 1627, anno 14 Henry II. concerning the great tithes ariſing from the crofts and curtilages within this pariſh, which was referred to the prior of Rocheſter, who was the pope's delegate for this purpoſe, who determined that the prior and convent of Ledes, as rectors of this church, ſhould receive, without any exception, all the great tithes of wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and of every ſort of corn ariſing, or to ariſe from all lands, crofts, curtilages, or other places whatever, ſituated within the bounds of this pariſh; and that the prior and convent ſhould yearly pay to the ſaid vicar, and his ſucceſſors, half a ſeam of barley, and half a ſeam of beans, at the nativity of our Lord.[1]

After which, this parſonage appropriate, (which appears to have been eſteemed as a manor) together with the advowſon of the vicarage, remained with the prior and convent of Ledes, till its diſſolution in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it was, with all its lands and poſſeſſions, ſurrendered into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter, in his 33d year, ſettled both parſonage and advowſon on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rocheſter, with whom they remain at this time. On the diſſolution of deans and chapters, after the death of king Charles I. this parſonage was ſurveyed in 1649, when it appeared that the manor or parſonage of Woodneſborough, with the ſcite thereof, and all manner of tithes belonging to it, with a garden and orchard of one acre, was valued all together at 300l.

[1] Chartularie of Ledes priory, fol. 10. In the year 1302, there was an agreement concerning the parochial bounds of the churches of Eſtri and Wodneſberge.

that

that the leſſee was to repair the premiſes, and the chancel of the church; that the vicarage was worth fifty pounds per annum. The then incumbent was under ſequeſtration, and there was none to ſerve the cure; and that the church was then quite ruinated, and in great decay.[k]

THE RECTORY OR PARSONAGE, together with THE MANOR OF THE RECTORY OF WOODNESBOROUGH, which ſtill continues part of the poſſeſſions of the dean and chapter of Rocheſter, has been from time to time demiſed by them, on a beneficial leaſe. It was formerly held by the family of Appleton, and afterwards by that of Blechynden, both of whom reſided at the parſonage; at length the heirs of the latter, who paſſed away their intereſt in it to John Caſon, eſq. who reſided here, whoſe ſon of the ſame name dying *ſ. p.* in 1755, Sarah his youngeſt ſiſter, married to William Dockſey, eſq. of Shellſton, in Derbyſhire, became, as his heir, entitled to it; ſhe ſurvived him, and by her will in 1774, deviſed the leaſe of it to Anne, the daughter of Matthew Bookey, clerk, vicar of St. Laurence, in Thanet, by Anne, daughter of Thomas Peke, eſq. then the wife of Oliver Stephens, eſq. who in her right became entitled to it, and reſided at the parſonage. His arms were, *Per chevron, azure and ermine, in chief, two eagles diſplayed, or*; the Bookeys bore, *Gules, on a bend, argent, three rooks, ſable, within a bordure, engrailed.* He died in 1795, leaving her ſurviving, and ſhe is now in poſſeſſion of his intereſt in it, as well as the reſt of his eſtates in this pariſh and neighbourhood. A court baron is held for this manor. There are thirty-five acres of glebe belonging to the parſonage.

The vicarage is valued in the king's books at 10l. 0s. 7½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 0s. ¾l. It is now of the yearly certified value of 56l. 12s. 5½d.

[k] Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xiv. Augtn. office.

In

In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds per annum. In 1713 but at ſixty pounds per annum. There are three acres and an half of glebe land belonging to the vicarage. In the king's books in Henry VIIIth.'s time, they are ſaid to have been five acres.

CHURCH OF WOODNESBOROUGH.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Dean and Chapter of Rocheſter ...	*Jaſper Green*, in 1628, obt. 1661.
	Joſeph Jackſon, clerk, April 4, 1661.[l]
	.... *Becker*, obt. 1672.
	Iſaac Lovell, A. B. March 14, 1672, obt. 1729.[m]
	John Head, A. M. February 1, 1730, reſigned 1736.[n]
	J. Billingſley, July 7, 1736, reſigned 1737.
	John Upton, A. M. Nov. 11, 1737, reſigned 1747.[o]
	Jonathan Soan, A. M. Sept. 5, 1747, obt. Jan. 14, 1768.[p]
	John Clarke, S. T. P. July 23, 1768, reſigned Dec. 1775.[q]
	James Williamſon, A. M. June 28, 1776, reſigned 1785.
	.... *Loddington*, A. M. 1785, reſigned 1785.
	John Smith, A. M. Nov. 1785, the preſent vicar.[r]

l He left by will 20s. to the poor of Bromley, of which pariſh he had been curate.

m And curate of Guſton.

n Likewiſe vicar of Sellinge, and reſigned this vicarage for the rectory of Burmarſh.

o Prebendary of Rocheſter, and the learned editor of Spenſer's Fairy Queen, and other works.

p Head maſter of the king's ſchool in Rocheſter, and held this vicarage with that of Thurnham, by diſpenſation.

q Prebendary of Rocheſter, and provoſt of Oriel college, in Oxford, and reſigned this vicarage for that of Lamberhurſt.

r And vicar of Chart Sutton, by diſpenſation.

WORD,

WORD,

WRITTEN formerly *Worthe*, is the next parish eastward from Woodnesborough, which latter is the original Saxon name, the letter *d* in that language being stricken through, making it the same sound as *th*.[1]

There are three boroughs in this parish, viz. Felderland, Word-street, and Hackling; the borsholders for the two former of which are appointed at Eastry-court, being within the jurisdiction of that manor; for the latter at Adisham, which manor claims over a part of this borough.

THE PARISH OF WORD lies very flat and low, and is very unhealthy; it is in shape very long and narrow, being near three miles from east to west, and not more than one mile across the other way. The village called Word-street, containing twenty-nine houses, having the church close to it, is situated nearly in the middle of the parish; at the southern boundary of which, is the hamlet of Hackling, containing five houses, the principal estate in which, called Hackling farm, belongs to Mrs. Eleanor Dare, of Felderland. At the western extremity of the parish is the borough and hamlet of Felderland, or Fenderland, partly in Word, and partly in Eastry, formerly esteemed a manor, the property of the Manwoods, afterwards of the Harveys, of Combe, and now belonging to the right hon. Peter-Lewis-Francis, earl Cowper; adjoining to which, in the same borough, is the farm of Upton, situated about a quarter of a mile westward of the church, the estate of which likewise belongs to earl Cowper.

At a small distance further the marshes begin, where there is a parcel of land called Worth, or Worde Minnis, and belongs to the archbishop, the present

[1] See Verstegan, p. 297.

leſſee being Mr. Thomas Rammel, of Eaſtry. Here are two ſtreams, called the ſouth and north ſtreams, which direct their courſe through theſe marſhes north-weſtward towards Sandwich; the latter of theſe was formerly the famous water of Geſtling, through which the ſea once flowed, and was noted much for being the water in which felons were puniſhed by drowning, their bodies being carried by the current of it into the ſea. The marſhes here are called Lydden valley, (from the manor of Lydde-court, in this pariſh, below deſcribed, called formerly Hlyden) which is under the direction of the commiſſioners of ſewers for the eaſtern parts of Kent; and to which the north ſtream is the common ſewer. The marſhes continue beyond this ſtream about half a mile northward, where the ſand downs begin.

Theſe ſand downs are a long bank of ſand, covered with green ſwerd of very unequal ſurface, and edge the ſea ſhore for five miles and upwards from Pepperneſſe, which is the ſouth eaſt point of Sandwich bay, as far as Deal. They are about a quarter of a mile broad, except about the caſtle, which is, from its ſituation, called Sandowne caſtle, where they end with the beach, but a little way within the ſhore, about the middle of them is a cut, called the Old Haven, which runs ſlanting from the ſea along theſe downs, near but not quite into the river Stour, about three quarters of a mile eaſtward below Sandwich. The caſtle of Sandowne is ſituated about half a mile from the north end of the town of Deal; it was built with Deal caſtle, and ſeveral others, by king Henry VIII. in the year 1539, for the defence of this coaſt, each being built with four round lunets of very thick ſtone arched work, with many large port-holes; in the middle is a great round tower, with a large ciſtern for water on the top of it; underneath is an arched cavern, bomb proof; the whole is encompaſſed with a foſſee, over which is a draw-bridge. It is under the government of the lord warden, who appoints the captain and other officers of it, by the act of

32d of king Henry VIII. This caſtle has lately had ſome little repair made to it, which, however, has made it but barely habitable.

This pariſh contains about fifty houſes. The lands in it are of about the annual value of 3000l. The ſoil is very rich and fertile, and may properly be called *the garden of this part of Kent*, and is the moſt productive for wheat, of any perhaps within the county. There are no woodlands in it. There is no fair.

THE PRINCIPAL MANOR in this pariſh is that of LYDDE-COURT, written in Saxon, *Hlyden*, which was given by Offa, king of Mercia, in the year 774, to the church of Chriſt, in Canterbury, L. S. A. as the charter expreſſes it, meaning, with the ſame franchiſes and liberties that the manor of Adiſham had before been given to it. After which, this manor continued with the priory of Chriſt-church, and king Edward I. in his 7th year, granted to it the liberty and franchiſe of wreck of the ſea, *apud le Lyde*, which I ſuppoſe to be this manor; and king Edward II. in his 10th year, granted to the priory, *free-warren* within their demeſne lands within it;[t] and in this ſtate this manor continued till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands, who ſettled it, among other premiſes, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, by whom it was afterwards, in the 36th year of that reign, re-granted to the king, who ſold it that year to Stephen Motte, and John Wylde, gent. and they alienated it to Richard Southwell, who in the 1ſt year of king Edward VI. paſſed it away by ſale to Thomas Rolfe, and he afterwards conveyed it to William Lovelace, ſerjeant-at-law, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1576, and his ſon Sir William Lovelace, of Bethersden, alienated it to Thomas Smith, eſq. of Weſtenhanger, from whom

[t] Regiſt. Eccliæ Chriſti. Cant. cart. 134. Again confirmed by king Henry VI. See MSS Bibl. Cott.

it deſcended down to Philip, viſcount Strangford, who ſold it to Herbert Randolph, eſq. and he paſſed away a part of it, called afterwards *Lydde Court Ingrounds*, with the manor or royalty of Lydde-court, in Word and Eaſtry, and lands belonging to it, in 1706, to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, and his grandſon of the ſame name, dying in 1735, under age and unmarried, his eſtates became veſted in his three ſiſters, as the three daughters and coheirs of his father Sir Robert Furneſe, in equal ſhares, in coparcenary. After which a partition of them having been agreed to, which was confirmed by an act next year, this manor, with the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, was allotted to Selina, the third daughter,[u] who afterwards married E. Dering, eſq. and entitled him to this eſtate. He ſurvived her and afterwards ſucceeded his father in the title of baronet, and continued in the poſſeſſion of this eſtate till 1779, when he paſſed it away by ſale to Mr. William Walker and Mr. James Cannon, of Deal, who are the preſent owners of it.

The houſe, called the Downes houſe, is the court-lodge, but no court has been held for many years.

THE REMAINING, *and by far the greateſt part* of this eſtate, called, for diſtinction,

LYDDE-COURT OUTGROUNDS, was likewiſe in the poſſeſſion of the Smiths, of Weſtenhanger, and was demiſed by Thomas Smith, eſq. of that place, to Roger Manwood, jurat of Sandwich, for a long term of years, at which time the outer downs were enwarrened for hares and rabbits.

From Thomas Smythe, eſq. this eſtate deſcended down to Philip, viſcount Strangford, who ſold the whole of it, with the manor, royalties, &c. as has been mentioned before, to Herbert Randolph, eſq. who paſſed away the manor and part of the lands belonging

[u] See more of the deſcent of the eſtates of Sir Henry Furneſe, under Walderſhare, before.

to

to it, to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. and the other, being by far the greateſt part of it, ſince called *Lydde Court Outgrounds*, to Richard Harvey, eſq. of Eythorne, who in 1720 alienated it to Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. before mentioned, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Catherine, his daughter and coheir, who carried it in marriage, firſt to Lewis, earl of Rockingham, and ſecondly to Francis, earl of Guildford, to whom on her death in 1766, ſhe deviſed this eſtate. He died poſſeſſed of it in 1790, and his grandſon, the right hon. George Auguſtus, earl of Guildford, is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. This eſtate comprehends all that tract of land, partly ſandy, partly marſhy, and the whole nearly paſturage, lying on the ſouth ſide of Sandwich haven, bounded on the eaſt by the ſea ſhore, and on the weſt by the ditch, along which the footway to Deal leads, and which is the eaſtern boundary of Lydde-court Inngrounds.

In the year 1565, there was a ſuit in the ſtar chamber, reſpecting a road from Sandowne gate and Sandwich, to the caſtle in the Downes, which was referred to the archbiſhop and Sir Richard Sackville; who awarded, that there ſhould be a highway ſixteen feet broad over Lyd-court grounds.

SANDOWNE, ſo called from the ſand downs over which it principally extends, is a manor, which lies partly in this pariſh, and partly in that of St. Clement's, in Sandwich, within the juriſdiction of which corporation the latter part of it is. This manor was antiently the eſtate of the Perots, who held the ſame, as the private deeds of this name and family ſhew, as high as the reign of king Henry III. Thomas de Perot died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th year of that reign, at which time he had thoſe privileges and franchiſes, the ſame as other manors of that time; Henry Perot, the laſt of this name, at the beginning of king Edward III.'s reign, was ſucceeded by John de Sandhurſt, who left an only

daughter and heir Chriſtian, who married William de Langley.* After which it continued in his deſcendants till it paſſed to the Peytons, and thence in like manner as Knolton above deſcribed, by ſale to the Narboroughs, and afterwards by marriage to Sir Thomas D'Aeth, bart. whoſe grandſon Sir Narborough D'Aeth, bart. now of Knolton, is the preſent owner of it. A court baron is held for this manor.

There are *no parochial charities.* The poor conſtantly relieved are about twenty-five, caſually as many.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul, is a ſmall mean building, having a low pointed wooden turret at the weſt end, in which are two bells. The church conſiſts of a nave, two iſles, and a chancel, the north iſle extending only about halfway towards the weſt end. In the ſouth wall of the chancel is an arched tomb, on which probably was once the figure of ſome perſon, who was the founder, or at leaſt a good benefactor towards the building. In the ſouth iſle are ſeveral graveſtones for the Philpotts, of this pariſh; and an altar monument for Mr. Ralph Philpott, obt. 1704.

In the church-yard are altar tombs to the memories of the ſame family of Philpott.

The church of Word, or Worth, has ever been eſteemed as a chapel to the mother church of Eaſtry, and continues ſo at this time, being accounted as a part of the ſame appropriation, a further account of which may be ſeen in the deſcription of that church before. The vicar of Eaſtry is inducted to the vicarage of the church of Eaſtry, with the chapels of Shrinkling and Word annexed to it.

* Philipott, p. 360. See a more particular account of the deſcent of this manor, and the ſeveral poſſeſſors of it under Knolton.

It

It is included with the church of Eaſtry in the valuation of it in the king's books. In 1578 here were communicants one hundred and forty-four, in 1644 only one hundred and fourteen.

The rectorial or great tithes of this pariſh, as part of the rectory of Eaſtry, were demiſed on a beneficial leaſe, to the late counteſs dowager of Guildford, whoſe younger children are now entitled to the preſent intereſt in this leaſe.

The leſſee of the parſonage is bound to repair the chancel of this church.



Barlow sculp.

A View of Sandwich, taken in the Year 1719.

THE TOWN AND PORT OF SANDWICH.

THE town of Sandwich is ſituated on the north-eaſt confines of this county, about two miles from the ſea, and adjoining to the harbour of its own name, through which the river Stour flows northward into the ſea at Pepperneſs. It is one of the principal cinque ports, the liberty of which extends over it, and it is within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of its own corporation.

Sandwich had in antient time ſeveral members appertaining to it,[x] called the antient members of the port of Sandwich; theſe were Fordwich, Reculver, Sarre, Stonar, and Deal; but in the later charters, the members mentioned are Fordwich incorporated, and the non-corporated members of Deal, Walmer, Ramſgate, Stonar, Sarre, all in this county, and Brightlingſea, in Suſſex; but of late years, Deal, Walmer, and Stonar,

[x] An account of the cinque ports, their origin and uſe, has already been given in ſeveral of the former parts of this hiſtory, to which the reader will refer.

have

have been taken from it; Deal, by having been in 1699 incorporated with the charter of a ſeparate juriſdiction, in the bounds of which Walmer is included; and Stonar having been, by a late deciſion of the court of king's bench in 1773, adjudged to be within the juriſdiction of the county at large.

The firſt origin of this port was owing to the decay of that of Richborough, as will be further noticed hereafter. It was at firſt called Lundenwic, from its being the entrance to the port of London, for ſo it was, on the ſea coaſt, and it retained this name until the ſupplanting of the Saxons by the Danes, when it acquired from its ſandy ſituation a new name, being from thenceforward called Sandwic, in old Latin, *Sabulovicum*, that is, the ſandy town, and in proceſs of time, by the change of language, Sandwich.

Where this town now ſtands, is ſuppoſed, in the time of the Romans, and before the decay of the haven, or *Portus Rutupinus*, to have been covered with that water, which formed the bay of it, which was ſo large that it is ſaid to have extended far beyond this place, on the one ſide almoſt to Ramſgate cliffs, and on the other near five miles in width, over the whole of that flat of land, on which Stonar and Sandwich too, were afterwards built, and extending from thence up to the æſtuary, which then flowed up between the Iſle of Thanet and the main land of this county.

During the time of the Saxons, the haven and port of Richborough, the moſt frequented of any in this part of Britain, began to decay, and ſwarve up, the ſea by degrees entirely deſerting it at this place, but ſtill leaving ſufficient to form a large and commodious one at Sandwich, which in proceſs of time, became in like manner, the uſual reſort for ſhipping, and aroſe a flouriſhing harbour in its ſtead; from which time the Saxon fleets, as well as thoſe of the Danes, are ſaid by the hiſtorians of thoſe times, to ſail for the port of Sandwich; and there to lie at different times, and no further

mention

mention is made of that of Richborough, which being thus deſtroyed, Sandwich became the port of general reſort; which, as well as the building of this town, ſeems to have taken place, however, ſome while after the eſtabliſhment of the Saxons in Britain; and the firſt time that is found of the name of Sandwich being mentioned and occurring as a port, is in the life of St. Wilfred, archbiſhop of York, written by Eddius Stephanus; in which it is ſaid, he and his company, *proſpere in portum Sandwich, atque ſuaviter pervenerunt*, happily and pleaſantly arrived in the harbour of Sandwich, which happened about the year 665, or 666, ſomewhat more than 200 years after the arrival of the Saxons in Britain. During the time of the Danes infeſting this kingdom, ſeveral of their principal tranſactions happened at this place,[y] and the port of it became ſo much frequented, that the author of queen Emma's life ſtiles it the moſt noted of all the Engliſh ports; *Sandwich qui eſt omnium Anglorum portuum famoſiſſimus.*

FROM THE TIME of the origin of the town of Sandwich, the property of it was veſted in the ſeveral kings who reigned over this country, and continued ſo till king Ethelred, in the year 979, gave it, as the lands of his inheritance, to Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, free from all ſecular ſervice and fiſcal tribute, except the repelling invaſions, and the repairing of bridges and caſtles.[z] After which king Canute, having obtained the kingdom, finiſhed the building of this town, and having all parts and places in the realm at his diſpoſal,

[y] See Chron. Sax. an. 851, 993. Ethelwerd, l. 3, c. 3. H. Hunt. l. 5 and 6. Aſſerii ann Flor. Worceſter, p. 582, 612, 613, 614. Walſingham, p. 427. Alfred, an. 1002 et ſeq. 1007. S. Dunelm. col. 166, 170, 171. Brompton, 887, 891. Hoveden, 430. Malmſbur. cap. 55. Kilb. Surv. p. 239.

[z] This charter, in Latin and Saxon, occurs at the beginning of a very old MSS. book of the Goſpels in the library of St. John's college, in Oxford; it was engraved by Dr. Rawlinſon in 1754. It is printed in Boys's Collections, with a tranſlation, p. 549. See Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 21.

as

as coming to the poſſeſſion of it by conqueſt, by his charter in the year 1023, gave, or rather reſtored the port of Sandwich, with the profits of the water of it, on both ſides of the ſtream, for the ſupport of that church, and the ſuſtenance of the monks there.

Soon after this, the town of Sandwich increaſed greatly in ſize and inhabitants, and on account of the commodity and uſe of its haven, and the ſervice done by the ſhipping belonging to it, was of ſuch eſtimation, that it was made one of the principal cinque ports; and in king Edward the Confeſſor's days, it contained three hundred and ſeven houſes, and was an hundred within itſelf; and it continued increaſing, as appears by the deſcription of it, in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, in which it is thus entered, under the title of the lands of the archbiſhop:

Sandwice lies in its own proper hundred. This borough the archbiſhop holds, and it is of the clothing of the monks, and yields the like ſervice to the king as Dover; and this the men of that borough teſtify, that before king Edward gave the ſame to the Holy Trinity, it paid to the king fifteen pounds. At the time of king Edward's death it was not put to ferme. When the archbiſhop received it, it paid forty pounds of ferme, and forty thouſand herrings to the food of the monks. In the year in which this deſcription was made, Sanuuic paid fifty pounds of ferme, & Herrings as above. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor there were there three hundred and ſeven manſions tenanted, now there are ſeventy ſix more, that is together three hundred and eighty three.

And under the title of the biſhop of Baieux's lands, as follows, under the deſcription of the manor of Golleſberge:

In Eſtrei hundred, in Sanduuic, the archbiſhop has thirty two houſes, with plats of land belonging to this manor, (viz. Golleſberge) *and they pay forty-two ſhillings*

lings and eight pence, and Adelnuold has one yoke, which is worth ten ſhillings.

Theſe houſes, with all the liberties which the biſhop of Baieux had in Sandwich, had been given by him to Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, and confirmed to it in the year 1075, by his brother the Conqueror.[a]

Afterwards king Henry II. granted to the monks the full enjoyment of all thoſe liberties and cuſtoms in Sandwich, which they had in the time of king Henry his grandfather, that is, the port and toll, and all maritime cuſtoms in this port, on both ſides of the water, that is, from Eadburgate unto Merksflete, and the ſmall boat to ferry acroſs it, and that no one ſhould have any right there except them and their ſervants.

The town, by theſe continued privileges, and the advantages it derived from the great reſort to the port, increaſed much in wealth and number of inhabitants; and notwithſtanding, in the year 1217, anno 2 king Henry III. great part of the town was burnt by the French, yet the damage ſeems ſoon to have been recompenced by the favors beſtowed on it by the ſeveral kings, in conſideration of the ſervices it had continually afforded, in the ſhipping of this port, to the nation. The firſt example of royal favor, being ſhewn by the laſt-mentioned king, was in his 11th year, who not only confirmed the cuſtoms before granted, but added the further grant of a market to this town and port,[b] and in his 13th year granted the cuſtom of taking twopence for each caſk of wine received into it.

After which, the prior and convent of Chriſt-church, in the 18th year of king Edward I. gave up in exchange for other lands elſewhere, to his queen Eleanor, all their rights, poſſeſſions, and privileges here, excepting their houſes and keys, and a free paſſage in the

[a] Dugd. Mon. vol i. p. 22. Regiſt. Eccliæ Chriſti, Cant. cart. 62, 830.

[b] Claus 11 king Henry III. m. 13 and 20.

haven,

haven, in the ſmall boat, called the vere boat,[c] and free liberty for themſelves and their tenants to buy and ſell toll free, which the king confirmed that year; and as a favor to the town, he placed the ſtaple for wool in it for ſome time.

The exception above-mentioned, was afterwards found to be ſo very prejudicial, as well as inconvenient, that king Edward III. in his 38th year, gave them other lands in Eſſex, in exchange for all their rights, privileges, and poſſeſſions, in this town and port. After which king Richard II. in his firſt year, removed the ſtaple for wool from Queenborough, where it had been for ſome time, hither.

During the whole of this period from the time of the conqueſt, this port continued the general rendezvous of the royal fleets, and was as conſtantly viſited by the ſeveral monarchs, who frequently embarked and returned again hither from France; the conſequence of which was, that the town became ſo flouriſhing, that it had increaſed to between eight and nine hundred houſes inhabited, divided into three pariſhes; and there were of good and able mariners, belonging to the navy of it, above the number of 1500; ſo that when there was occaſion at any time, the mayors of it, on the receipt of the king's letters, furniſhed, at the town's charges, to the ſeas, fifteen ſail of armed ſhips of war, which were of ſuch continued annoyance to the French, that they in return made it a conſtant object of their revenge. Accordingly, in the 16th year of king Henry VI. they landed here and plundered the greateſt part of the inhabitants, as they did again in the 35th year of it; but but this not anſwering the whole of their purpoſe, Charles VIII. king of France, to deſtroy it entirely,

[c] This ferry and the profits of it were afterwards granted by the ſucceeding kings to ſeveral different perſons, till at laſt king Edward III. in his 24th year granted it to the brethren of St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, with whom it afterwards remained.

ſent

ſent hither four thouſand men, who landing in the night, after a long and bloody conflict gained poſſeſſion of the town, and having waſted it with fire and ſword, ſlew the greateſt part of the inhabitants; and to add to theſe misfortunes it was again ranſacked by the earl of Warwick, in the ſame reign.

To preſerve the town from ſuch diſaſters in future, king Edward IV. new walled, ditched, and fortified it with bulwarks, and gave beſides, for the ſupport of them, one hundred pounds yearly out of the cuſtom-houſe here; which, together with the induſtry and efforts of the merchants, who frequented this haven, the goodneſs of which, in any ſtorm or contrary wind, when they were in danger from the breakers, or the Goodwin Sands, afforded them a ſafe retreat; in a very ſhort time reſtored it again to a flouriſhing ſtate, inſomuch, that before the end of that reign, the clear yearly receipt of the cuſtoms here to that king, amounted to above the ſum of 16 or 17,000l.[d] and the town had ninety five ſhips belonging to it, and above fifteen hundred ſailors.

But this ſunſhine of proſperity laſted no long time afterwards, for in king Henry VII.'s time, the river Stour, or as it was at this place antiently called, the Wantſume, continued to decay ſo faſt, as to leave on each ſide at low water, a conſiderable quantity of ſalts, which induced cardinal archbiſhop Moreton, who had moſt part of the adjoining lands belonging to his biſhopric, for his own private advantage, to incloſe and wall them in, near and about Sarre; which example was followed from time to time, by ſeveral owners of the lands adjoining, by which means the water was deprived of its uſual courſe, and the haven felt the loſs of it by a haſty decay. Notwithſtanding which, ſo late as the firſt year of king Richard III. ſhips ſailed up this haven as high as Richborough, for that year, as ap-

[d] See Cotton's Records, p. 650, 659.

pears

pears by the corporation books of Sandwich, the mayor ordered a Spaniſh ſhip, lying on the outſide of Richborough, to be removed.[t]

"Leland, who wrote in the reign of Henry VIII. gives the following deſcription of Sandwich, as it was in his time. "Sandwich, on the farther ſide of the ryver of Sture, is neatly welle walled, where the town ſtonddeth moſt in jeopardy of enemies. The reſidew of the town is diched and mudde waulled. Ther be yn the town iiii principal gates, iii paroche chyrches, of the which ſum ſuppoſe that St. Maries was ſumtyme a nunnery. Ther is a place of White Freres, and an hoſpital withowt the town, fyrſt ordened for maryners deſeſid and hurt. There is a place where monkes of Chriſt-church did reſort, when they were lords of the towne. The caryke that was ſonke in the haven, in pope Paulus tyme, did much hurt to the haven and gether a great bank. The grounde ſelf from Sandwich to the haven, and inward to the land, is caullid Sanded bay."

The ſinking of this great ſhip of pope Paul IV. in the very mouth of the haven, by which the waters had not their free courſe as before, from the ſand and mud gathering round about it, together with the innings of the lands on each ſide the ſtream, had ſuch a fatal effect towards the decay of the haven, that in the time of king Edward VI. it was in a manner deſtroyed and loſt, and the navy and mariners dwindled to almoſt nothing, and the houſes then inhabited in this town did not exceed two hundred, the inhabitants of which were greatly impoveriſhed; the yearly cuſtoms of the town, by reaſon of the inſufficiency of the haven, were ſo deficient, that there was ſcarcely enough ariſing from it to ſatisfy the cuſtomer his fee. This occaſioned two ſeveral commiſſions to be granted, one in the 2d year of that reign, and another in the 2d year of queen Eli-

[t] See Boys's Sandwich, p. 678.

zabeth,

zabeth, to examine the ſtate of the haven, and make a return of it; in conſequence of the firſt of which, a new cut was begun by one John Rogers, which, however, was ſoon left in an unfiniſhed ſtate, though there are evident traces of what was done towards making this canal ſtill remaining, on the grounds between the town and Sandowne caſtle; and in conſequence of the ſecond, other repreſentations and reports were made, one of which was, that the intended cut would be uſeleſs, and of no good effect.

Whether theſe different reports were the occaſion that no further progreſs was made towards this work, and the reſtoration of this haven, or the very great expence it was eſtimated at, and the great difficulty of raiſing ſo large a ſum, being 10,000l. which the queen at that time could no ways ſpare, but ſo it was, that nothing further was done in it.

The haven being thus abandoned by the queen, and becoming almoſt uſeleſs, excepting to veſſels of the ſmall burthen before mentioned, the town itſelf would before long have become impoveriſhed and fallen wholly to decay, had it not been moſt ſingularly preſerved, and raiſed again, in ſome meaſure, to great wealth and proſperity, occaſioned by the perſecution for religion in Brabant and Flanders, which communicated to all the Proteſtant parts of Europe, the paper, ſilk, woollen, and other valuable manufactures of Flanders and France, almoſt peculiar at that time to thoſe countries, and till then, in vain attempted elſewhere; the manufacturers of them came in bodies up to London, and afterwards choſe their ſituations with great judgment, diſtributing themſelves, with the queen's licence, through England, ſo as not to interfere too much with one another. The workers in ſayes, baize, and flannel in particular, fixed themſelves here, at Sandwich, at the mouth of a haven, by which they might have an eaſy communication with the metropolis, and other parts of this kingdom, and afforded them likewiſe

wiſe an eaſy export to the continent. Theſe manufacturers applied accordingly to the queen, for her protection and licence; for which purpoſe, in the third year of her reign, ſhe cauſed letters patent to be paſſed, directed to the mayor, &c. to give liberty to ſuch of them, as ſhould be approved of by the archbiſhop, and biſhop of London, to inhabit here for the purpoſe of exerciſing thoſe manufactures, which had not been uſed before in England, or for fiſhing in the ſeas, not exceeding the number of twenty-five houſeholders, accounting to every houſhold not above twelve perſons, and there to exerciſe their trade, and have as many ſervants as were neceſſary for carrying them on, not exceeding the number above mentioned; theſe immediately repaired to Sandwich, to the number, men, women, and children, of four hundred and ſix perſons; of which, eight only were maſters in the trade. A body of gardeners likewiſe diſcovered the nature of the ſoil about Sandwich to be exceedingly favourable to the growth of all eſculent plants, and fixed themſelves here, to the great advantage of this town, by the increaſe of inhabitants, the employment of the poor, and the money which circulated; the landholders likewiſe had the great advantage of their rents being conſiderably increaſed, and the money paid by the town and neighbourhood for vegetables, inſtead of being ſent from hence for the purchaſe of them, remained within the bounds of it. The vegetables grew here in great perfection, but much of them was conveyed at an eaſy expence, by water carriage, to London, and from thence diſperſed over different parts of the kingdom.

Theſe ſtrangers, by their induſtry and prudent conduct, notwithſtanding the obſtructions they met with, from the jealouſy of the native tradeſmen, and the avarice of the corporation, very ſoon roſe to a flouriſhing condition.

In the 8th year of this reign, anno 1565, it appears by the return, made by the queen's command, that

there were then in this town 420 houſholds, of which 291 were Engliſh, and 129 Walloons, and ſeven perſons were in want of habitations, namely, three merchants, one ſcrivener, two ſurgeons, and one maſter of fence. That there were at that time employed at Sandwich, in the coaſting trade, and in the fiſheries, nine crayers, from fourteen to twenty-four tons; five boats, from ſix to ten tons; three hoys, from twenty to forty tons; ſailors ſixty-two.

The ſtrangers here, in a few years, became much more numerous, inſomuch, that in the year 1582, there were three hundred and fifty-one Dutch ſettlers in Sandwich, who exerciſed fifty-nine different trades or occupations; and though the haven ſtill further decayed, yet the trade, populouſneſs, and wealth of the town increaſed by their means. In this ſtate Sandwich continued till the next reign of king James I. when the cuſtoms here amounted to 2,926l. per annum; but by that prince's ſetting up the company of merchant adventurers, and appropriating to them the trade to Germany, the Low Countries, &c. this place ſoon fell to decay again, and though the deſcendants of the Dutch and Walloon manufacturers ſtill remained here, they not long afterwards entirely diſcontinued thoſe manufactures, they had originally carried forward, and mixed among the reſt of the inhabitants, in the exerciſe of the various occupations uſed in the town; and thus Sandwich, though it has ſince increaſed in the number of its houſes and inhabitants, yet having loſt its manufactures, the principal part of its trade, it was deprived likewiſe of that wealth and repute it had derived from them, and in proceſs of time has dwindled down to the ſame obſcurity as other country towns.

THE TOWN OF SANDWICH was firſt incorporated by king Edward III. by the name of mayor, jurats and commonaltie of the town and port of Sandwich, before which they were privileged by the name of barons, as they were at that time, with all ſuch liberties as they had

had had granted to them by king Edward the Confeſſor, or at any time afterwards; and by this incorporation this town continued to be governed, till Charles II. in his 36th year, granted to it a new charter, which not having been enrolled in chancery, an information, in the nature of a *quo warranto*, was exhibited againſt the corporation; upon which it was agreed to ſurrender the charter into the king's hands, and a new one was immediately afterwards granted; but this laſt, as well as another charter, by king James II. and forced on the corporation, being made ſubſervient to his own purpoſes, were afterwards annulled by that king, by a proclamation in his 4th and laſt year, which was made to reſtore all corporations to their antient charters, rights, and privileges; ſince which, this corporation has acted under its former charter, granted in the 36th year of king Charles II by which it is made to conſiſt of a mayor and twelve jurats, who are *ex officio*, juſtices of peace. The mayor, or in his abſence, his deputy, is coroner, within all the liberties of the town and port, and he is the returning officer at the election of barons to ſerve in parliament. All the municipal elections, decrees, and ordinances, are made by the whole corporate body, aſſembled in the Guildhall, at a Common Aſſembly, convened by the ſound of the common horn; there are two regular and fixed Common Aſſemblies every year, one on the firſt Monday after the feaſt of St. Andrew, for the choice of mayor, and the other, on the following Thurſday, for the election of officers; occaſional meetings of the corporation are held at the pleaſure of the mayor. The court of general ſeſſions and gaol delivery, at which all freemen are called to attend, was formerly held quarterly, but now only half yearly. A court of record is always held at the petty ſeſſions, which is a monthly adjournment of the general ſeſſions. Courts of conſcience and of piepowder were formerly held in this town, but they have been long diſuſed.

The mayor is choſen annually, by the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, at a common aſſembly, in the Guild-hall; he carries a black wand in his hand, as a badge of his office, the ſame as the mayor of Fordwich, a member of this port, probably for ſome delinquency committed by the mayor of this place; for all the other ports, and their members corporate, bear white ones. There are at preſent twelve jurats, excluſive of the mayor, who are choſen out of the common-councilmen, by the whole body corporate. There is a ſteward and a recorder, uſually a barriſter at law, who is appointed at a court of record, and a town clerk appointed for life, a deputy recorder to hold his office, during the pleaſure of the recorder; the mayor, deputy mayor, jurats, recorder, and deputy recorder, are juſtices of the peace. There is a land and water treaſurer, two ſerjeants at mace, with other inferior officers, neceſſary for carrying forward the buſineſs of the corporation, which laſt-mentioned officers are elected annually. There is a fair, for drapery, haberdaſhery, ſhoes, hardware, &c. held on December the 4th, being Old St. Clement's day, and continues two market days; and a market, which is weekly held on Wedneſdays and Saturdays. It has the grant of pleading, and of being impleaded, and of having a common ſeal, a power of purchaſing and holding lands and tenements, not exceeding 200l. per annum, with a *non obſtante* to the ſtatute of mortmain. It has the privilege of one large and one ſmaller ſilver maces, and other immunities and liberties, the ſame as the other corporations, within the juriſdiction of the cinque ports.

The arms of the town and port of Sandwich, are thoſe of the cinque ports, viz. *Per pale, gules and azure, three demi lions, paſſant-guardant, or, conjoined in pale, to as many hulks of ſhips, argent.*

A court of requeſts, for the recovery of ſmall debts in Sandwich, and the neighbouring pariſhes, was eſtabliſhed

bliſhed here by an act in 1786; all fines and forfeitures, not appropriated by the act, belong to the corporation.

THE LIBERTIES of the corporation were perambulated by Sir Stephen de Pencheſter, warden of the cinque ports, at the latter end of king Henry III.'s reign, who came hither, and was attended for this purpoſe, by the mayor and commonalty, collected together by the ſound of the common horn.[f]

THE TOWN OF SANDWICH is five miles from Deal, over the Sandowns, by the horſe road, and about ſeven miles by the coach road, through Ham and Fingleſham; twelve miles from Dover and Canterbury; ſix miles from Ramſgate, and nine miles from Margate. It was firſt built, as it ſhould ſeem, on a point of land, left by the retiring waters of the *Portus Rutupinus*, and now extends along the ſouthern ſhore of the river Stour, which from hence to the ſea is called Sandwich haven; the town communicates with Stonar and the Iſle of Thanet, by means of a bridge, which draws up for the benefit of maſted ſhips paſſing through it, having been firſt built by an act in 1755, and again lately rebuilt with great improvements, being veſted in the mayor and corporation, who receive the toll collected for the paſſage over it.

From its exceeding low ſituation, on what was once the bed of the ſea, bounded by the preſent haven, or creek, on one ſide, and a vaſt quantity of wet and damp marſhes on the other ſides of it, this town cannot poſſibly be healthy, or even a deſirable place of habitation. It is in ſhape an oblong ſquare; the houſes are old faſhioned and ill built, and the ſtreets, which are in general but narrow and ill-convenient lanes, little adapted either for carriages or even horſes; an exception to this, however, is High-ſtreet, which is of good breadth, and much better built. It was formerly divided into

[f] See Boys's Collection for Sandwich, p. 535.

eight wards, for the purpoſe of defence, in each of which were two conſtables; but from the year 1437, there have been twelve wards or diſtricts, over each of which a jurat preſides, and nominates his conſtable and deputy conſtable. There are three pariſhes in Sandwich, and it is ſaid there were formerly four churches in it, though now but three; St. James s church, which ſtood in the weſtern part of the town having been deſecrated in king Edward VI.'s reign. The preſent three churches are, St. Mary's, St. Peter's, and St. Clement's church, all which will be more particularly mentioned hereafter; and there are beſides, three licenſed places of worſhip for the Diſſenters. The Diſſenters were formerly very numerous in Sandwich, but their number is now much diminiſhed. The Preſbyterians have a meeting-houſe in the corn-market; the Baptiſts have a licenſed place of worſhip in the ſame market, and the Methodiſts have one in Luckſboat-ſtreet.

At the entrance of the town from Canterbury, is the grammar ſchool. In the centre of the town, near St. Peter's church, is the market or butchery, and near the ſouth part of it, the cattle and fiſh markets, and cloſe to them the guild, or town-hall, which was built in the year 1579, in the mayoralty of Edward Wood, the initials of whoſe name, with the date, remain over the door. There is an eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms here, (the cuſtom-houſe being near the keys, at the end of the bridge) under the management of a collector, deputy comptroller, ſuperviſor, and other officers. Much of the fortified walls ſtill remain, ſeemingly built in king Edward IV.'s reign, eſpecially on the north and weſt ſides, on the other ſides it is defended only by a rampart and ditch. There were, till of late years, five gates, Canterbury gate, taken down in 1784, Woodneſborough gate, Sandowne gate, Fiſher's gate, and Newgate. Two of theſe were formerly called St. Mary's gate, and Ive's gate. Sandowne gate was built, and the bridge repaired, at the charge of Sir Henry Furneſe,

Furneſe, bart. one of the barons in parliament in 1706; and mention is made in antient writings of David's gate, over againſt which was a place, called the Barbican; and Fryer's gate, which was at one end of the corn market, leading down to the friery of the Carmelites; but theſe ſeem to be interior gates, in the inner parts of the town.

In 1787 an act paſſed for new paving, cleanſing, lighting, watching, and otherwiſe improving and ornamenting this town, which has ſince been carried into execution, and will no doubt, as far as is poſſible, remedy many of thoſe diſagreeable inconveniences, which before ſubſiſted in it.

The town is not well ſupplied with good water; the ſprings lie high, and fill the wells with very indifferent water; but there is every where, at the depth of from forty to fifty-eight feet, a *ſtratum* of flint, which when once penetrated by the borer, yields a plentiful ſupply of fine water; but as the land drains are not kept out of the wells by ſteeming, the inhabitants have not that advantage they would otherwiſe have from them. The other ſupplies are from the haven and the delf, which is an artificial ſtream or canal, raiſed in ſome parts above the level of the grounds, through which it runs, and was made in king Edward I.'s reign, for the purpoſe of furniſhing the inhabitants of Sandwich with water. It begins at a place called the Roaring Gutter, and running through the town, diſcharges itſelf into the haven, near Canterbury gate, being cleanſed throughout its whole length, at the expence of the corporation. In the year 1621, a licence was granted to John Gaſon, eſq. of London, to erect water works, and to convey water in pipes for the benefit of the town. He erected accordingly a water mill, but died before the works were compleated, and the deſign fell to the ground.[s]

[s] See Boys's Sandwich, p. 705, 790.

By what has been ſaid before, it appears that in king Edward the Confeſſor's time, there were in Sandwich three hundred and ſeven inhabited houſes; at the time of the taking of the ſurvey of Domeſday, in the Conqueror's reign, three hundred and eighty-three; about the time of king Richard II. it had increaſed to more than eight hundred houſes; after which, from the misfortunes it met with, it became ſo much diminiſhed of inhabitants and impoveriſhed, that in Edward VI.'s time, the houſes did not exceed two hundred; in queen Elizabeth's reign it ſeems to have ſomewhat increaſed, for in the 8th year of it, the town contained four hundred and twenty houſholds, and there were ſome perſons wanting habitations.

In the year 1689, the perſons aſſeſſed to the poll tax, were in number 1447. In the year 1776, the town contained within the walls five hundred and ſixty-two houſes, and 2213 inhabitants; that is not quite four to a houſe, and at preſent they are much the ſame number.

THE SOIL *about Sandwich*, to the eaſtward, is a deep ſandy loam, and the land there was, by the Dutch ſettlers, wholly appropriated to the growth of eſculent plants, legumes, ſeeds, and other produce of the kitchen garden; theſe were the earlieſt gardens, for the ſupply of public markets, of any in the kingdom, and Canterbury and Dover markets, are ſtill in a good meaſure ſupplied from them, where the garden ſtuff and ſeeds, carried from hence, bear the preference of any others, eſpecially the carrots, and are diſtinguiſhed by the name of Sandwich carrots, &c. notwithſtanding which, only ſome part of the grounds, formerly applied to the uſe of gardening remain, ſo at preſent, the greater portion of them being in tillage for corn. The lands to the ſouthward, conſiſt of a deep, rich mould, and are highly fertilized by manure from the town.

THE HAVEN *of Sandwich*, ſome account of which has been given before, in the early hiſtory of this place, begins

begins at the town, and gives name to the river Stour from hence to the mouth of it at Peperneſs.

The efforts of the corporation and inhabitants of this town, as well as their applications to the crown, for the preſervation of the haven, have been from time to time both ſtrenuous and very frequent, from king Richard III's reign to the preſent time. So late as queen Anne's reign, anno 1705, commiſſioners were ſent down by the queen's command to make a ſurvey for a new haven, who reported that ſuch a harbour might be of general advantage to the public; but nothing further was then done towards it. This occaſioned petitions to be preſented to the houſe of commons in 1736, praying for a new harbour near the Downs; and there it reſted till the year 1744, when an addreſs was ordered by the houſe to be preſented to the king, that he would ſend proper and ſkilful perſons to view the haven, and examine whether a better and more commodious harbour might not be made from the town of Sandwich into the Downs, near Sandown caſtle, fit for the reception and ſecurity of large merchant ſhips and men of war; in conſequence of which it was reſolved by the houſe, that ſuch a harbour might be made, and be of great uſe and advantage to the naval power of Great Britain, by preſerving ſhips in diſtreſs, ſpeedily refitting them for ſea, and by ſaving the lives of many of the king's ſubjects; and in the time of war, more particularly be a ready means of bridling Dunkirk, of guarding the mouth of the river, and protecting the country from invaſion and inſults; and an eſtimate was made of the whole expence of it, which amounted to 389,168l. excluſive of the grounds to be purchaſed; and there can be no loſs to judge why this great work, ſuppoſed to be undertaken by government, was ſuſpended, when it is conſidered, that it was at a time when the kingdom was engaged in an expenſive war both with France and Spain.

After

After this there were petitions preſented to the houſe, in oppoſition to the above plan, that a more convenient harbour might be made, at or near Ramſgate, capable of containing a greater number of merchantmen, and ſhips of war, on account of the advantageous ſituation of the place, from which there would be a ſaving to the public of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, &c. And there was a petition likewiſe from Sandwich, ſetting forth, that if piers were extended into the ſea at Ramſgate, it would in a ſhort time ſwerve up the mouth of Sandwich haven, ruin the trade of the town, and by ſtopping the courſe of the river Stour into the ſea, would drown the lands between Sandwich and Canterbury. But the houſe, after due conſideration, gave the preference to the making of a harbour at Ramſgate, and an act paſſed accordingly for that purpoſe, as well as for cleanſing, amending, and preſerving the haven of Sandwich, in 1749, anno 22 George II.[h] By this act, to quiet the oppoſition made by Sandwich, a yearly ſum of 200l. was granted out of the profits and dues of Ramſgate harbour, towards the latter purpoſe, which ſum is now blended among the reſt of the revenues of the corporation. This act, as well as another in 1765, were both repealed by a ſubſequent act in 1792, paſſed for the further maintenance and improvement of Ramſgate harbour, in which act is continued the like proviſion, for the cleanſing, amending, and preſerving of this haven of Sandwich, and a further power veſted in the juſtices of Sandwich, with reſpect to the puniſhment of perſons, who may remove the buoys, mooring poſts, beacons, &c. or take ballaſt from the channel ſides or ſhores of the haven, without the licence of the mayor and jurats, or the major part of them,

[h] Journals of the houſe of commons. See an account of the ſeveral methods taken, the petitions and reports from time to time, relating to the making a harbour at Sandwich, in Smeaton's Report on Ramſgate harbour, ſect. i. p. 1.

under

under their hands, &c. but notwithſtanding this proviſion, and every other ſupport given for the preſervation of this haven, it is at preſent but of ſmall account, and by its ſtill further apparent decay every year, ſeems haſtening to its total ruin.

The exports at this haven are now confined to the produce of the neighbouring country for a few miles round, and the imports moſtly to ſhop goods, and other neceſſary articles for the town and the adjoining country; for which purpoſe there are ſeveral hoys, which ſail to and from London, though there are a few ſhips of larger ſize, which at times make voyages as far as Wales, Scotland, Sweden, Norway, and the Baltic. From the frequent reſort to this port, as the uſual place of embarkation, eſpecially for our kings, (whoſe royal fleets conſtantly rendezvouſed in this haven) from theſe parts to the continent and back again, there muſt of courſe have happened at it a ſeries of remarkable tranſactions and occurrences, from the earlieſt period to the time of its decay in the reign of queen Elizabeth, the principal ones of which are ſo interwoven with public hiſtory, that it is needleſs to recapitulate them here. During that interval this town became the object of vengeance to the French, and was frequently ſpoiled and burnt by them, in their ſeveral attacks on it.[1]

In 1597 the plague raged at Sandwich, as it did again in the year 1635, which continued with great violence for the greateſt part of the two next years. On March 12, 1637, there were ſeventy-eight houſes viſited, and one hundred and eighty-eight perſons infected. On June 30, twenty-four houſes and tene-

[1] See Sim. Dunelm. col. 185. Lord Littleton's Life of king Henry II. T. Sprott Chron. Hiſt. de la Ville de Calais, par Lefebre. Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 427. vol. v. p. 594. vol. ix. p. 385. Hollinſhead and Stow Chron. Harris's Hiſt. of Kent, p. 273. Boys's Sandwich, p. 676. Nichols's Progreſſes of queen Elizabeth.

ments

ments were ſhut up, in which were one hundred and three perſons; from July 6th to October 5th, there were buried in St. Clement's pariſh, about ten every week, who died of the plague; and it again raged here in 1643, when there were one hundred and nine houſes infected, and one hundred and ſixty-four perſons that needed relief. A dreadful ſtorm happened on Nov. 27, 1703, in the morning; the damage done by which, in the town of Sandwich, was eſtimated at 30col.

THE CINQUE PORTS, as well as their two antient towns of Rye and Winchelſea, have each of them the privilege of *returning members*, uſually ſtiled *barons, to parliament*. The firſt return that is found for any of them, is in the 42d year of king Edward III.'s reign.

THE FOLLOWING IS A LIST of ſuch returns as are to be found of the barons returned to ſerve in parliament for the town and port of Sandwich, from the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Barons in Parliament.*
1ſt. *At Weſtminſter.*	Roger Manwood, John Tyſar.
5th. ———	Roger Manwood, eſq. Richard Perot, gent.
13th. ———	Roger Manwood, ſergeant at law, John Manwood, gent.
14th. ———	Roger Manwood, ſergeant at law,[k] John Boys.

[k] On his being made juſtice of the common pleas, Edward Peake, gent. was choſen in his room.

27th.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Barons in Parliament.*
27th.	*At Weſtminſter*	Edward Peake, Edward Wood.
28th.	———	The ſame.
31ſt.	———	Peter Manwood, eſq. Edward Peake, gent.
35th.	———	The ſame.
39th.	———	The ſame.
43d.	———	Sir George Fane,[l] Edward Peake, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES I.

1ſt.	———	Sir George Fane, Edward Peake, eſq.[m]
12th.	———	Sir Thomas Smith, Sir Samuel Peyton, bart.
18th.	———	Sir Edwyn Sandys, Sir Robert Hatton.[n]
21ſt.	———	Sir Robert Hatton, Francis Drake, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES I.

1ſt.	———	Sir Henry Wootton, Sir Robert Sutton.
1ſt.	———	Sir John Suckling,[o] Peter Peake, gent.

[l] Boys's Collections; according to Brown Willis, the ſame as the preceding parliament.

[m] In the room of whom John Griffith was choſen in 1608.

[n] Sir Robert Hatton's election was declared void, and John Borough was choſen in his room.

[o] Being returned likewiſe for Norwich, he made his election for that place, and Sir Edward Boys, junior, was elected in his place.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Barons in Parliament.*
3d.	*At Weſtminſter.*	John Philipott, Peter Peake, eſqrs.
15th.	——	Sir John Manwood, Nath. Finch, ſergeant at law.
16th.	——	Sir Thomas Peyton, bart.[p] Edward Partheriche, gent.

IN THE TIME OF KING CHARLES II.[q]

12th.	—— 1660.	Colonel Henry Oxenden, James Thurbarne, eſq.
13th.	—— 1661.	Hon. Edward Montague,[r] James Thurbarne, eſq.
31ſt.	—— 1678.	Sir James Oxenden, James Thurbarne, eſq.
31ſt.	—— 1679.	The ſame.
32d.	*At Oxford.* 1681.	The ſame.

IN THE TIME OF KING JAMES II.

1ſt.	*At Weſtminſter.* 1685.	John Strode, eſq. Samuel Pepys, eſq.[s]

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM AND Q. MARY.

1ſt.	—— 1688.	Sir James Oxenden, bart. John Thurbarne, eſq.

[p] He was diſabled to ſit during this parliament, and in the room of him, Charles Rich, eſq. ſecond ſon of the earl of Warwick, was choſen in 1645. Journals of the houſe of commons, vol. iv.

[q] During the *inter regnum* were choſen, in 1654, Tho. Kelſey, eſq.—1656, James Thurbarne, gent.—1659, Richard Meredith, eſq. James Thurbarne, gent.

[r] On his death, John Strode, eſq. was choſen in 1665.

[s] He made his election for Harwich, and Sir Philip Parker was choſen.

2d.

Years of the Reign, &c.		*Names of the Barons in Parliament.*
2d.	*At Weſtminſter.* 1690.	J. Thurbarne, ſergeant at law, Edward Brent, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING WILLIAM III

7th.	1695.	John Taylor, Edward Brent, eſqrs.[t]
10th.	1698.	J. Thurbarne, ſergeant at law, John Michell, eſq.
12th.	1700.	Sir Henry Furneſe,[u] John Taylor, eſq.
13th.	1701.	Sir Henry Furneſe, Sir James Oxenden, bart.

IN THE TIME OF QUEEN ANNE.

1ſt.	1702.	John Michell, eſq. Sir Henry Furneſe, bart.
4th.	1705.	Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. Joſiah Burchett, eſq.[w]
7th.	1708.	The ſame.[x]
9th.	1710.	The ſame.
12th.	1713.	Sir Henry Oxenden, bart. John Michell, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE I.

1ſt.	1714.	Sir Henry Oxenden, bart.[y] Thomas D'Aeth, eſq.

[t] He died in 1698, and John Thurbarne, eſq. was choſen in his room.

[u] He was expelled the houſe in 1701, and John Michell, eſq. was choſen in his room.

[w] He vacated his ſeat by accepting the place of ſecretary of marines, and ſecretary to the lord warden, and was re-elected in 1708.

[x] On Furneſe's deceaſe in 1715, J. Michell, eſq. was choſen.

[y] On his death in 1720, Sir Geo. Oxenden, bart. was choſen.

7th.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Barons in Parliament.*
7th. *At Weſtminſter.* 1722.	Sir George Oxenden, bart.[z] Joſiah Burchett, eſq.

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE II.

1ſt. —— 1727.	The ſame.
7th. —— 1734.	The ſame.
14th. —— 1741.	Sir George Oxenden, bart. John Pratt, eſq.
21ſt. —— 1747.	Sir George Oxenden, bart. John Cleveland, eſq.[a]
28th. —— 1754.	John Cleveland, eſq. Claudius Amyand, eſq.[b]

IN THE TIME OF KING GEORGE III.

1ſt. —— 1761.	Henry, viſcount Conyngham. George Hay, LL. D.[c]
7th. —— 1768.	Henry, viſcount Conyngham, Philip Stephens, eſq.[d]
14th. —— 1774.	Philip Stephens, eſq. William Hey, eſq.[e]
20th. —— 1780.	Philip Stephens, eſq. Sir Richard Sutton, bart.
24th. —— 1784.	Philip Stephens, eſq. Charles Brett, eſq.

[z] In 1725 he was made a lord of the admiralty, and was re-elected.

[a] He ſucceeded Joſiah Burchett, eſq. the former member, as ſecretary of the admiralty.

[b] In 1756 he was made a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and lord Conyngham was choſen in his room.

[c] He was a lord of the admiralty.

[d] Secretary of the admiralty.

[e] In 1776 he was appointed a commiſſioner of the cuſtoms, and Charles Brett, eſq. was choſen in his room.

Years of the Reign, &c.	*Names of the Barons in Parliament.*
30th. *At Weſtminſter.*	Philip Stephens, eſq.
	Sir Horace Mann, bart.
36th. ——— 1796.	Sir Philip Stephens,
	Sir Horace Mann, barts.

The election of the barons of parliament was formerly made in Sandwich, by the mayor, jurats, and reſident freemen; four of the jurats, or principal inhabitants were put in election, and the two, who had the greateſt number of votes, were returned by the mayor; but by the laſt determination of the houſe of commons, the election now is in the mayor, jurats, and freemen, as well non-reſident, as thoſe inhabiting within the port, who do not receive alms. The reſident freemen, as appeared by the poll at the latter end of the year 1790, were 492, non-reſident 320, in all 812; the number that voted at the general election, in that year, was 586. The lord warden formerly claimed to nominate a baron to parliament in each cinque port, but the right was never acknowledged in Sandwich, and it was expreſsly put an end to by the act of the ſecond of William and Mary. Each baron to parliament was allowed two ſhillings a day for his wages, with a few variations, namely, in 1544 the allowance was only eighteen pence a day, and from 1576 to the latter part of queen Elizabeth's reign, it was four ſhillings, about which time it ſeems to have ceaſed entirely in Sandwich.

EDWARD, ſon of Sir Sydney Montagu, youngeſt ſon of Sir Edward Montagu, of Boughton, in Northamptonſhire, an account of whoſe anceſtors has already been given in the former part of this work,[f] was by king Charles II. in his 12th year, for his ſignal ſervice in delivering up to him the Engliſh fleet, of which he had the command in the time of the uſur-

[f] See vol. i. p. 438. vol. iii. p. 370.

pation; (having by his ſingular prudence, ſo wrought on the ſeamen, that they concurred peaceably in it); by patent, dated July 12, 1660, *created* baron Montagu, of St. Neots, viſcount Hinchinbroke, and *earl of Sandwich*. He died at ſea, on May 28, 1672. In his deſcendants theſe titles have continued down to the right hon. John Montague, *the preſent and ſixth earl of Sandwich*, viſcount Hinchingbrooke, and baron Montague, who ſucceeded his father in them in 1792. He married firſt Elizabeth, only ſurviving daughter of George, earl of Halifax, who died in 1768, by whom he had a ſon John George, lord Hinchinbroke, who died in 1793, having married Miſs Beckingham. The earl married ſecondly, in 1772, Mary, eldeſt daughter of Harry, late duke of Bolton, who died in 1779, by whom he had John-George, now lord Hinchinbroke; Mary married to lord Templetown, and other children, ſince deceaſed. The earl bears for his arms, quarterly, two coats; firſt and fourth, *Argent, three lozenges conjoined, in feſs, gules, within a bordure, ſable*, for Montagu; ſecond and third, *Or, an eagle diſplayed, vert, beaked and membered, gules*, for Monthermer; *on the centre, a mullet, ſable*, for difference. For his creſt, *on a wreath, a griffin's head, couped, or, with wings indorſed and beaked, ſable*. For his ſupporters, on the dexter ſide, *A triton, holding over his right ſhoulder a trident, all proper, crowned with an eaſtern crown, or*;[s] and on the ſiniſter ſide, *an eagle, with wings endorſed, vert*—Motto, *Poſt tot naufragia portum*.

As EARLY as king Henry II.'s reign, there was an eminent and reſpectable family named De Sandwich, who no doubt took their name from this place; who were employed in the higheſt offices of honour and

[s] The dexter ſupporter of *the triton*, was taken by the firſt earl of Sandwich, in alluſion to his office, and the ſiniſter, *a green eagle*, to ſhew his deſcent from the family of Monthermer. See Edmonſon's Heraldry, vol. i. p. 193.

truſt,

truſt, and in this county in particular were poſſeſſed of manors and lands of conſiderable value; many of them were of knightly degree, and as appears by the records and hiſtories of thoſe times, continued to flouriſh in this county from the above reign to the end of that of king Richard II. after which, moſt probably, they were become extinct. King Edward I. ſummoned by his writs, in the firſt year of his reign, ſeveral of the gentry and their wives, to be preſent at his and his queen's coronation, in the ſeveral counties of Buckinghamſhire, Bedfordſhire, Eſſex, Suſſex, Hertfordſhire, and Kent; and in the laſt there was one directed *Radulpho de Sandwico & Conjorti Sue.*[h] At the latter end of which reign Sir John de Sandwich married Agnes, one of the four daughters and coheirs of Sir Hamon de Crevequer, lord of Folkeſtone, who, in right of his wife, became poſſeſſed of the barony of Folkeſtone. His ſon left an only daughter and heir Julian, who married Sir John de Segrave, who in her right became poſſeſſed of that barony. This family bore for their arms, *Or, a chief, indented, azure,* and they were ſo painted on the tomb of Sir Simon de Sandwich, in St. Peter's church, in this town; in the windows of Woodneſborough church, and on the roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury. Sir Ralph de Sandwich, cuſtos of London in king Edward I.'s reign, is ſaid to have borne the addition of *a fleur de lis in the field.*

In the above reigns, and almoſt to the time of the diſſolution of monaſteries, there were many of this name among the clergy, both ſecular and regular, too numerous to mention here, but as theſe in general, on their entering into the profeſſion of a religious, quitted their own ſurname, and took on them that of the place of their birth, it is probable, they had no connection with the above-mentioned family, one of them only excepted, which was Henry de Sandwich, elected

[h] See Rym. Fœd. vol. iii. p. 59.

biſhop of London anno 1262, who died in 1273, and was buried in his own cathedral, where he had a monument erected to his memory.[i]

THERE WERE SEVERAL FAMILIES of gentility who reſided in Sandwich at different times, whoſe deſcents are recorded in the Heraldic Viſitation of Kent, anno 1619; as

Finch, deſcended of the ſame ſtock as thoſe of Eaſtwell, and bore the ſame arms, and were anceſtors to thoſe of Coldred, and other places in this neighbourhood.

Huffam, alias *Hougham*, who were of Aſh, and were anceſtors of the Houghams, now of St. Paul's, in Canterbury.

Mennes, who reſided here for ſeveral deſcents, and bore for their arms, *Gules, a chevron, vairy, azure, and or, three leopards faces of the laſt.*

Thomſon, who were anceſtors of the Thomſons, now of Kenfield, in Petham.

Trippe, whoſe deſcendants removed to Wingham, under which ſeveral pariſhes a further account of them may be ſeen.

In the Britiſh Muſeum, MSS. No. 2230, are ſeveral Kentiſh pedigrees, continued from the Heraldic viſitation, anno 1619, to the year 1663; among which are thoſe of Manwood, Iden, Alday, Peke, Wood, Finch, and Mennes; all of Sandwich.

HENRY COWFIELD, a German, in the year 1272, being the laſt year of king Henry III.'s reign, founded A PRIORY *in the town of Sandwich*, for the order of friars called Carmelites, and afterwards, from the habit they wore, white friars;[k] but his endowment of it was ſo ſmall, that Raynold, or more properly William, lord Clinton, who was a much larger benefactor

[i] Dugd. Hiſt of St. Paul's, p. 48, and appen. p. 71.

[k] Among the patent rolls in the tower is one, anno 8 Edw. I. *pro fratribus Carmilitis Sandwici*, and another anno 34 Edward I.

to

to it in the 20th year of king Edward I. was afterwards reputed the ſole founder of it; and it had afterwards ſeveral other benefactors towards the re-edifying of it. The church and buildings of theſe Carmelites were in general large and ſtately, their churches were much ſo; this at Sandwich had the privilege of ſanctuary; there were buried in it ſeveral principal inhabitants of the town, beſides the members of the priory; after which, I find no further mention of it, till the ſuppreſſion of it, which happened ſoon after the 27th year of king Henry VIII. The ſeal formerly belonging to this priory, is now kept with the ſeals of this corporation; it is of copper, of an oval form; the figure is *a patriarchal croſs, ſable, with a key on each ſide, on the middle of one ſide a creſcent, on the other a ſtar of ſix points; in the ſegment of a circle, at the foot of the croſs, a croſs, patee*; the inſcription is in letters of an antient form S. JOHANNIS PATRIARCHE JERUSALEM. The priory thus coming into the king's hands, remained there till the 32d year of his reign, when he granted it, by the deſcription of the ſcite of the priory, called *le Whitefryers*, near Sandwich, with the church bells, and all meſſuages in the town, to Thomas Arderne, gent. of Faverſham, to hold of the king *in capite*. After which I have met with no ſubſequent poſſeſſors of this eſtate, till the year 1614, when it paſſed by ſale from George, Samuel, and John Criſp, to Nicholas Richardſon, who that year ſettled it on his daughter Elizabeth, upon her marriage with Edmund Parboe. At length Elizabeth Parboe, ſole daughter and heir of Edmund Parboe, marrying Capt. John Boys, entitled him to this eſtate; and on a partition afterwards, of the eſtates of their inheritance, this *friery*, as it was then called, was allotted to William Boys, their fourth ſon, who in 1684, anno 37 king Charles II. conveyed it to William Verrier, gent. of Sandwich, and he in 1703 made a ſettlement of it to certain uſes, under which it became the property of

Thomas Alkin, gent. of Canterbury, and Suſannah his wife, from whom it deſcended to their ſon Thomas Verrier Alkin, clerk, on whoſe death the inheritance of it became veſted in his only ſon and heir, now an infant, who is at this time entitled to it. The friery is ſituated on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the town of Sandwich, between the rampart of it and New-ſtreet; by the foundations that are remaining level with the ground, the buildings muſt have been of conſiderable extent, and the houſe, gardens, and meadows, occupied an area of ſomewhat more than five acres. This eſtate is now in the occupation of Mr. Joſeph Stewart.

There is no account of the firſt foundation of St. John's hospital, *in this town*; the oldeſt grant met with relating to it, is dated anno 16 Edward I. and it is there called *Domus Dei & Sancti Johannis de Sandwico*. Since the year 1293, it has been deſcribed in the evidences, by the name likewiſe of *Hoſpitale*. It is ſituated on the north-weſt ſide of the corn market, and conſiſts of one large old building, containing a hall, and ſeveral rooms, both above and below ſtairs, for the brothers and ſiſters. Behind this principal building is a range of ſingle rooms, called the Harbinge, in which travellers were formerly lodged and entertained.

This hoſpital was very early under the government of the mayor and barons, or jurats, of Sandwich, as patrons and governors; but although the patronage appears to have been by theſe evidences, in the mayor and jurats jointly, yet for the ſake of harmony, the mayor for the time being, fills up all the vacancies that happen during his mayoralty. Like moſt others of early foundation, it was intended for the accommodation of travellers and ſtrangers, as well as for the ſupport of fixed reſidents; in it there were ſeparate rooms for men and women, in which they were refreſhed with diet and provided with comfortable lodging.

It

It appears by the antient regiſter of the hoſpital, that the number of brothers and ſiſters in it were formerly fifteen, afterwards twelve, which latter number continued till the year 1737, when the hoſpital being in debt, and the revenue much reduced, the mayor and jurats found it expedient to reduce the number to ſix; and that two at the leaſt of that number ſhould be men, and as many at leaſt women; which rule, however, has not been ſtrictly obſerved, the preſent ſix being all women.

The revenues of this hoſpital were always ſmall, ariſing from different benefactions to it; it received, however, a valuable addition in a benefaction of 200l. given in 1763, by the will of John Dekewer, eſq. of Hackney, (a native of this town, and a liberal benefactor to it) to the mayor and jurats, in truſt, for the brothers and ſiſters; which money has been ſince inveſted in the public funds.

The preſent revenue of it, conſiſting of the intereſt of the above legacy, and ſeveral houſes and tenements, quit-rents, is now of the annual value of 47l. 12s. 10d. the clear yearly value of which, (the charging of repairs and collecting being deducted) is 38l. 2s. 10d. on an average, which make the annual income of each brother and ſiſter about ſix guineas.[l]

ST. THOMAS'S, alias ELLIS'S HOSPITAL, was founded in honour of St. Thomas (Becket) martyr, about the year 1392, anno 16 Richard II. by Thomas Ellis, of this town, a wealthy draper. He ſerved in parliament for Sandwich in the 43d year of king Edward III. and in the firſt year of king Richard II. and was mayor there in the years 1370 and 1382.[m] He was buried with his wife in the north iſle of St. Peter's church, bearing for his arms, *Or, on a croſs, ſable, five creſcents, argent.* He endowed it with the manor farm

[l] See Boys's Collections, p. 119 et ſeq.

[m] See Rym. Fœd. vol. vii. p. 178.

of Denne-court, in Woodneſborough, which he conveyed to feoffees, with the king's licence, for the uſe and benefit of twelve poor perſons in this hoſpital; after which, Henry Greenſhield, gent. of Sandwich, in the laſt year of king Edward IV. made an addition to this charity by giving to it by his will, land in Woodneſborough. There were afterwards ſeveral other benefactions of rents, lands, and houſes made to it.

The commiſſioners under the ſtatute of 37 king Henry VIII. made a return of this hoſpital of the clear yearly value of 10l. 0s. 4½d. beyond repriſes; and archbiſhop Parker in the year 1562, certified it to the privy council to be of the yearly value of twelve pounds, and to conſiſt of twelve brothers and four ſiſters, placed there for term of life, and relieved by alms and the revenue of the hoſpital. It has from the time of its foundation been veſted in feoffees, the feoffment having been renewed from time to time. The feoffees are generally of the town, or the adjoining country, who when reduced to three, ought to create a freſh truſt, and enlarge their number to nine, in conformity to certain rules eſtabliſhed in 1725; by which regulations this hoſpital has ever ſince been governed, the vacancies being ſupplied by the feoffees in rotation.

The number of poor perſons placed in it is twelve, according to the original inſtitution, that is, eight men and four women, all ſingle, by the name of the brothers and ſiſters of St. Thomas (Elly's) hoſpital. They are to be aged about fifty, and pariſhioners and inhabitants within one of the reſpective pariſhes of the town and port of Sandwich.[n] The preſent feoffees are now reduced to two only, viz. Sir Henry Oxenden,

[n] See the rules and orders for the good government of this hoſpital, and diſpoſing of the revenues of it, printed in Boys's Collections, p. 161.

bart.

bart. of Brome, and John Lynch, LL. D. archdeacon of Canterbury. The principal modern benefactor to this hoſpital has been John Michell, eſq. of Richmond, in Surry, who was for almoſt twenty years ſucceſſively returned in parliament for Sandwich. Upon the death of John Thurbarne, eſq. ſergeant at law, he took upon himſelf the care of the money belonging to this hoſpital, which being ſubſcribed into the South Sea company, with the conſent of the other truſtees, in that fatal year 1720, came out again with a deficiency of near half the principal, amounting to about 200l. which loſs he voluntarily ſuſtained, and by his benevolence made good again to the brothers and ſiſters. He uſed his care and diligence, with the conſent of the other truſtees, towards the renewing and ſettling the preſent truſt, erected in the year 1725, and in compoſing the orders and rules for the good government of the hoſpital, and the well diſpoſing of the revenues of it.

This hoſpital is ſituated in a retired ſituation, between New ſtreet and the Corn Market, a paſſage through the middle of it divides the houſe into two parts; on the ſouth ſide is the hall open to the roof, beyond which are the womens apartments, two above and two below; the mens rooms are on the north ſide, four above and four below. The income of it is very conſiderable, conſiſting of the manor farm of Denne-court above-mentioned, and ſeveral ſmall pieces of land, houſes, tenements, and quit-rents, almoſt all of them in this town, amounting to the yearly ſum of 162l. 11s. the repriſes out of which, being quit-rents for their eſtates, are 6l. 7s. 4d.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S HOSPITAL is ſituated juſt without the town of Sandwich, on the ſouth ſide of it on the angle, where the two roads join, coming from Eaſtry and Woodneſborough; notwithſtanding tradition gives a much earlier period to the foundation of this hoſpital, yet it appears by a bull of pope Innocent

nocent IV. anno 1244, that it was then begun to be founded by Sir Henry de Sandwich, in honour of St. Bartholomew, for the ſupport of the weak and infirm, and endowed by him for that purpoſe, ſo that the brothers and ſiſters ſhould live in it under ſome order of diſcipline, and be maintained at table, and ſhould wear a uniform habit.[o]

In the Cuſtumal of Sandwich there is mention made of three prieſts, employed by the brothers and ſiſters to officiate in their chapel for the ſouls of Bertrine de Crawthorne, William Buchard, and Sir Henry Sandwich, who were probably all three benefactors to this hoſpital, in the order of time therein mentioned. Such as were moſt liberal in their donations to hoſpitals, and other religious foundations, acquired the name of firſt, ſecond, and third founder, in order of time as they made additions to the foundation, and thus ſeveral of the family of Sandwich, from their reſpective benefactions to this hoſpital, were ſucceſſively entitled the founders of it, and were from the firſt, the undoubted patrons of it, till Sir Nicholas de Sandwich aſſigned the patronage of it to the mayor and barons of Sandwich, who from that time became governors of it; but great inconveniences ariſing from the confuſion in the common aſſemblies, where the buſineſs of the hoſpital was decided, it was agreed, to leave the appointments in it, to the mayor and jurats only; and afterwards again, for the like reaſon, to the mayor only, who continues regularly to fill up ſuch vacancies in it during his mayoralty.

This hoſpital is regularly viſited twice a year by the mayor and jurats, who are ſtiled patrons, governors and viſitors of it, for the paſſing of the accounts, and the better regulation of the government of it. The antient viſitation of this hoſpital on the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, before the reformation, is related in the

[o] See Leland, in his Itin. vol. vii. p. 125.

Cuſtumal

Cuſtumal of Sandwich. Every year on that feaſt, the mayor and commonalty viſited the hoſpital in ſolemn proceſſion, the laity of Sandwich leading the way, ſome with inſtruments of muſic, other to the number of ſeven ſcore and more bearing wax lights, provided for the occaſion by the corporation, which lights were to be left in the chapel of the hoſpital, as an offering for the uſe of it throughout the year. After theſe followed the clergy of Sandwich, in their proper habits, chanting hymns and carrying tapers; the rector of St. Peter's, or ſome other clergyman appointed by the mayor, celebrating high maſs with much ſolemnity; ſome of the better ſort of the commonalty, as Sir Nicholas de Sandwich and others, provided their own tapers and offered them there.

There was uſually a great reſort of people at this place at the fair, held on the eve of St. Luke, and the mayor commonly attended.

It does not appear that this hoſpital was actually incorporated by any royal patent, and made thereby capable of gifts and grants in ſucceſſion, till Henry VIII. in his 27th year, by his letters patent, confirmed the diſpenſation which archbiſhop Cranmer had made to it, the only public inſtrument of foundation before being the bull before-mentioned, of pope Innocent IV.

The above-mentioned diſpenſation of archbiſhop Cranmer, was obtained by the hoſpital, in purſuance of the act of the 25th year of king Henry VIII. it authoriſed the maſter and brethren, and their ſucceſſors, to hold the hoſpital, with all their then poſſeſſions, rights, &c. and future acquiſitions, in as free and ample a manner as their predeceſſors had enjoyed their eſtates and privileges, reſerving to the mayor of Sandwich, all his right and intereſt in the premiſes. After which, though there were ſeveral attempts made to ſuppreſs this hoſpital as a religious foundation for the king's uſe, under pretence of the ſtatutes of 37 Henry VIII. and the 1ſt of king Edward VI. and a

grant

grant was made of it to certain lay perſons, in fee farm, by king James the Iſt. yet the corporation being well adviſed, diſputed the matter, and upon a hearing, the hoſpital was found to be a lay foundation, and not within the meaning of the ſtatutes above-mentioned, upon which the patentees gave up their ſuit; in 1636, a *venire facias* was iſſued for the mayor and jurats to appear before the commiſſioners, on a commiſſion on the ſtatute for charitable uſes, to ſhew by what right they took on them the government of the hoſpitals in Sandwich. The records of the corporation do not furniſh the reſult of this enquiry, but the hoſpital of St. Thomas has not been ſince then under the government of the mayor and jurats, whilſt this hoſpital and that of St. John, has continued under their ſuperintendance to this day. The total number of brothers and ſiſters in this hoſpital ſeems to have been always ſixteen. Formerly there was a limited number of each ſex, namely, twelve men and four women; but at this time the men and women are preſented indifferently, as the vacancies happen.

The ſcite of the hoſpital is ſurrounded by a fence, which incloſes the farm-houſe, barns, ſtables, and other outhouſes, a chapel, and fifteen ſmall, but commodious houſes, with gardens for the brothers and ſiſters. The other, or ſixteenth tenement, was converted into a farm houſe for the reſidence of the occupier of the lands belonging to the hoſpital, when they were firſt hired out, and the perſon who is preſented to that vacancy, to which this houſe would otherwiſe belong, is permitted to reſide in Sandwich, with an allowance from the hoſpital in money, in lieu of it. The whole of the ſcite is held to be extraparochial.

The chapel is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the houſe; it is a large and handſome edifice, in which and in the cemetery belonging to it, there were buried not only many of the brothers and ſiſters, but others of the town; there is in it an altar monument, covered with a

ſlab

ſlab of Suſſex marble, on which lies the effigies of a man, completely caſed in his coat of mail, with a ſmooth breaſt piece over his hawberk; there is a triangular ſhield over the body, and a broad ſword lying along his left thigh. It is undoubtedly meant for Sir Henry de Sandwich, but the whole ſeems to be a cenotaph, deſigned to commemorate him as the founder of this hoſpital. An inſcription on a rail over the figure points out this ſpot, as the burial place of Sir Henry de Sandwich, and Sir Nicholas his ſon; but upon a ſtrict examination of the ſuppoſed tomb, a few years ago, when under repair, and of the ground beneath, ſo far as was ſearched, there was neither coffin, nor any other mark of ſepulture found.[p]

When the reformation took place, and maſſes and commemorations for the dead were aboliſhed, the chaplains officiating in this chapel were of courſe diſmiſſed, as being of no further uſe in it; and it does not appear, that any regular proviſion has been made ſince, for the maintenance of a miniſter to perform divine ſervice in it, for the uſe of the hoſpital. However, there were afterwards ſeveral different regulations and orders made from time to time for the providing of a miniſter to perform divine ſervice in the hoſpital; but in 1636, a clergyman in orders was admitted a brother, and it was agreed that he ſhould perform all miniſterial duty belonging to the hoſpital, during his continuance as ſuch; many years ago there was ſervice performed in this chapel only once a year, on St. Bartholomew's day, but now a monthly ſermon is preached there by one of the miniſters of Sandwich, upon the moſt liberal terms.

The benefactions to this hoſpital have been numerous and ample, as the preſent terrier and rental of it ſhews; its preſent revenue conſiſts of one large farm, let at 220l. per annum, ſeveral pieces of land and tene-

[p] See Boys's Collections, p. 33.

ments

ments in Sandwich, and ſome quit-rents; and likewiſe a clear annual rent charge of ſixty-two pounds, paid out of the tolls ariſing for the paſſage over the new bridge, between Sandwich and Stonar; this altogether amounts to the annual ſum of 357l. 11s. 6d. The clear income, which is 335l. 8s. would allow to each member nearly twenty-one pounds yearly, but the repairs being very heavy at preſent, they do not receive more than about ſeventeen pounds each, to which muſt be added the value of the houſe and garden, the carriage of coals and ſand, wood and ſtubble from the farm, and the exemption from all aſſeſſments and taxes; which makes the whole benefit from the hoſpital, at a fair eſtimation, about four, or perhaps five and twenty pounds a year. The ſeal of this hoſpital is a ſmall oval, repreſenting St. Bartholomew ſitting under a canopy; inſcription, *S. Sancti Bartholemei.*

King Edward III. in his 23d year, granted by writ of privy ſeal, to the brethren of this hoſpital, all the profits ariſing from the ferry over the haven, between Sandwich and Stonar, in ſupport of the alms of the hoſpital; an exemplification of which grant was obtained in the 16th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign. The profits of this ferry continued part of the revenues of this hoſpital, till on pretence of the paſſage in the ferry boat being ſubject to many inconveniences, an act was obtained in 1755, for building a bridge acroſs the haven, in lieu of the ferry boat, between Sandwich and Stonar, in which act there is a clauſe, which ſecures to this hoſpital, from the revenue of the bridge, the annual ſum of ſixty-two pounds, being the laſt and greateſt rent which had been made of the ferry.

Roger Manwood, eſq. barriſter at law, and recorder of Sandwich, afterwards knighted, and chief baron of the exchequer, having promoted a ſubſcription in 1563, among the principal inhabitants of this town, for the purpoſe of erecting a building for A FREE SCHOOL, upon a promiſe to endow it with lands of ſufficient

ficient value to ſupport the building and maintain a maſter, ſolicited archbiſhop Parker for his approbation of his deſign, who afterwards became highly inſtrumental in bringing forward this foundation, by giving his countenance to it, and procuring, through Secretary Cecil's intereſt, the queen's licence for this purpoſe; by which ſhe granted, that the mayor and jurats of Sandwich ſhould be governors of the ſchool, and be one body incorporate, by the title of *governors of the free ſchool of Roger Manwood in Sandwich*; that they might ſue and implead by that name in all courts; might purchaſe eſtates in fee to the value of forty pounds a year, and have a common ſeal, with other liberties uſual in grants of that ſort.[q]

The ſubſcriptions at that time, towards the building of the ſchool houſe, amounted to 286l. and upwards; and Mr. Manwood obtained from the dean and chapter of Canterbury, a grant in fee farm of a piece of ground, incloſed with a ſtone wall, ſometime called St. Thomas's houſe, in Sandwich, near Canterbury gate, together with a piece of ſalts over againſt it, at a ſmall yearly rent, which land in 1566, together with ninety acres in St. Stephen's, alias Hackington, and Northgate, near Canterbury, Mr. Manwood enfeoffed to the mayor and jurats, by the name of the governors of his free grammar ſchool, for the perpetual ſupport and maintenance of it. On the above piece of ground, called St. Thomas's houſe, the building for this ſchool was afterwards erected, and the ſchool eſtabliſhed, and it continues as ſuch at this time.

Joane Trapps, widow of Robert Trapps, of London, goldſmith, by her will in 1568, gave to the rectors and ſcholars of Lincoln college, in Oxford, fifty-two acres of land at Whitſtaple, towards the finding of four ſcholars in that college, two to be nominated from this ſchool, by the rector, &c. and two by the gover-

[q] See the licence in Boys's Collections, p. 208.

nors

nors of it, and ſo by like turns for ever; in conſequence of which the rector, &c. agreed to pay yearly to the four ſcholars 10l. 13s. 4d. towards the exhibitions, and charges of finding the ſcholars; and the governors of the ſchool agreed, upon every avoidance of the ſchoolmaſter's place, they would within twenty days give notice to the rector, &c. who ſhould deliver in writing, under their common ſeal, to the mayor, or to the uſher at the ſchool-houſe, the names of two perſons, fellows of the college, duly qualified, in order that they the governors ſhould make choice of one of them within twenty days, or in default thereof, the nomination of ſuch maſter ſhould be in the archbiſhop, the ſee being full, otherwiſe in the dean of Canterbury for the time being.

Thomas Manwood, gent. by will in 1570, gave to the governors of his brother Roger's free grammar ſchool lands and tenements to the clear yearly rent of ten pounds, for an uſher, or for other neceſſary matters of maintenance of the ſchool, in ſuch form as ſhould be thought meet to the governors.

Sir Roger Manwood above-mentioned, then lord chief baron, as ſurviving executor of the will of Joane Trapps, widow, above-mentioned, in 1581, conveyed to the maſter and fellows of Gonvyle and Caius college, in Cambridge, a farm called Bodkins, in Swalecliffe, of the clear yearly value of 11l. 6s. 8d. in conſideration of which, the maſter agreed to pay annually to four ſcholars of their college 10l. 13s. 4d. four marcs to each; to be nominated by the governors of this ſchool, and by the maſter alternately. After which the heirs of Sir Roger Manwood refuſing to pay the maſter's ſalary, there were ſeveral ſuits at law and awards concerning it, but in 1635 the matter was argued before the lord keeper, who directed that the maſter's ſalary ſhould be paid in future by Sir Roger Manwood's heirs, out of the rents enfeoffed by him for that purpoſe, to the mayor and jurats; in conſequence

quence of which the ſalary of twenty pounds per annum has been ever ſince paid with tolerable regularity by the proprietors of the eſtate, the preſent one being Sir Edward Hales, bart. of St. Stephen's.

Edmund Parboe, eſq. by will in 1640, beſides many other legacies to the pariſhes, conduits, St. John's hoſpital, and the mayor and jurats, in Sandwich, gave to the latter, as governors of the grammar ſchool, an annuity of ten pounds out of premiſes in Sandwich, of which four pounds was to be to the maſter of the ſchool, and five pounds to the rector, fellows, and ſcholars of Lincoln college, Oxford, in augmentation, &c. of the ſcholars ſent from Sandwich; and if none were ſent, the money to remain in the governors hands, to accumulate for ſuch ſcholars as ſhould be afterwards appointed; the remaining twenty ſhillings to the mayor and jurats, for their charges in it; but it does not appear that the ſchool was ever benefited by this bequeſt, or how it happened that it was not ſo.

In 1685 the mayor and jurats purchaſed a piece of land, on which were two ſtables, a kitchen and a cove, ſituate in St. Mary's pariſh, in Sandwich, in truſt, for the ſole uſe and benefit of the maſter of the ſchool for the time being.

Sir Roger Manwood drew up in 1580, rules and ordinances, for the better government of this ſchool, which are ſtill exiſting, ſigned by him, and are ſtill obſerved in the regulation and government of it;[r] in which, among other rules for the internal government of the ſchool, it is ordered, that the maſter ſhould be elected by the governors, viz. the mayor and jurats of Sandwich, out of Lincoln college, Oxford, and to be A. M. if it might conveniently be, and allowed of by the ordinary, and that he and the uſher, who ſhould be appointed by the maſter, and admitted by the governors, ſhould teach the grammar in the ſchool. The

[r] They are printed at large in Boys's Coll. p. 222.

overplus of all the lands and tenements, after the maſter's and uſher's ſalaries were paid, and all other charges, reparations, and expences, to be equally divided between the maſter and uſher. Of the ſcholars to be taught in the ſchool, the children of the inhabitants of Sandwich to be freely taught, without any thing taken, but of benevolence at the end of every quarter, towards buying of books for the common uſe of the ſcholars; the reſt of the foreign ſcholars to be taught for ſuch price, and rate, as ſhould be limited by the governors. And if there ſhould not be ſo many grammar ſcholars as ſhould furniſh the ſchool houſe, there ſhould be a perſon, who could write well, who ſhould teach the ſcholars reading and writing in the ſchool, in the time of there being no uſher therein, to be placed in it by the mayor and jurats, and to be paid out of the revenues of the ſchool four pounds yearly, and ſuch gains as by his diligent teaching he could honeſtly get. The maſter not to take to board, diet or lodge in his houſe, or rooms, more than twelve ſcholars, and the uſher not above ſix, without leave given by the governors.

There is a common ſeal, of ſilver, belonging to the governors of this ſchool, which is kept among the corporation ſeals of Sandwich.[s]

John Conant, A. M. was appointed in 1758; and is the preſent maſter of this ſchool.[t]

THE CHARITY SCHOOL in this town has been ſupported a great number of years by caſual contributions, and regular ſubſcriptions begun about the year 1711, at which time the ſchool ſeems to have commenced; the preſent eſtabliſhment is thirty boys and thirty girls, under a maſter and miſtreſs; the former are taught to read and write, and the latter employed in knitting and plain work; nine truſtees are appointed every year,

[s] See a plate of the ſchool-houſe and of the ſeal in Boys's Collections.

[t] He is rector of St. Peter's, in Sandwich, which he holds with the vicarage of Sellindge, in this county.

three

three from each pariſh, who, with the mayor, examine the children, and direct all the affairs of the ſchool.

The attention paid to this ſchool, and the viſible good effects of it, have brought it to no ſmall degree of reputation and proſperity, which has lately been increaſed by a bequeſt of 100l. by Mr. Sprat, of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt-Indies. This legacy has been inveſted in 3 per cent. conſol. Bank annuities, in truſt for the benefit of the ſcholars, and yields a dividend of 4l. 8s. upon a principal of 146l. 15s. 8d. The ſubſcriptions of late years have amounted to about ſixty pounds, and the collections at ſermons to about ſeven pounds, which, added to the dividend, have been ſufficient to cloath, as well as inſtruct the children.

The maſter of this ſchool teaches likewiſe ſix other boys, for the rents of certain houſes in Sandwich, now of the yearly rent of 3l. 16s. given by the will of David Turner, of Sandwich, in 1665, to the mayor and jurats in truſt, to be by them diſpoſed of to a perſon who ſhould teach to write and read Engliſh poor children *gratis*.

CHARITIES.

James Master, eſq. of Eaſt Langdon, by will in 1631, ordered that the rent of an acre of ground, which he had behind the vicarage of St. Clement's church, and abutting to the town ditch, amounting to 33s. 4d. by the year, ſhould yearly be laid out in providing ſea coal in ſummer, when it was cheapeſt, to be laid up and given among the poor of the three pariſhes, as the mayor, together with the overſeers of the poor, ſhould think to have moſt need; the coals to be given among them, ſome week before Chriſtmas yearly, and this to continue for ever.

This ſeems to be the piece of ground called Mill garden, now ſuppoſed to be given to the reparation of the church, and of the annual value of three pounds.

Land in *St. Clement's pariſh*, called St. George's lees, lying in two pieces, containing in the whole three acres, now of the yearly rent of 7l. 10s. was given originally to that pariſh, for the maintenance of a lamp in that church.

Sir Henry Furnese, bart. of Walderſhare, who died in 1712, gave by will to the mayor and jurats 500l. to be laid out in the purchaſe of a freehold eſtate, in truſt for them, to diſpoſe

of the rents and profits, with the advice of the town clerk and the churchwardens, upon the 30th of May yearly, being his birth-day, two fifths to the poor of St. Peter's, where he was born, and a moiety of the remaining three fifths to each of the other two pariſhes in Sandwich. Accordingly, in 1727, the mayor and jurats purchaſed a barn and lands, containing about nineteen acres, at Weddington, in Aſh, now of the yearly rent of 24l.

THE RENTS, *iſſues and profits* of a ſmall farm at Marſhborough, in Woodneſborough, was given by the will of Mr. Peter Jarvis, merchant, of Leghorn, and a native of Sandwich, in 1715, in truſt for the poor of the three pariſhes of Sandwich, to be paid yearly to them, and now of the yearly rent of 12l.

JOHN SPRAT, of Fort St. George, in the Eaſt-Indies, merchant, by his will in 1776, gave to each of the three pariſhes in Sandwich, 100l. the intereſt to be diſtributed to ſuch poor of theſe pariſhes yearly, as the parſons and churchwardens of them might think proper, on the 25th of November in each year.—Theſe legacies were placed in the public funds, in the names of truſtees. The annual dividend to each pariſh is 4l. 10s. 8d. upon the principal ſtock of 151l. 4s. 6d. Old South Sea Annuities. Mr. Sprat was a native of Sandwich, and died at Madras in 1780.

SEVERAL tenements, ſhops, and pieces of ground, given to the poor of St. Peter's pariſh by different perſons, amount altogether to the yearly ſum of 16l. 17s. beſides other ſmall tenements. And two vaults under the church at the eaſt end, are let at the yearly rent of 40s.

A TENEMENT in the angle between Love-lane and King-ſtreet is now made uſe of as the pariſh workhouſe.

THERE ARE ſeveral quit-rents paid to the uſe of the pariſh of St. Peter, from ſeveral premiſes in Sandwich, amounting in the whole to 13s. 6d. per annum.

SOLOMON HOUGHAM, eſq. of London, who was ſheriff of Kent in 1696, and died the next year, gave by his will, in truſt, an annuity, or yearly rent charge of 11l. out of Barton-field, in the pariſh of St. Paul, in Canterbury, to be paid to the churchwardens of St. Mary's pariſh, to be by them diſpoſed of; 4s. in penny loaves every Sunday: and upon Chriſtmas day yearly, 12s. in penny loaves, to be diſtributed at church after divine ſervice, to ſuch of the pooreſt of this pariſh, as the churchwardens ſhould think fit; and in caſe of age and ſickneſs, if any could not come, their portion of bread to be ſent home to them.

JOHN DEKEWER, eſq. of St. John's, Hackney, who died in 1762, gave by his will to the miniſter and churchwardens of St. Mary's, in Sandwich, 500l. to be laid out in the public funds, in truſt, to repair and preſerve the family vault and tomb, and the iron work round it in St. Mary's church-yard; and on every Sunday,

Sunday, after divine ſervice in St. Mary's, in every week ſucceſſively, to give 4s. in bread to the poor of this pariſh; and to lay out the remainder of the dividends in coals, to be given to the poor at Chriſtmas eve yearly, at the diſcretion of the miniſter and churchwardens, &c.

Beſides which, there are ſeveral ſmall tenements, and pieces of ground of ſmall yearly rents, and ſundry quit-rents belonging to St. Mary's pariſh.

THOMAS FULNETBY, gent. of Deal, in 1625, enfeoffed to truſtees, four meſſuages near the Loopes, and overgainſt the Beagrims, to make four dwellings of the premiſes, for four poor tradeſmen of St. Mary's pariſh only, that have been born in it, and have long dwelt there; and in default of ſuch tradeſmen, then for ſuch poor of the pariſh, as have been born, or long dwelt there, and the rents, &c. to be divided among them.

SANDWICH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of its own name.

There were formerly THREE PAROCHIAL CHURCHES in this town, and *a church* or *chapel* likewiſe, ſuppoſed by ſome to have been parochial, dedicated to St. Jacob, which has been long ſince demoliſhed; but the *three former churches*, being thoſe of *St. Mary*, *St. Peter*, and *St. Clement*, ſtill remain; an account of all which will be given ſeparately.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH ſtands in a low ſituation in Strand-ſtreet, on the northern part of the town. The original church, built in the time of the Saxons, is ſaid to have been demoliſhed by the Danes, and to have been afterwards rebuilt by queen Emma, which building was burnt down by the French, and it was not long afterwards again rebuilt; notwithſtanding which, it appears to have become dilapidated and in a moſt ruinous ſtate in the time of king Henry VI. for in the 2d year of that reign, anno 1448, part of the ſteeple fell, in conſequence of which it underwent a thorough repair, and then conſiſted of two iſles and the nave; the latter was terminated by the high chancel, and the ſouth iſle by St. Laurence's chancel. It however, fell down again on April 25, 1667, and brought down with it

moſt of the church; the weſtern wall, portions of the ſouth iſle and its chancel only remaining; and though the church itſelf was ſoon afterwards rebuilt, as at preſent, yet it does not appear that any ſteeple was built till the year 1718, when the preſent low one was raiſed upon the ſouth porch, and the bell put up in it. Before this, there were five ſmall bells, which about the year 1639, had been formed out of three larger ones; the above five bells were ſold, for the faculty had been obtained in 1669, to fell the uſeleſs timber and the bells, towards the rebuilding of the church, and they were ſold, as it is ſaid, to the pariſh of Eleham.

In an antient bead-roll of this church, there is mention made of John and William Condy, the firſt beginners of the foundation of the chantry of that name in this church; of Thomas Loueryk and his wife, who founded the chapel of our Lady at the eaſt end of it; and of the three windows on the north ſide of the church; of Thomas Ely and Margaret his wife, and Sir Thomas Rolling, vicar of this church, of whoſe goods was made the weſt window of it, and who made the vicarage of the pariſh more than it was before; and beſides theſe, of ſeveral other benefactors to the windows and other parts of it. And there were divers other gifts made to this church, for its reparation, and for obits, and other religious ſervices performed in it, as appears by the evidences belonging to it.

The inventory of the ſilver and jewels, belonging to the church before the reformation, ſufficiently ſhew the coſtlineſs of the utenſils belonging to it, and the riches of it. The ſilver, according to the inventory made of them, amounting to 724 ounces; and the habits of the miniſters to officiate in it, the linen and books, were anſwerable to the reſt belonging to it.

The preſent church of St. Mary conſiſts of a north iſle, and the nave, at the end of which is the chancel, which has an aſcent of three ſteps on each ſide; between which entrances are the mayor's ſeat and other

pews.

pews. The altar piece, table, and rails, are of wainſcot and very ornamental. The font is at the weſt end of the nave, it is a ſtone baſon, having eight faces changed alternately with plain ſhields and roſes, in *quaterfoils*; on the ſhaft are the letters CW. II. RS. DE. IC. POD. 1662.

In this church are numerous of monuments and inſcriptions, all which are printed in Mr. Boys's Collections, p. 319, the whole too numerous to mention here, but among others at the weſt end of the nave, are memorials of the Smiths and Verriers. In the ſouth ſpace are memorials for the Petleys and for the Whites. In the middle ſpace, on an old ſtone, are the remains of *a croſs flory*, reſting on a dog or lion, and the remains of an inſcription with this date, I. M. CCC XXX. In the north iſle are three grave-ſtones, on a riſe above the pavement, with inſcriptions ſhewing, that underneath is a vault, in which many of the family of Hayward, formerly mayors of this town; arms, *Argent, on a pale, ſable, three creſcents of the field*. In the chancel is a large ſtone, robbed of its braſſes, which formerly commerated the deaths of Roger Manwood and his family; the place where it lies was formerly St. Laurence chancel. In the chancel is a monument of ſtone much defaced; on it are the figures of a man and woman kneeling, in a praying poſture, for Abraham Rutton, formerly mayor, and Suſan his wife, by whom he had ſeven ſons and ſix daughters. He died in 1608; aud for his deſcendant the Rev. John Rutton, obt. 1763, rector of this pariſh. Againſt the ſouth wall, is a handſome monument of marble, with theſe arms, *Argent, five chevronels, ſable, and per pale, azure and gules, a lion rampant, argent*; and an inſcription for ſeveral of the family of Hougham. Againſt the ſame wall a tablet, for Mary, wife of Joſeph Stewart, eſq. obt. 1775; arms, *Argent, a lion rampant, gules, over all, a bend raguled, or*. Over the ſouth door, a marble monument for Richard Solly, gent. thrice mayor, obt. 1731;

and Anna his wife, daughter of John Crickett, gent. by whom he had ten ſons and three daughters; arms, *Azure, a chevron, party per pale, or, and gules, between three ſoles, naient, argent.* At the weſt end of the nave is an altar tomb, with an inſcription, ſhewing, that in a vault underneath, lie ſeveral of the Cricketts; another altar tomb, with an inſcription, for ſeveral of the Nowells; arms, *Three covered cups.* By the gallery ſtairs, on an altar tomb, an inſcription for Tho. Danſon, preacher, of this town, who died 1764; on a raiſed monument of brick, an inſcription, for ſeveral of the name of Jordan; this ſtands cloſe before, and hides the altar part of a monument, under an arch in the north wall, to the memory of Sir William Loverick, of Aſh, and dame Emma his wife, the daughter of Sir John Septvans, of that pariſh, who are ſaid to have been the principal repairers, or builders of this church, after it had been burnt by the French, and were buried in king Henry IV.'s reign; on an adjoining tomb an inſcription for the Maundys.

There are ſtones, pointing out the entrances into the vaults of Solly and Stewart, and there are inſcriptions on a board, commemorating the benefactions of John Dekewer, eſq. Solomon Hougham, gent. Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. and Mr. Peter Jarvis.

Several names appear on the ſtones, on the outſide of the eaſt and north walls of the chancel. Sir Edward Ringely, of Knolton, was buried in Jeſus chapel, in this church, on the left ſide of the altar. In the 35th of king Henry VIII. William, lord Clinton, is ſaid to have been interred under a gilded arch in the ſouth wall of this church, which arch was walled up in king Edward VI.'s reign, but it was viſible ſome time afterwards in the church yard, perhaps it may be the ſame projection that now appears there, on the ſouth ſide of the chancel. William Condie, who founded the chantry, afterwards called by his name, in this church, was likewiſe interred, together with his wife, in the ſouth

iſle

iſle of the old church, near the lord Clinton's tomb; but there is nothing now to point out preciſely the ſituation of their remains, nor thoſe of Thomas Manwood, gent. who died in king Henry VIII.'s time and was buried under the belfry. Stephen Perot was buried likewiſe in this church in 1570.

There are ſeveral altar tombs in the church-yard, one of which is for the family of Dekéwer; arms, *Vert, on a croſs, engrailed, or, five fleurs de lis, ſable*; in the firſt and fourth quarters, *a caltrop, argent*; in the ſecond and third quarters, *a lion rampant, of the laſt.*

An anchoreſs had her cell at the eaſt end of this church in the 20th year of king Henry VIII.

At a ſmall diſtance ſouth-weſt of St. Mary's church, was *a church* or *chapel, dedicated to St Jacob*, ſuppoſed by many to have been a parochial church; there is nothing left now to point out the ſituation of the building, the cemetery remains and is uſed occaſionally as a burial place, for the uſe of St. Mary's pariſh. This church-yard ſeems to have got into lay hands at the ſuppreſſion, for in 1578, it was enfeoffed by Edward Wood, to certain perſons, for the neceſſary uſes of the pariſh. The truſt was renewed in 1604 and 1649. At the ſouth-weſt corner was an hermitage, the reſidence of an hermit. The laſt hermit in it was John Steward, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, who was afterwards vicar of St. Mary's church, whoſe duty it was to miniſter to ſtrangers and the poor, to bury the dead, and pray for the people in the chapel, which was deſtroyed, as well as others of the like ſort, in the beginning of king Edward VI.'s reign. Great part of this building was ſtanding at the latter end of Edward VI.'s reign; there was in it a brotherhood of St. Catherine, conſiſting of both brothers and ſiſters, which was benefitted by the will of John Wynchelſe, of Sandwich. It appears that this church or chapel was under the management of the officers of St. Mary's pariſh, and

that

that the building had been repaired in the years 1445 and 1478.

The church of St. Mary is a vicarage, the patronage of which has ever been part of the poſſeſſions of the archdeaconry of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church likewiſe formerly belonged; it did ſo in the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, when on the taxation of the ſpiritualities and temporalities eccleſiaſtic, in this dioceſe, the church of St. Mary's, appropriated to the archdeacon, was valued at eight pounds, and the vicarage was valued at only four pounds, and on account of the ſmallneſs of it, was not taxed to the tenth.[u] The vicarage is valued in the king's books, in king Henry VIII.'s reign, at 8l. 1s. ſince which time, and it ſhould ſeem during the reign of queen Elizabeth, the great tithes, or appropriate parſonage of this church, were given up by the archdeacon to the vicarage, ſo that the vicar has been ſince intitled to both great and ſmall tithes within the bounds of this pariſh, which induced ſeveral of the incumbents to ſtile themſelves rectors, but certainly wrong, for it is ſtill a vicarage, the vicars of which are entitled to the receipt and poſſeſſion of the great tithes, by grant from the appropriator.

In 1588 here were 385 communicants, and it was valued at forty pounds per annum. In 1640 here were the ſame number of communicants, and it was valued at ſixty-eight pounds. It is now a diſcharged living, of the clear yearly value of forty pounds. It has been augmented by the governors of queen Anne's bounty, the greater part of the money from which has been laid out in the purchaſe of marſh land in Woodneſborough. At preſent the vicar receives the tithes of about eighty-four acres of land. There were great diſputes formerly, between the appropriators of Eaſtry and the vicars of St. Mary's, reſpecting the tithes of a

[u] See Stev. Mon. vol. i. p. 39, 41.

ſmall

ſmall diſtrict of land called Puttock's downe; but the deciſions were conſtantly againſt the vicars of St. Mary's, and the tithes now belong to Word, a chapel of eaſe to Eaſtry.

Beſides the ordinary ſmall tithes, the vicar of this pariſh, as well as the incumbents of the two other pariſhes in Sandwich, collect from every houſe a certain ſum, under the denomination of dues; this payment is ſaid to be a compoſition for all the houſes, gardens, barns, and ſtables, according to cuſtom, ſince the 12th year of queen Elizabeth; and the vicar of St. Mary's receives beſides, 6s. 8d. annually, under the denomination of tithe of the old Crane.

In 1776 there were one hundred and ſixty-eight houſes in this pariſh, and ſix hundred and fourteen inhabitants; and the rents of it were in 1787, according to the pound rate, at rack rents towards the poor, upwards of 3,500l. per annum.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archdeacon.....	*John Lodwick*, clerk, July 4, 1661.[w]
	John Piggot, A. M. Dec. 21, 1677, obt. 1689.
	John Thomas, A. M. Jan. 22, 1689, obt. 1706.
	John Rutton, A. M. 1713, obt. July 28, 1763.[x]
	Egerton Leigh, March 9, 1764, reſigned 1774.[y]
	William Thomas, A. B. March 31, 1775, the preſent vicar.[z]

[w] He ſigned himſelf reſtor, as did his ſucceſſors, Rutton and Leigh.

[x] He was maſter of the grammar ſchool, and lies buried in the chancel.

[y] He held this vicarage with that of Tilmanſtone, and reſigned the ſame on being preſented to the rectory of Murſton.

[z] And perpetual curate of Goodneſtone, in Bridge deanry.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH ſtands nearly in the centre of the town; it conſiſted formerly of three iſles, and in that ſtate was next in ſize to St. Clement's, which was the largeſt church in Sandwich. In 1641 it was certified to the lord keeper by the mayor, &c. that the ſteeple of St. Peter's church was in a very ruinous condition; that it was a principal ſea mark, and that it was beyond the pariſhioners abilities to rebuild it; the eſtimate of the expence being 1500l. The ſteeple fell down on Sunday, Oct. 13, 1661, and demoliſhed the ſouth iſle, which has never been rebuilt. There had been two ſermons preached in it that day; it fell down about a quarter after eleven at night; had it fallen in the day time, the greateſt part of the town and pariſh would probably have been killed and buried under the rubbiſh, but no one was hurt and few heard of it. The rubbiſh was three fathom deep in the middle of the church and the bells underneath it. This church, as well as the other two, ſeems to have been formerly conſtructed entirely, or at leaſt caſed externally, with the ſtone of Normandy, well ſquared, and neatly put together. The eaſt end of the chancel is a good ſpecimen of the old work, and there are detached portions of the ſame ſort of maſonry in other parts of the building.

The preſent ſtructure, which is evidently the work of different times, is compoſed of fragments of the older fabric, mixed with Kentiſh rag and ſand ſtone, and flints from the ſhore. The ſouth iſle is ſaid to have been built by Sir John Grove, about the year 1447, and Sir Simon de Sandwich, warden of the cinque ports in Edward II.'s reign, both having given liberally towards the new building of the ſteeple. The preſent ſteeple is a ſquare tower, built with the old materials to the height of the roof of the church, and from thence to the battlements with bricks of the haven mud. There are eight ſmall, but muſical bells, caſt in 1779; they coſt 430l. 12s. 6d. which expence was

was in great meaſure defrayed by the metal of the former ſix old bells; and a clock, which is the property of the corporation, who keep it in repair.

In this church there are the following monuments and inſcriptions, among others too numerous to mention.—In the ſouth iſle, now in ruins, are the remains of a handſome tomb under an arch in the wall, in which was interred the body of Sir John Grove, who flouriſhed in king Henry VI.'s reign, on which were his arms, now obliterated, viz. *Three leaves in bend, on a canton, three creſcents.* There has been another arched monument in this wall, but all the ornamental parts are gone. In the north iſle are ſeveral graveſtones, with memorials for the Jenkinſons, for Jeffreys, and for the Olivers. On a large ſtone, coffin ſhaped, is a croſs reſting on a ſmall dog or lion, and round the verge of the ſtone ſome mutilated gothic ſquare characters cut in the ſtone, for Adam Stannar, prieſt. Part of another ſtone, with ſimilar characters on it, lies in the ſame ſpace a little to the weſtward. On a braſs plate in black letter is an inſcription for Thomas Gilbert, gent. ſearcher, of Kent, who married Katharine, daughter of Robert Fylmer, of Eaſt Sutton, in Kent, and had ſix ſons and three daughters; arms, Gilbert, *Gules, a ſaltier, or, on a chief, ermine, three piles, gules.* He died in 1597. In this chancel a graveſtone for Mr. Henry Furneſe, obt. 1672; Anne his wife, obt. 1696. (They were the parents of Sir Henry Furneſe, bart.) Mr. John Blanch, merchant, obt. 1718; Elizabeth his wife, daughter of the above Henry and Anne Furneſe, obt. 1737. A memorial for Mary, firſt wife of Mr. John Solly, mercer, eldeſt ſiſter of Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. obt. 1685; and Mr. John Solly, obt. 1747. Within the altar rails are memorials for many of the family of Verrier of this town. On a marble monument againſt the north wall, an inſcription for the Olivers. Oppoſite the above, a mural monument with an inſcription for Henry Wiſe, eſq.

obt.

obt. 1769; Elizabeth his daughter, wife of Mr. Wm. Boys, obt. 1761; Mary his wife, obt. 1772; arms, *Wiſe, ſable, three chevronels, ermine.* An oval tablet of marble for Elizabeth, wife of John Rolfe, jun. gent. of New Romney, obt. 1780. A marble mural monument againſt the ſouth wall, near the door of the nave, for the Jekens and Youngs. A marble tablet underneath for Suſannah Wyborn, formerly wife of the above named Mr. Thomas Young, but late of Mr. William Wyborn, brewer, of this town, obt. 1755. On a marble tablet againſt the north wall of the nave, an inſcription for the Jekens. The gallery at the weſt end of the north iſle was built by ſubſcription, and is ſecured to the ſubſcribers by a faculty. There are ſtones in the church pointing out the licenced vaults of Brown; the Jeken family; Solly; and Ferrier; the Thurbarne family, a hatchment over it has three coats of arms, viz. Thurbarne, *ſable, a griffin paſſant, argent, with impalements.* In the ſouth eaſt angle of the north iſle is a vault, now belonging to the heirs of Mr. Solomon Ferrier, but built originally for the family of Mennes, whoſe atchievment, helm, and creſt are ſuſpended over the place. The arms are, *Gules, a chevron, vaire, or, and azure, between three leopards faces of the ſecond.* In an eſcutcheon of pretence, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *the royal arms of Scotland, debruiſed with a batton, ſable*; ſecond and third, *a ſhip with ſails furled, within a double treſſure, flory, counter-flory.* In the wall of the north iſle are three arches, under the eaſternmoſt, between the ſecond and third windows, on an altar tomb are the mutilated figures of a man and woman lying at length in the dreſſes of the time, their heads ſupported by double pillows, a lion at his feet, a dog at hers; in the front of the tomb are narrow gothic arches. The tomb projects into the church-yard; the ſecond arch is behind the pulpit; the tomb was expoſed to view in digging a vault in 1770; its front is divided into ſix compartments,

ments, in each of the four middle ones is a ſhield, the firſt of which has *three wheat fans, a creſcent in the centre*; the ſecond *a feſs fuſilly, between three griffins heads*; the third has *three lions rampant*, and the fourth is *void*; over this monument in ſtones in the wall, are two coats of arms, that on the right hand being *fretty, a chief*; and the other *the ports arms, three demi lions, impaling three demi ſhips*. Under the weſternmoſt arch, which does not penetrate through the wall, is an handſome altar tomb of Caen ſtone, in the front of which are ſix ſmall ſhields; there were arms in all of them, but the bearings and colours are nearly effaced.

Dr. Harris ſays, in the north iſle were buried Tho. Ellis, eſq. of Sandwich, and Margaret his wife; Sir Simon Sandwich, warden of the cinque ports *temp.* Edward II. who was a great benefactor to the building of the ſteeple of this church. The Sandwich MS. quoted by Mr. Boys, ſays, that the former of theſe lies buried here, under a moſt antient monument, and that John Ive, eſq. a worſhipful merchant likewiſe, and Maud his wife, lie buried under an arched ſepulchre in the wall; and that here likewiſe were buried divers of the worſhipful men of the Sandwich's knights. Through the wall that divides the chancel from the north iſle has been an arched door, now cloſed up; and another in the oppoſite wall, from an incloſed chapel at the upper end of the ſouth iſle, between which and the ſmall houſe appointed for the chaplains of Ellis's chantry, was a door of communication, which, as well as the arch, is ſtill viſible; but they are now ſhut up with maſonry. This probably was the chapel, where theſe chantry prieſts performed divine offices.

There are inſcriptions on boards of the benefactions to the pariſh by Sir Henry Furneſe and Mr. Jarvis. The figure of Sir John Grove has lately been removed by Mr. Boys from the fallen iſle, where it muſt ſoon have

have been deſtroyed, into the church beſide the font, at which time his remains were ſearched for; an arched grave was found under the monument containing a coffin with the date 1664, ſo that probably the remains of Sir John Grove were removed from hence at the time that the iſle was brought into its preſent ruinous ſtate. The outward parts of the figure having been much injured by the weather and the trampling of boys, its poſition has been reverſed, and the other parts brought to view, where the ſculpture is remarkably ſharp and elegant.

In 1564 it was ordered by the mayor, jurats, &c. that the church of St. Peter ſhould be appropriated to the uſe of the Flemmings, on account of the plague; that they might be all at one place.

The church yard, which was much too ſmall, has been conſiderably enlarged in 1776, and was conſecrated by archbiſhop Moore, at his primary viſitation on July 9, 1786.

The church of St. Peter is a rectory, and was antiently of the alternate patronage of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and of the mayor, jurats, and commonalty; but this was not without continual diſpute made by the former, of the latter's right to it. At length this controverſy was finally ſettled in the year 1227, anno 11th Henry III. when they mutually acknowledged each others right in future to the alternate preſentation to it. After which, the abbot and convent continued in the poſſeſſion of their intereſt in the patronage of this church, till the diſſolution of their monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where their alternate turn of preſentation to this rectory has ever ſince continued, the king being at this time entitled to it. The other alternate right of preſentation has continued in the mayor, jurats, and commonalty, to the preſent time.

It is valued in the king's books at eight pounds. In 1640 here were communicants 825, and it was valued at eighty pounds. It is now a diſcharged living, of about the clear yearly value of fifty pounds. It pays five ſhillings to the archdeacon for procurations, and 3s. 4d. to the archbiſhop at his ordinary viſitations.

The revenues of this rectory ariſe from dues, collected in like manner as in the other pariſhes in this town, from the houſes in this pariſh, and from the tithe of land belonging to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, called Cowleez, containing about ten acres.

In 1776, there were in this pariſh 228 houſes, and 958 inhabitants.

The oldeſt regiſter begins in 1538, and ends in 1615; the one in uſe begins from that period.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
The Crown.	*Thomas Dawſon*, A. M. ejected Auguſt 1662.[a]
	John de Blay, March 2, 1671, reſigned 1673.
The Mayor, &c. of Sandwich. ...	*Gervais Howe*, clerk, Aug. 21, 1673.
The Crown.	*John Pigot*, A. M. March 10, 1679, reſigned 1690.
The Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, ſede vac.	*John Thomas*, clerk, July 11, 1690.[b]
The Crown.	*Gerard de Gols*, 1713, obt. Feb. 22, 1737.[c]
The Archbiſhop.	*George Oliver*, Auguſt, 1737, obt. Jan. 1745.[d]
The Crown.	*William Bunce*, LL. B. Feb. 22, 1745, obt June 12, 1766.[e]
The Mayor, &c.	*J. Conant*, A. M. 1766, the preſent rector.[f]

a Wood, vol. ii. p. 1016.

b *Sede vacante per lapſum.*

c He was likewiſe miniſter of the Dutch congregation in Sandwich, and publiſhed ſeveral religious tracts and ſermons.

d By lapſe of the corporation.

e Alſo vicar of St. Clement's, in which church he lies buried.

f And maſter of the grammar ſchool, in Sandwich; he holds this rectory with the vicarage of Selliodge, by diſpenſation.

THE CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT ſtands at the eaſtern part of the town, on the higheſt ground in it; it is a large handſome ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave and two iſles; the ſteeple ſtands in the centre of the church, and is by far the oldeſt part of the fabric. It is ſquare, and ornamented on each ſide with three ranges of pillars and circular arches; the loweſt range has only ſix, the next ſeven, and the uppermoſt nine arches. It had formerly a ſpire and battlements, which were taken down between the years 1670 and 1673; it is built of Norman ſtone; the other parts of the church are formed principally of bolders, (that is, flints worn away by friction on the ſhore) mixed with ſand-ſtone, and ſome Caen ſtone, probably from the ruins of the original building. There is a high chancel, and two ſide ones at the eaſt end. Here were ſtalls, fitted with ſeats, for ſome religious fraternity; and in this church were the chapels of St. James, St. Margaret the Virgin, and St. Thomas the Martyr, the chancel of St. George, and Green's chantry; and there was a brotherhood in this church eſtabliſhed for the proceſſion of St. George, when his figure was yearly borne about the town. The nave is ſeparated from the iſles by light airy pillars and pointed arches. The cieling is of oak, in pannels between arched beams centered with angels holding ſhields, with ornaments of roſes and foliage. The font is an antient octogonal baſon, and ſhaft of ſtone; the eight ſides are charged with ſhields and roſes alternately. On the ſhields are, firſt, *the arms of France, three fleurs de lis* quarterly, with thoſe of England; ſecond, a merchant's mark; third, the arms of the cinque ports; fourth, the arms of Ellis. Above theſe ſquares, at the eight angles of the moulding, are groteſque faces, except at the dexter ſide of the firſt ſhield, where the ornament is *a bird like a heron*; and on the ſiniſter ſide is a coronet with balls between ſpires, terminated with *fleurs de lis*; the whole of it is beſides much decorated,

corated, and ornamented with different devices, leaves, flowers, fruits, ſatyrs faces, &c. There are five bells, not very tuneable, and conſequently of little uſe, but to haſten the downfall of this venerable ſteeple in which they hang. They were caſt in 1672. Among many others, there are the following monuments and memorials in this church: — In the ſouth iſle are graveſtones for the Hawkers; for William Smith, eſq. rear-admiral, obt. 1756; for Elizabeth, wife of Nicholas Spencer, gent. cuſtomer of Sandwich, obt. 1583. On raiſed monuments, inſcriptions for Shelvy and Wyborne; for Boyman; mural monuments for Deveſon; for the Haywards, and for the Sayers. — In the north iſle, for Broughton, the Elgars, and Kites. On a painted board, inſcriptions for the Wybornes and the Bradleys. In the chancel, on the ſouth ſide of the altar, is a mural monument, with the effigies of a woman kneeling, for Frances Rampſton, widow, who married afterwards Sir Edward Rede, ob. 1611. An oval mural tablet for Wm. Bunce, LL.B. vicar of St. Clement's and rector of St. Peter's, in Sandwich, obt. 1766, and Martha his wife; arms, *Bunce, azure, on a feſs, between three boars paſſant, argent, three eagles diſplayed, ſable,* impaling *Odiarne, ſable, a chevron, between three covered cups, or.* On graveſtones, inſcriptions for the Odiarnes and Halſnod. A memorial for John Martin, A. B. vicar. He died in 1741. Round the verge of a large ſtone, with a ſhield of arms at the four corners cut in the ſtone, is an inſcription for George Rawe, gent. ſometime mayor and cuſtomer of Sandwich, and merchant adventurer of London, and Sarah his wife, obt. 1583. Two braſs plates, with arms, *Ermine, on a chief, gules, two eſcallop ſhells, or.* Memorials for Bartholomew Combes, gent. a native of this town, and ſeven times mayor, obt. 1694. In the choir, a graveſtone for Valentine Norwood, gent. obt. 1690. In the front of the gallery, in the ſouth iſle, are the arms of Oxenden

and Burchett, and an inſcription, ſhewing that Sir George Oxenden, bart. and Joſiah Burchett, eſq. repreſentatives in parliament of this town and port, gave the altar piece and this gallery in 1723.

Many antient ſtones, deprived of their ornaments of braſs, are ſcattered over the pavement. The burial ground of this pariſh is unuſually large, and, including the ſcite of the church, contains within a very trifle, an acre and three quarters of ground. The Dutch reſidents, in the laſt century, were allowed to perform divine ſervice in this church, upon the payment of forty ſhillings a year, and afterwards upon bearing a third part of all expences of repair.

The mayor of Sandwich was formerly choſen in this church, and continued ſo, till king Charles II. in 1683. by letter under his ſign manual, commanded the election in future to be held elſewhere.

The church of St. Clement is a vicarage, the parſonage of which has ever been part of the poſſeſſions of the archdeacon of Canterbury, to whom the appropriation of the church likewiſe belonged; it certainly did ſo in the reign of Edward III. when it was valued at eight marcs per annum.[s]

The principal income of this vicarage formerly aroſe from the tithe of fiſh brought into the haven; and from the reſort of fiſhermen and ſailors to the town; but this reſource diminiſhing in value, by the gradual decay of the haven, to increaſe the maintenance of the vicar, archbiſhop Parker, in conjunction with archdeacon Gheaſt, in 1570, augmented this vicarage with the tithes of hay and corn, before belonging to the appropriation, reſerving to the archdeacon, in lieu of them, a yearly penſion of forty ſhillings; but this increaſe having been made without the conſent of Sir Roger Manwood, the archdeacon's leſſee, a new agreement was entered into between archbiſhop Whitgift,

[s] See Kilburne's Survey, p. 237.

arch-

archdeacon Redman, and Sir Roger Manwood, then leſſee of the parſonage, by which theſe tithes were now again granted in leaſe to the vicar and his ſucceſſors at the yearly rent of 7l. 6s. 8d. by way of recompence for the abatement in the fines paid at the renewals of the former leaſes.

In the regiſtry of the archdeacon's court there is a return made of the ſtate of this vicarage in 1615, that the parſonage and vicarage had no glebe land, more than a little garden, together with the backſide and ſtable adjoining, belonging to the vicarage houſe, which paid three ſhillings yearly to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital.

That the tithe of wheat and barley, with other ſmall tithe whatſoever, was as follows, viz. the vicar by compoſition had from the parſon, tithe of wheat, barley, peas, beans, &c. and of his own endowment, hay, paſturage, wool, lambs; tithe of the Dutchmen's gardens, of all manner of herbs, roots, cabbages, and ſuch like, for which, at his pleaſure, the farmers of the grounds compounded with him; and in the town, the vicar had compoſition for all the houſes, gardens, barns, and ſtables, in this pariſh, according to cuſtom, ever ſince the 12th year of queen Elizabeth.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 13l. 16s. 10½d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 7s. 8½d. In 1588 here were communicants four hundred and ſixty-eight, and it was valued at ſeventy pounds. In 1640 it was valued at 120l. and here were the ſame number of communicants. It is now of the clear yearly certified value of 77l. 10s. 4d. This muſt be nearly its full value, for the parſonage of it is let at this time for ſeventy-five pounds per annum. The vicar ſtill pays the annual penſion of 7l. 6s. 8d. to the archdeacon; 2s. 6d. procurations to the archbiſhop, and three ſhillings yearly to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital, for the vicarage houſe.

Beſides the ordinary tithes, the vicar of this church, as well as the incumbents of the other churches in this town, collect from every houſe within the pariſh, a certain ſum, under the denomination of dues, which payment is ſaid to be a compoſition for all the houſes, gardens, barns, and ſtables, according to the cuſtom eſtabliſhed ever ſince the 12th year of queen Elizabeth.

The lands within this pariſh amount to four hundred and thirty-three acres, which are rated at the annual value of 461l. and the houſes and buildings within it, at 721l. In the year 1776, there were in it one hundred and ſixty-ſix houſes, and ſix hundred and thirty-four inhabitants. It appears that ſome part of the land at Stonar, was formerly bounded and taken into this pariſh.

The oldeſt regiſter book begins in the year 1563, and ends in 1666, from which time the preſent book begins.

CHURCH OF ST. CLEMENT.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
Archdeacon of Canterbury.	*Francis Fotherbye*, A. M. inducted July 24, 1618, ejected 1642.[h]
The Crown.	*Benjamin Harriſon*, Nov. 24, 1660, reſigned 1666.[i]
Geo. biſhop of Cheſter, as archdeacon	*William Coleman*, clerk, Dec. 1, 1666, reſigned 1677.
S. Parker, archdeacon.	*Mark Parker*, A. M. July 21, 1677, obt. Sept. 1680.
	Alexander Mills, A. M. Nov 1, 1680, obt. Nov. 1714.
Thomas Green, archdeacon.	*John Martin*, A. B. April 30, 1714, obt. March 18, 1742.[k]

h Likewiſe vicar of Linſted. See Walker's Suff. of Clergy, part ii. p. 266.

i It appears that he was vicar of this church in 1649, and was ſequeſtered in 1650, for contumacy. In 1653, he went to South Taunton, in Devonſhire, and returned to St. Clement's, in 1660, where he continued about ſix years, and then removed to another preferment in the Weſt of England. Walker, ibid. p. 266.

k Before vicar of Detling, and lies buried in the chancel here.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Thomas Green, archdeacon.	*William Bunce*, LL. B. June 2, 1742, obt. June 12, 1766.
John Head, archdeacon.	*Wheler Bunce*, A. M. July 8, 1766, the preſent vicar.[m]

l Rector likewiſe of St. Peter's, in this town; he lies buried in the chancel of St. Clement's church.

m He had a ſecond induction to this vicarage on Nov. 23, 1774.

THE OLDEST CHANTRY *in this town*, of which there is any notice remaining, was founded about the beginning of the 14th century, in St. Mary's church, by John Condy and William his ſon; but it is not found to what ſaint it was dedicated. The patronage of it was given by the founders to the mayor and commonalty. This chantry was ſuppreſſed, among others of the like ſort, by the acts of the 32d of king Henry VIII. and the 2d of king Edward VI. and the revenues of it given to the king.

BARTON'S CHANTRY was founded in ſome chapel, in or near David's gate; it was ſuppreſſed in the ſecond year of king Edward VI. when a commiſſion was granted for the ſale of the chantry, as well as its revenues.

JENKYN GREEN founded A CHANTRY IN ST. CLEMENT'S CHURCH, and endowed it with lands. It was ſuppreſſed by the act of the ſecond of king Edward VI. and the revenues of it were ſold to the king's uſe. Thomas Clerc was chantry prieſt here in 1483. The feoffees of this chantry were the ſame as were appointed for St. Thomas's hoſpital, and both charities were dedicated to the ſame martyr patron.

THE CHANTRY OF ST. THOMAS, uſually called ELLIS'S CHANTRY, (and it is remarkable that the two capital endowments of Tho. Ellis, were made in the courſe of five months) was the principal eſtabliſhment of this kind in Sandwich, being dedicated to St. Thomas the Martyr, and founded IN ST. CLEMENT'S

CHURCH by T. Ellis, a wealthy merchant of this town, who enfeoffed Thomas Rollyng, vicar of St. Mary's, and others, in two meſſuages, and 216 acres of land, and rent to the amount of four pounds in Eaſtry, Woodneſborough, Worth, Hinxhill, and Wyncleſberg, for the endowment of it; and in 1392 the king granted a licence of mortmain, to aſſign theſe eſtates to three prieſts, or chaplains, to celebrate maſs daily in this church, for the ſouls of the ſaid Thomas Ellis, &c. Theſe chaplains were to fill up the vacancies within three months after they ſhould happen; upon neglect of which, the patronage was to be veſted in the mayor and jurats of Sandwich; and on their failure for another month, in the archdeacon.

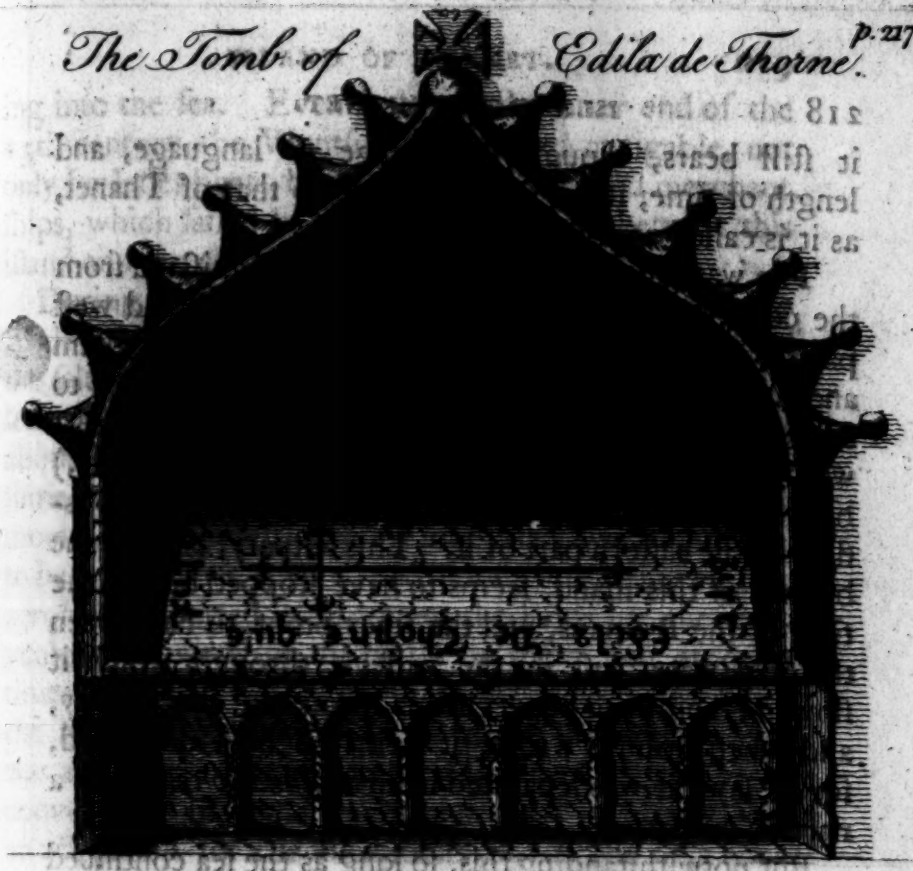
One of the prieſts of this chantry was bound to inſtruct the youth of Sandwich to read, and the place where he taught, was called *St. Peter's ſchool*; the want of ſuch a ſchool in this town, after this fell to the ground on the ſuppreſſion of the chantry, was ſo ſeverely felt, there being none other, that it induced the principal inhabitants to endeavour to ſet forward another ſchool of the like ſort, which, by the care and liberality, chiefly of Sir Roger Manwood, they effected in the foundation and endowment by him of the preſent grammar ſchool of Sandwich. The laſt of theſe chaplains was Mr. Green, a learned ſchoolmaſter, whoſe houſe was at the eaſt end of St. Peter's church.

This chantry was ſuppreſſed by the act of the 2d year of Edward VI. and with the revenues of it, was ſurrendered into the king's hands.

There was a houſe of lepers in Sandwich, called *the Maldry*, as appears by ſeveral wills in the Prerogative office, Canterbury.

THE

The Tomb of Edila de Thorne.



THE ISLAND OF THANET.

THE Iſland of Thanet is ſituated at the north-eaſt part of the county of Kent, being ſeparated from the reſt of it by the river Stour on the ſouthern, and by the water called the Nethergong, on the weſtern ſide of it. It is ſaid by moſt writers to be the ſame as was called by the Britons, *Inis Ruim*,[n] or *Ruochim*; that is, the iſland of Richborough; though Richborough itſelf, having antiently been an iſland, may reaſonably be ſuppoſed to have been rather ſo called. Julius Solinus is the firſt of the Roman writers, who mentions it by the name of *Athanaton* and *Thanaton*. The Saxons afterwards called it *Teneth*, and *Tenetlonde*, which name

[n] Simon Dunelm, in Dec. Script. col. 120. *Inſula quæ Saxonice dicitur Thenet, vocatur Iniſrayn* pereventure *Moilroyn*—of frequenting of Selis. Leland Itin. vol. vii. p. 130.—*Teneth Britannico ſermone Ruoichum*, Ibid. Collect. vol. iii. p. 46.

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it ſtill bears, though by change of language, and length of time, it has been ſoftened to that of Thanet, as it is called at preſent.

The water, which antiently ſeparated this iſland from the county, was a large æſtuary on the ſouth and weſt parts of it, which ran up the country as far as Chartham and Aſhford, and had its two openings, or mouths, to the ſea; the one at the north mouth, or Genlade, (afterwards, by corruption of language, *Yenlade*, or *Yenlet*,) betwixt Reculver and this iſland, and the other by Ebbsfleet in the eaſtern part of it. This æſtuary, beyond the bounds of this iſland, ſeems to have ſtopped before the time of the Romans, and the river Stour to have been the only water left in the valleys, through which it flowed; and even between this iſland and the county, and when Solinus wrote, it ſeems to have decreaſed, for he ſays, it was ſeparated from it *æſtuario tenui*, by a narrow æſtuary.

But notwithſtanding this, ſo long as the ſea continued flowing at the Genlade, at the north mouth on the eaſt of Reculver, there was ſtill a conſiderable force of water, which being increaſed by the river Stour, ran down towards Ebbsfleet and Sandwich, in a rapid ſtream, and ſerved to ſcour and cleanſe the channel, particularly the mouth of it, of thoſe ſands which were then beginning to gather in it.

At that time, inſtead of ſailing round the North Foreland, as at preſent, the ordinary paſſage from the continent of France to London was through this æſtuary, on the ſouth or inner ſide of this iſland, and back again through the ſame, the two openings bearing the plural name of *Portus Rutupinæ*, and likewiſe *Rutupiæ*. After which, this water continuing to decreaſe it, acquired from thence the name of the river Wantſume, in Latin, *Vantſumus*, by which name Venerable Bede calls it, in his Eccleſiaſtical Hiſtory, where he ſays, it divides this iſland from the continent, being about three furlongs, or a quarter of a mile broad, and paſſable over only at two places, both its heads extending

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ing into the ſea. Even ſo late as the latter end of the 15th century, the Wantſume continued navigable, not only for leſſer boats, but for greater barks and merchant ſhips, which ſailed backward and forward betwixt this iſland and the continent.

During this period, the landholders took advantage of this failure of the waters round this iſland, and of the ſalts left by it, which contributed ſtill more to the leſſening of the ſtream and weakening its force, ſo that about king Henry VII.'s time, that part of the Wantſume, which ran by Sarre towards the Genlade, or north mouth, and where the Stour intermixed with it, ceaſed to be a continued ſtream, and flood gates being erected acroſs it, diſperſed itſelf among the lands for the conveniency of watering the cattle on them, and at other times of ſewing the adjoining lands.° This is now called the Nethergong, over which where the antient ferry was at Sarre, a bridge was ſoon afterwards built for the conveniency of paſſengers; and anno 1 Henry VII. an act paſſed for the inhabitants of the Iſle of Thanet to build a bridge at the place called Sarre ferry.

As to the other part of the Wantſume, which ran eaſtward, though the innings of the ſalts by the landholders leſſened the force of the tide, and of the Stour's waters mixing with it, which occaſioned the ſands to increaſe at the mouth of the harbour by Ebbsfleet, where it was at length entirely choaked up, ſo that a wall was made there, to prevent the ſea at high-water overflowing the lands, on which is now the road to Sandwich; yet the remains of the Wantſume, and the ſtream of the river Stour mixing with it, ſerved ſtill, eſpecially after great rains, to preſerve the harbour of Sandwich from entire ruin, and to ſcour it from thoſe ſands which otherwiſe would have entirely ſtopped it

° Lewis's Hiſt. Thanet, p. 9. See a full account of this part of the Wantſume, which flowed northward from Sarre bridge, in the firſt vol. of this hiſtory, p. 286.

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up. This ſtream is ſtill of ſufficient depth for the paſſage of lighters and barges, between Fordwich and Sandwich, laden with coals, deals, and ſuch like ſort of heavy carriage.

The Iſland of Thanet is ſurrounded by the ſea on the northern and eaſtern ſides, along which the chalk cliffs extend, from a little weſtward of Gore-end on the ſouth, round the eaſtern ſide to Cliff-end, about a mile and an half ſouth-weſt beyond Ramſgate. It is bounded on the ſouth by the river Stour, and on the weſt by the water called the Nethergong. It is in ſhape a long oval, being about nine miles long from eaſt to weſt, and ahout five miles broad from north to ſouth. It is divided into the two manors of Minſter and Monkton, which are ſeparated by a bank, or lynch, which goes quite acroſs the iſland, and is commonly called St. Mildred's lynch, as will be further mentioned hereafter. It is computed to contain nearly forty-one ſquare miles, and little leſs than about 27,000 acres of land, including Stonar.

The chalk cliffs on the north and eaſt parts, are in general pretty high; ſome of theſe, as from Margate-pier to Pegwell, are more firm and durable. Under theſe cliffs have been found large pieces of amber, after a rage of the ſea, and fall of the cliffs. The other cliffs to the weſt of Margate, which reach to Weſtgate bay, are much lower, and of a more looſe and crumbly nature, and fall away in greater quantities after any froſt, or rage of the ſea. Through theſe cliffs, the inhabitants have cut ſeveral hollow ways, for the conveniency of paſſing to and from the ſea; but they have been frequently forced to fill them up again in time of war, to prevent their being made uſe of by the enemy, to ſurprize and plunder the country.[P]

The general face of the country, (excepting the marſh land towards the ſouth) is high land, exceedingly beau-

[P] See Lewis's Thanet, p. 10.

tiful;

tiful; conſiſting in general of fertile corn lands, intermixed with thoſe ſown with ſaintfoin, clover, and vetches, moſtly open and unincloſed, with gentle hill and dale, frequently interſperſed with ſmall hamlets and cottages, moſt of which being built, as well as the adjoining walls, with chalk, the general ſoil of the country, have a very chearful appearance. The grounds riſe from the northern ſea ſhore, up towards the middle part of the iſland ſouthward, ſo that the high road acroſs it from Sarre, eaſtward, towards Margate, and St. Peter's, as well as the many bridle, or horſe paths, which are almoſt without number, acroſs the lands, are moſt beautifully enriched with continued proſpects over the intermediate country and adjoining channel, which being the conſtant paſſage towards the mouths of the Medway and Thames, has conſtantly on it a variety of ſhipping, which diverſify and enrich the ſcene as far as the eye can compaſs. Theſe advantages, with the dryneſs of the ſoil, make the iſland moſt pleaſant and grateful during the greateſt part of the year, and very healthy at all times; which occaſions a reſort to it of numbers of perſons of diſtinction, and genteel families from London and other parts of the kingdom, both for health and pleaſure; whence there ariſes a continued reſource of wealth, as well as increaſe of trade and inhabitants to this iſland, to the great benefit of the landholders, and every other perſon connected with it. Yet, notwithſtanding what has been already ſaid, the general aſpect of the iſland being expoſed towards the north and eaſt, and there being ſo very few hedges and incloſures to ſhelter it, cauſes the ſituation to be very bleak towards the ſea, and thoſe few trees, which are growing hereabout, are for the moſt part ſcrubby and unthriving, from their being ſo much ſubject to the ſea winds, which often blow very ſtrong, and at times blaſt almoſt every thing in their way. This iſland too is leſs pleaſant, from there being ſcarce any medium here, between a ſtalk calm and an outrageous ſtorm, owing to its

its being ſo much expoſed to the ſea, without any kind of ſhelter On the north and eaſt ſides of the iſland, next the ſea, where the ſhore is clean, no marſhes near, and the water in general good, the inhabitants are moſtly healthy and long lived; but in the lower part of it, to the ſouth and weſt, near the marſhes, it is not near ſo healthy; the inhabitants, from the lowneſs of the ſituation and the badneſs of the water, being much ſubject to intermittent fevers and agues.

The ſoil here has always been remarkable for its fruitfulneſs.—*Felix tellus Tanet ſua fecunditate*, ſays the Monkiſh Hiſtorian; and modern writers ſpeak of it in equal terms of praiſe. An antient chronicle goes ſtill further in its praiſe, ſtiling it, *Inſula arridens, bona verum copia, regni flos et Thalamus, amenitate, gratia, in qua tanquam quodam elyſio, &c.*[q]

It is, as to the uplands in general, a chalky light ſoil, though there are a very few parts in it a ſtiff clay; but by the excellent huſbandry of the landholders, who are noted for it to a proverb in theſe parts, the crops of corn are abundantly large, and Thanet wheat and barley, for its cleanlineſs and weight, fetch a ſuperior price at market of all others. Canary-ſeed is likewiſe produced on the lands here in great quantities, as well as the ſeeds of radiſh, ſpinach, muſtard, cabbage, and other eſculent plants, which are ſent from hence for the ſupply of the London markets; in ſhort, the high ſtate of cultivation throughout the iſland gives an idea rather of the delicate work of a gardener, than the effect of the more enlarged induſtry of the huſbandman. The farms throughout the iſland are moſtly large and conſiderable, and the farmers wealthy, inſomuch that they are uſually denominated gentlemen farmers on that account, as well as from their hoſpitable and ſubſtantial

[q] Leland Col. vol. iii. p. 170, *ex libro Gocilini de vita Milburgæ* See alſo Ibid. vol. iv. p. 8, *ex libro ejuſdem auctoris de vita Sci Auguſtini.*

mode

mode of living. Mr. Boys, in his general view of the agriculture of this county, drawn up for the uſe of the Board of Agriculture not long ſince, gives the following account of this iſland:

Much of it, he ſays, is naturally very thin light land; but the greater part of it having belonged to the religious, who were the wealthieſt and moſt intelligent people, and the beſt farmers of the time, no coſt or pains were ſpared to improve the ſoil; the ſea furniſhed an inexhauſtible ſupply of manure, which was brought up by the tides to all the borders of the upland, quite round the iſland, and moſt probably was liberally and judiciouſly applied by the monks and their tenants; and their ſucceſſors to the preſent time have not neglected to profit by their example. Owing to theſe circumſtances, Thanet always was, and moſt likely always will be famous for its fertility; and the monkiſh tale of Thanet's deriving its ſuperior fruitfulneſs from its having been the aſylum of St. Auguſtine, is not ſo far from the truth, at it may at firſt appear.

In ſhort, there is not perhaps another diſtrict in Great Britain, or in the world, of the ſame extent, in ſuch a perfect ſtate of cultivation; where the farmers are ſo wealthy and intelligent; where land, naturally of ſo inferior a quality, is let for ſo much money, and produces ſuch abundant crops.

The whole iſland contains about 3,500 acres of excellent marſh land, and 23,000 acres of arable; all the lower part of the latter, bordering upon the marſhes and ſome parts of the hill, where there is a good depth of earth, are exceedingly productive; and the principal part of the remainder, although naturally a poor thin light mould, on a chalky bottom, is made exceedingly fertile by the excellence of the ſyſtem under which it is cultivated.

As to the ſoil, the bottom ſoil of the whole iſland, or what modern writers in huſbandry call the ſubſoil, is a dry, hard, rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are about

about ſixty feet above the level of the ſea and are covered with a dry, looſe chalky mould, from four to ſix inches deep, it has a mixture of ſmall flints, and is without manure a very poor ſoil. The vales between the ridges, and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy ſoil, from one to three feet, leſt mixed with chalk, and of a much better quality. The weſt end of the iſland, even on the hills, has a good mould, from one to two feet deep, a little inclining to ſtiffneſs; but the deepeſt and beſt ſoil, is that which lies on the ſouth ſide of the ſouthernmoſt ridge, running weſtward from Ramſgate to Monkton; it is there a deep, rich ſandy loam, and moſtly dry enough to be ploughed flat, without any water furrows. Indeed it is ſo rich and gentle, that being cultivated and managed with great care, expence and induſtry, there is ſeldom occaſion to fallow it; ſo that it is, much of it, what is generally called round-tilth land, and produces very large crops. The ſoil of the marſhes is a ſtiff clay, mixed with a ſea ſand, and ſmall marine ſhells. There is no commonable land, nor an acre of waſte in the iſland.—Thus far Mr. Boys.

The *alga*, or ſea weed, which is often caſt up by the ſea in great quantities under the cliffs, has been made great uſe of by the inhabitants on the north and eaſt ſides of this iſland, for the making of a manure for their lands; though the ſtench of this weed, when firſt laid in a heap on the land, is very nauſeous indeed; and there is another uſe to which this ſea weed is put here; (but it is only ſuch of it as is alive, and actually growing upon the rocks) which is to burn to make potaſh for the potters, which they call *kelp*, which being put into barrels, is carried over to Holland, with which they glaze all their earthen ware; but the ſmoke ariſing from the proceſs of it, is very offenſive to ſome diſtance, as the wind happens to waft it.[r]

[r] See Lewis, p. 19.

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The lands on the ſouthernmoſt ſide of the iſland are defended by thoſe above them, from the ſtrong north and eaſt winds, which come from the ſea; and are very kindly for fruit trees, which thrive and bear well, though there are very few orchards in the iſland; and hops have been tried in it, but without ſucceſs.

It ſhould ſeem by the names of places ſtill in uſe, that there was antiently much more woodland in this iſland than at preſent; but whatever there was, almoſt all of it has been grubbed up and converted into tillage, though ſeveral of the little vills in it ſtill preſerve the memory of theſe woods, viz. Weſtwood, Northwood, Southwood, Colyſwood, and Wood, or Villawood, corruptly pronounced by the inhabitants Willowwood; which laſt ſeems to have been once entirely a wood, excepting a few cottages; beſides theſe, there were Friſket wood, near Hoo; a wood called Bobdale, in St. Nicholas, and Manſton wood, a copſe of about five acres, which is the only woodland of all theſe, now left.[a]

Into theſe woods, it is probable, the inhabitants uſed to retire, and ſecure themſelves and families, when the Daniſh pirates infeſted this iſland. Some ſhew of this cuſtom ſeems ſtill remaining at a place called Cheſmunds, (which it is likely, was a part of that large wood about the middle of the iſland, which ſtill bears that name) where there is an appearance of entrenchments caſt up, in which theſe diſtreſſed people ſheltered themſelves, this being too ſmall for any army to encamp in. Several caves under ground have been diſcovered elſewhere, in this iſland, which were perhaps made likewiſe by the inhabitants to hide themſelves in from the enemy. The timber growing in this iſland is in general elm, which in the lower part of it, about Minſter and Monkton, grows to a good height and ſize, much more ſo than that which ſtands expoſed to

[a] See Lewis's Hiſtory, p. 25.

the ſea winds and nearer the chalk. Juſt by the houſe of Powcies farm, there was, till lately, a ſmall grove of oaks, the only one in this iſland; but the unthriving ſtate of them, ſhewed how unkind both the ſoil and ſituation was to them.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 137, deſcribes this iſland in king Henry VIII.'s time as follows:

"Thanet is yn lengthe from Nordmuth to Sandwich yn ſtrayt yorney vii miles and more and in brede from the river of Sture and goith not far from Myſtre Mergat, that is to lay from ſowth to north a iiii myles and ſo is yn circuit by eſtimation a xvii or xviii myles. At Northmuth where the entery of the ſe was, the ſalt water ſwellith yet up at a creek a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

"Morton pretending in wynning his mariſches, to make a new haven in Thanet."

"Ther hath bene a xi paroche chyrches in Thanet, of the which iii be decayed, the reſidew remayne.

"In the iſle is very little wood.

"There cum at certen tymes ſum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche.

Sum paroches of the iſle at certain tymes cummeth to Minſtre being in the iſle as to theyr mother and principal chyrche.

"The ſhore of the Iſle of Thanet and alſo the inward part is full of good quarres of chalke."

And a little further,

"Raterburgh otherwiſe Richeboro was or ever the ryver Sture dyd turn his botom or old canale withyn the Iſle of Thanet."

The

The houſeholds in this iſland were thus computed in queen Elizabeth's reign, anno 1563, in the return made to the council's letter by archbiſhop Parker's order.

St. Nicholas,	houſeholds,	33
Monketon,	. . . . .	15
St. Laurence,	. . . . .	98
Minſter,	. . . . .	53
Birchington,	. . . . .	40
St. Peter's,	. . . . .	186
St. John's,	. . . . .	107
Woode,	. . . . .	none.
	Total . .	532

After which, the inhabitants appear to have increaſed conſiderably, inſomuch that when Mr. Lewis publiſhed his hiſtory of this iſland in 1736, it was computed that there were no fewer than 2,200 families or houſes in the whole iſland; which, reckoning four to a family, one with another, would make 8,800 ſouls. In the pariſh of St. John and town of Margate, there were computed to be 600 families; which reckoning four to a family, makes the number of ſouls about 2,400; but they are very much increaſed indeed ſince, in the pariſhes of St. John, St. Peter, and the ville of Ramſgate. By the ſubſequent account of the ſeveral pariſhes, it will appear that there were formerly many antient ſeats in this iſland, inhabited by good families with large eſtates; but theſe ſeats are all, except two, turned into farm houſes, and the eſtates antiently belonging to them, for the moſt part, alienated; ſo that there are at this time but few gentlemen of eſtate, and, I believe, only one juſtice of the peace reſident in it; which laſt is no ſmall detriment and inconvenience to the inhabitants of it.

As to the preſent conſtant inhabitants, excepting thoſe of the towns and villes of Margate, St. Peter, Broadſtairs, and Ramſgate, who moſtly depend on the reſort of company in the ſummer ſeaſon to thoſe places,

and the mechanics who conſtantly reſide in them; they are in general thoſe, who occupy farms, who as they are perſons of good ſubſtance and ſome gentility, ſo they live in a very generous and hoſpitable manner. They who live by the ſea ſide are generally fiſhermen, or ſeafaring men, or ſuch as depend on what they call *foying*, i. e. going off to ſhips with proviſions, and to help them in diſtreſs, &c. many of theſe, eſpecially thoſe who go to the north ſeas to fiſh, are ſuch, as Camden calls them, a ſort of amphibious creatures, who get their living both by ſea and land, as having to do with both elements, being both fiſhermen and huſbandmen, and equally ſkilled in managing the helm and the plough. According to the ſeaſon of the year they knit nets, catch cods, herrings, mackarel, &c. go voyages and import merchandizes. The very ſame perſons dung the land, and perform every other ſort of huſbandry buſineſs.[1]

As to the north ſea fiſhery, it has formerly been much uſed by the inhabitants of this iſland; but the little ſucceſs they have met with for many years paſt, has entirely diſcouraged them from following that employment. The ſeamen here are generally reputed excellent ſailors, and ſhew themſelves very dextrous and bold in going off to ſuccour ſhips in diſtreſs; but they are too apt to pilfer ſtranded ſhips, and ruin thoſe who have already ſuffered ſo much. This practice they call *paultring*, and nothing ſure can be ſo baſe and unfeeling, as under pretence of aſſiſting and of ſaving for the unfortunate their property, to plunder and convert it to their own uſe, by making what they call guile ſhares, (that is, *cheating ſhares*).

Time has made ſo great an alteration in this iſland, that it is very difficult, if not impoſſible, perhaps for us now to form a perfect judgment of the antient ſtate of it. On the north and eaſt the land has certainly gone

[1] See Lewis's Thanet, p. 32, et ſeq.

much

much farther into the ſea, which has waſhed away many hundred acres, not to ſay thouſands, as it muſt have done, if it encroached in proportion for the ſeven hundred years before, as it has for theſe laſt hundred and fifty. At this time, at low water, rocks, as the inhabitants call them, or footings of the chalky cliffs, on which antiently was land, are to be ſeen above half a mile from the preſent ſhore or cliffs. On the ſouth and weſt parts of the iſland, there are ſome hundred of acres now dry land, which were antiently all under water and a navigable ſtream, where the ſea ebbed and flowed. *Omnia Pontus erat.* At Hepes-flete, or Ebbs-flete, as it is now called, was a water-mill, and at Stonar another, which both belonged to the abbot of St. Auguſtine. Between theſe places was a place called Henne-brigge, not far from Stonar, on the ſame ſide that Cliffe-end is; no remains of which name is now left. The main road through the iſland from St. Laurence to Sarre, was antiently called Dun-ſtrete, or the ſtreet, or way over the downe. On the road between Minſter and Birchington, acroſs the iſland, were two croſſes erected, which in former times were held in great reverence. The larger of theſe croſſes ſtood where the road called Dun-ſtrete and this way croſſed.

The Britons were the antient inhabitants of this iſland; of theſe there have been found ſome memorials in their coin, and amulets both of gold, or *electrum*, and braſs;[u] and ſome of their tools have been likewiſe found here, in digging wells, &c. of a white flint, ſhaped and cut in the form of a broad edged chizel. To them ſucceeded the Romans, ſeveral of whoſe coins in braſs have been taken up under the cliffs near Bradſtow, after the rage of the ſea and falling down of the land. One of them, ſays Mr. Lewis, was of the emperor Conſtantine. Another was a ſilver coin of

[u] See a deſcription and engraving of two of theſe in gold, in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 27.

Domitian. About 160 years ago, the ſervants of a farmer at Minſter, ſtriking their plough a greater depth than ordinary into the ground, ſtruck againſt a pot, which they brought up full of Roman coins, of the leſſer and larger ſilver; theſe were called by the country people, *baldpates*; and many years after, ſome of theſe were found after a ſhower of rain, which were ſuppoſed to be dropped by thoſe who firſt diſcovered them. Another parcel of theſe coins was found, not far off from the other place, near where the mill now ſtands; the others having been taken up near where the mill formerly ſtood, or what is now called king William's mount.

Of the Saxons, who drove out the Britons, after they had been abandoned by the Romans, no coins have been known to have been found here, though they frequently landed, and long remained in this iſland for ſome time. In this iſland the troops of the Saxons, ſent for by the harraſſed Britons, under the command of Hengiſt and Horſa, firſt landed at Hepesfleete, afterwards called Ebbsfleet, the common landing-place in the eaſtern part of this iſland, about the year 449; and had ſoon afterwards, for their ſervices againſt the Scots and Picts, the antient enemies of the Britons, this iſland allotted to them for their habitation,* where next year a new reinforcement of Saxon troops, in ſeventeen large ſhips, arrived on the invitation of Hengiſt; making together with their countrymen already in this iſland, a very conſiderable army. Hengiſt, after various incidents becoming king of Kent, this iſland continued in the conſtant poſſeſſion of the Saxons. The conſequence of this was, that the Britons, the antient inhabitants, were every where miſerably harraſſed and oppreſſed; nay, to ſhew the abſolute conqueſt of the Saxons, as their language was altogether different from that of the natives, ſo they left very few places of any

* Brompton's Chron. Dec. Script. col. 728.

ſort,

ſort, which they did not change the names of, to ſuch as were intelligible in their own language, and were given either by reaſon of their ſituation, or nature of the place, or after ſome place of the like ſort to it in Germany, the country from which they came. But this was not, by any means, the greateſt misfortune to which the inhabitants of this iſland afterwards became ſubject; from its ſituation it lay expoſed to the continual inſults and ravages of thoſe mercileſs pirates the Danes, as appears by the ſeveral hiſtories of thoſe times. During which in 988 they burnt the abbey or nunnery at Minſter, with the nuns in it, and the clergy and people who had fled there for ſanctuary. And again in the year 1011, they entirely demoliſhed that monaſtery; after which, though they no doubt again viſited this iſland, yet I do not find any particular mention of their tranſactions here, in the hiſtorians of thoſe times. But in after ages, when the port and town of Sandwich became ſo formidable to the French, that it became the continual object of their revenge, and was frequently attacked by them, this iſland was always in danger of being invaded, from its vicinity, as well as the great eaſe there was of landing on it, which induced Euſtace le Moyne, the French admiral, in king John's reign, to conduct Lewis, the dauphin of France, to it, when he invaded this realm; and this induced Edward III. to take meaſures for the ſecurity of it, who in his 43d year, directed John de Cobeham and others, to cauſe ſuch places in the Iſle of Thanet, where ſhips and boats could land, to be incloſed and fortified with mounds and ditches, to prevent the ſame, at the charge of thoſe whoſe lands ſhould be benefitted by it. And in the 46th year of that reign, a writ of much the ſame nature, was directed to the guardians of the maritime parts of this county.*

* Rym. Fœd. vol. vi. p. 623, 747.

JUST BY CLIFF-END there is a ſort of blueiſh ſand, very much reſembling fuller's earth, among which are ſeveral *ſtrata* of ſhells, ſuch as cockle, culverſhells, &c. great numbers of which are likewiſe found farther up, on the ſame level, in digging wells, &c.

Our botaniſts have taken notice of *ſcarce and curious plants*, growing in different parts of this iſland, much too numerous to mention here, the names of them may be ſeen in our ſeveral Herbaliſts and Botanical Writers referred to in the note below.[y]

About Sarre and Margate, common fennel grows naturally, and in great abundance on the road ſide and in the ditches; and the ſoil is particularly kind for roſemary, inſomuch that there are hedges of it of a conſiderable length.

A weed begins to infeſt this iſland, which is not a little alarming to the farmers in it, as it is of the moſt prolific kind, and very difficult to be eradicated. It was produced a few years ago among ſome oats, which were freighted on board a veſſel that was wrecked upon the coaſt here, and being waſhed by the tides along the ſhore, among the ſea weeds, was carried away to different lands at the ſame time. It is of the claſs *tetredynamia*, and produces its ſeeds in a pod, flowering and ſeeding at the ſame time throughout the autumn. The inhabitants call it *the ſtink-weed*, from its fetid ſmell. It ſeems to be either the *braſſica muralis* of Hudſon, or a variety from it.

The bird, called *the bargander*, in Latin, *chenalopex*, often frequents the marſhes and waters in this iſland.

[y] Johnſon's Gerarde's Herbal, p. 31, 42, 248, 280, 315, 318, 324, 367, 411, 417, 420, 469, 503, 523, 533, 562, 610, 622, 623, 800, 838, 1273, 1547, 1570, 1571, 1572, 1573, 1574. Merrett's Pinax, p. 71, 73. Raii Synopſis, p. 32, 42, 49, 221, 222. Lewis's Hiſt. of Thanet, p. 23. Jacob's Plantæ Fav. p. 10, 11, 17.

IN

IN THE HERALDIC *viſitations* of Kent, are the *pedigrees* of the following families, reſident at different times in this iſland.

Cleybroke, of Manſton and Naſh-court, in the Heraldic viſitations of 1574 and 1619; arms, *Argent, a croſs formee, gules.*[a]

Petit, of Dandelion, in both viſitations; arms, *Argent, on a chevron, three bezants, between three lions heads eraſed, ſable, crowned, or.*[a]

Johnſon, of Nethercourt, in both viſitations; arms, *Per pale and feſs, indented, or, and ſable; in the firſt quarter, a pelican vulnerated, or.*

Tenche, of Birchington, in the viſitation of 1619.

Curling, of this iſland, in the ſame; arms, *Or, on a pale, gules, a leopard's face, jeſſant, a fleur de lis of the field.*

Northwood, of Dane-court, in the ſame; arms, *Ermine, a croſs engrailed, gules; in the firſt quarter, a wolf's head, eraſed of the ſecond.*

Harty, of Birchington, in the ſame viſitation; arms, *Or, on a feſs, ſable, three eagles diſplayed of the field.*

Spracklyn, of St. Laurence, in the ſame viſitation; arms, *Sable, a ſaltier, ermine, between four leopards faces, or.*[b]

Criſpe, of Quekes and Clive-court, in the ſame; arms, two coats; firſt, *Ermine, a feſs, chequy*; ſecond, *Or, on a chevron, ſable, five harſe-ſhoes, or.*

Paramor, of St. Nicholas; arms, *Azure, a feſs embattled, between three etoils of ſix points, or.*

Sanders, of St. Laurence, Minſter, and Monkton; arms, *Or, on a chevron, gules, three mullets, argent, between three elephants heads eraſed, gules.*

Maſon, of Monkton; arms, *Per pale, argent and ſable, a chevron, between three billets counterchanged.*

[a] See this pedigree continued to 1664 in MSS. Brit. Muſeum, No. 2230. [b] Ibid. [b] Ibid.

IN

In the year 1630, the *buſineſs of knighthood* was retaken into conſideration, and with care and diligence ſet on foot, being grounded upon an old ſtatute entitled, *Statutum de Militibus*; and a proclamation was iſſued that year, ſetting forth that as the king had formerly ſent writs to the ſheriffs of counties, for ſummoning all that had forty pounds, land or rent, to appear at the day of his coronation, and prepare themſelves to receive the order of knighthood; he did then award a commiſſion to certain lords, and others of his privy council, to treat and compound with all thoſe who made default, and ſeveral commiſſioners were awarded into the ſeveral counties, giving power of compounding; thoſe of this iſland who were ſummoned to appear before the commiſſioners appointed for this purpoſe, were Richard Terry, Edward Fuller, William Church, William Jenkin, all of Minſter; Henry Paramor, eſq. of Monkton; Thomas Paramor, gent. of St. Nicholas; William Fagg and Henry Johnſon, of St. Laurence.[c]

The following men *of note and learning*, were natives of this iſland:

Nicholas de Thorn, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery anno 1283.

John de Tenet, a monk of the Benedictine monaſtery of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, anno 1330.

William de Thorn, a monk of St. Auguſtine's abbey, anno 1380.

Stephen de Birchington, a monk of the monaſtery of Chriſt church, above-mentioned, author of a hiſtory of the archbiſhops as far as the year 1369.

Marcellus Daundelyon, abbot of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery in 1426.

Robert Jenkin, born at Minſter in 1656, educated at the king's ſchool, in Canterbury, and from thence ſent to St. John's college, Cambridge; was afterwards

[c] Ruſhworth's Hiſt. Col. vol. ii. part i. p. 70.

made

made precentor of Lincoln cathedral, and maſter of St. John's college, and lady Margaret's profeſſor of divinity, which preferments he held till his death in 1727. He was the author of ſeveral religious and other books and tracts.

In the year 1642, *Henry Robinſon, gent.* by his will, gave a meſſuage at Upper Gore-end, in Birchington, for the maintenance of two fellows and two ſcholars, in St. John's college, in Cambridge; the fellows and ſcholars to be born in the Iſle of Thanet, and brought up in Canterbury ſchool; and in default of ſuch, other ſcholars born in Kent, and of the ſaid ſchool. By a decree in chancery, in 1652, and upon conſent of parties, it was ordered, that as the lands were then ſunk to fifty pounds per annum, and not able to ſupport the charge of two fellowſhips, &c. the college ſhould maintain, inſtead of two fellows and two ſcholars, four ſcholars according to the direction of the donor, each of which ſhould be allowed by the college in commons, ten pounds a year.[d]

THIS ISLAND gives *the title of Earl* to the family of Tufton, long reſident at Hothfield, in this county, an ample account of which has already been given under the deſcription of that pariſh, in the ſeventh volume of this hiſtory, p. 517.

Sir Nicholas Tufton, knt. and bart. the eldeſt ſon of Sir John Tufton, bart. was created by patent, dated Nov. 1, 1626, anno 2 Charles I. baron Tufton, of Tufton, in Suſſex, and afterwards, on Auguſt 5, 1628, Earl of Thanet. He died in 1632, and in his poſterity theſe titles have continued down to the right hon. Sackville Tufton, being *the ninth*, and preſent *Earl of Thanet*, baron Tufton, and baronet.[e]

[d] See a liſt of them in Lewis's Thanet, p. 41.

[e] See a full account of the ſeveral earls of Thanet, and their ſucceſſion, and the arms, ſupporters, &c. of the earl of Thanet, in vol. vii. p. 518 et ſeq.

THE

THE HUNDRED OF RINGSLOW, called likewiſe in antient records, *the hundred of Thanet*, claims juriſdiction over ſuch part of this iſland, as is not within the juriſdiction of the cinque ports.

This hundred was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, but it was given up to king Edward I. in whoſe reign it appearing, by inquiſition, to be of no value to the crown, that king, in his 13th year granted it, with the hundreds of Blengate and Downhamford, again to that abbey, to hold in fee farm; which grant was allowed on a *quo warranto*, in the 7th year of king Edward II. before Henry de Stanton and others, juſtices itinerant;[1] in which ſtate theſe hundreds continued, till the diſſolution of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they came into the hands of the crown, where they remain at this time.

It contains within its bounds, part of the pariſh of St. Laurence, the pariſhes of Minſter, Monkton, and Stonar, and part of the pariſh of St. Nicholas, and all the churches of thoſe pariſhes. Two conſtables have juriſdiction over this hundred.

The remainder of this iſland is within the juriſdiction of the cinque ports, containing the corporate town of Margate, including the pariſh of St. John; Birchington with Goreſend, Wood, alias Woodchurch, and St. Peter's, all members of, and within the juriſdiction of the port of Dover; the ville of Ramſgate, and the ville of Sarre, now eſteemed in the pariſh of St. Nicholas, both members, and within the juriſdiction of the port of Sandwich.

There were formerly eleven pariſhes and churches in this iſland; four of the churches are ruinated, being thoſe of Stonar, Wood, alias Woodchurch, All Saints, and Sarre, the pariſhes of the three laſt churches being united to thoſe of Birchington, and St.

[1] Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1935-1943-2120.

Nicholas,

Nicholas, ſo that there are at this time only eight pariſhes remaining in it, viz.

1. St. Nicholas, *with* Sarre *and* All Saints *annexed.*
2. Monkton.
3. Minster.
4. Birchington, *with* Wood, *alias* Woodchurch *annexed.*
5. St. John, *with the borough and town of* Margate.
6. St. Peter.
7. St. Laurence, *with the ville of* Ramsgate, and
8. Stonar.

In all the pariſhes of this iſland were butts, formerly caſt up and kept in repair, for the practice and exerciſe of archery, or ſhooting with the long bow, which was formerly a principal diverſion in this iſland; the remains of theſe butts ſtill continue in ſome of the pariſhes.

ST. NICHOLAS.

THE pariſh of St. Nicholas, formerly called *St. Nicholas at Wade*, from its ſituation *ad vadum*, that is, near the wading place, or ford, acroſs the water called the Wantſume, at, or at leaſt near where the bridge at Sarre now is, lies at the north weſt corner of this iſland.

This pariſh is moſt part of it ſituated upon high ground, excepting towards the weſt, where it conſiſts of a level of marſh land, bounded by the water called the Nethergong. The ſea bounds it northward. The church and village ſtand on an hill, nearly in the centre of the pariſh. In it there are two neat new-built houſes, the property of the Bridges's, one being the reſidence of Mrs. Mary Bridges, the widow of Mr. Edward Bridges, late of St. Nicholas court; and the other the property and late the reſidence of Thomas Bridges, eſq. now of Glamorganſhire, the elder branch of this family, who have been long ſettled in this pariſh, who bear for their arms, *Argent, on a croſs, ſable, a leopard's head*

head cabaſhed, or; and there is another which belonged to the late Thomas Gillow, eſq. About a mile northward from the church, near Shoart, is *the borough of All Saints*, in which there was once a church or chapel, long ſince ruinated, the pariſh of which is now united to this of St. Nicholas. The ſoil and face of the country within the bounds of this pariſh, have been already taken notice of in the general deſcription of this iſland. It is about four miles acroſs from eaſt to weſt, and ſomewhat leſs than three, excluding Sarre, from north to ſouth.

By the return made to the council's letter, by archbiſhop Parker's order, in 1563, there were then computed to be in this pariſh, thirty-three houſeholds; of late there have not been near ſo many, owing to the laying farms together, and pulling down the houſes of the ſmaller ones.

About half a mile to the right of the road from St. Nicholas to Birchington, and adjoining to the ſummer road from Sarre to Margate, is *a large obeliſk*, about ten feet diameter and twenty-nine high, built with brick and capped with ſtone; it ſtands on the ſpot, where formerly ſtood a windmill, which was a peculiar ſea-mark. On the north ſide is an inſcription, ſhewing that it was erected by the corporation of the Trinity-houſe in 1791, for the ſafety of navigation.

THE MANOR OF MONKTON claims *paramount* over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF DOWNE BARTON, ſituated about half a mile ſouth-weſt from the church, on the road from thence to Sarre. It ſeems to have been part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury; and in the 10th year of king Edward III.'s reign, archbiſhop Stratford obtained the grant of a market weekly, on a Monday, and a fair on the nativity of the B. V. Mary, yearly, within this pariſh; after which this manor continued in the ſee of Canterbury, till it was exchanged with the crown, in the beginning of queen Eliza-

Elizabeth's reign, whence the ſcite of it was granted in the 10th year of it to Windebank, but it ſhould ſeem only for a term, for king Charles I. by his letters patent, in his 7th year, granted this manor, to William Collins and Edward Fenn, to hold in fee. They afterwards conveyed it by ſale to Thomas Paramore, gent. of this pariſh, who bore for his arms, *Azure, a feſs embattled, between three eſtoiles of ſix points, or.* By whoſe heirs it was ſold to Daniel Harvey, eſq. of Combe, in Surry, who poſſeſſed it in the middle of king Charles I's reign, from one of whoſe deſcendants it was carried by ſale to Eliab Breton, of Enfield, in Middleſex, who died in 1785, leaving his widow Elizabeth in the poſſeſſion of it, ſince whoſe deceaſe their two ſons, William and Eliab Breton, eſqrs. as coheirs in gavelkind, are become entitled to it.

SHOART is an eſtate about a mile north-eaſt from the church, in the road leading to the ſea, which was held of the manor of Downe Barton in ſocage, by fealty and rent. It was formerly the property of John Wigmore, from whom it came to William Bredhall, and thence again to John Cleymond, clerk, preſident of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, who anno 25 Henry VIII. paſſed away and aſſured his right in it to Robt. Kempe, to hold in fee; which releaſe was again warranted by him as preſident, and the ſcholars of that college jointly afterwards.

Robert Kemp, by his will in 1548, gave it to William and Thomas, his two younger ſons, who joined in the ſale of it, anno 9 Elizabeth, to John Fynch, who two years afterwards paſſed it away by ſale to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer; one of whoſe deſcendants alienated it to Daniel Harvey, eſq. of Combe, from whoſe deſcendants, with Downe Barton, and other eſtates in this pariſh and neighbourhood, it was ſold within memory to Eliab Breton, whoſe two ſons, William and Eliab Breton, eſqrs. are at this time poſſeſſed of it.

BART-

BARTLETTS, alias THONETON, is a farm about half a mile weſtward from Shoart, which was likewiſe held of the manor of Downe Barton in ſocage, by fealty and rent. It was antiently the patrimony of the Chiches, and then of the Garlands, from which name it paſſed by ſale to Robert Sea, whoſe ſon Henry dying without male iſſue, his three daughters, Millicent, Elizabeth and Mary, became his coheirs. Jerom Brett and Milicent above-mentioned, his wife, anno 5 Elizabeth, ſold their third part to William Norwood, of Naſh, as did Arthur Chute, and Elizabeth above-mentioned, his wife, their third part, two years afterwards. From the Norwoods their property in it was paſſed by ſale to Thomas Paramor, in the 20th year of queen Elizabeth; and from him again to Sir John Leviſon and Thomas Willowes; the former of whom, on the death of the latter, by ſurvivorſhip, became ſolely poſſeſſed of this eſtate, and afterwards ſold it to Sir Roger Manwood, chief baron of the exchequer; the reſidue, which had come by Mary, the third daughter and coheir of Henry Sea above-mentioned, in marriage to Edward Crayford, of Mongeham, continued in his deſcendants, till it was ſold to Sir Peter Manwood, K. B. (ſon of Sir Roger). From the Manwoods the whole of this eſtate paſſed to the Bridges's, of this pariſh, and John Bridges died poſſeſſed of it in 1667, and by his will gave it to his youngeſt ſon John; after which it was alienated to Daniel Harvey, eſq. of Combe, in whoſe deſcendants it continued, till at length it paſſed, with Downe Barton and other eſtates in this pariſh and neighbourhood, in marriage with a daughter and heir of that name to Breton, whoſe ſon Eliab Breton, eſq. of Enfield, left by his wife Elizabeth, daughter of Weſtenholme, two ſons, William and Eliab, who on his death became as his coheirs, in gavelkind, entitled to it, and they are now jointly poſſeſſed of it.

UPPER AND NETHER HALE, formerly known by the name of *Uphall*, are two eſtates in this pariſh, the former of

of which is ſituated about a mile diſtant from the church eaſtward, near Birchington. They were in queen Elizabeth's reign, in the poſſeſſion of John, ſon and heir of Henry Criſpe, who afterwards paſſed them away to James Hales, who in the 22d year of that reign conveyed them to William Rowe, citizen and iron-monger, of London. The eſtate of *Upper Hale* now belongs to the widow of Mr. Broadley, late of Dover, ſurgeon.

But *Nether Hale*, which lies nearer to the church of St. Nicholas, became afterwards part of the poſſeſſions of Corpus Chriſti college, in Oxford, and remains ſo at this time. The preſent leſſee is the Rev. Herbert Randolph, clerk.

ST. NICHOLAS COURT, ſituated at the eaſtern boundary of this pariſh, about two miles diſtant from the church, near adjoining to Birchington, conſiſts of *two ſeparate eſtates*, one of which was formerly accounted a manor, as appears by an inquiſition taken in the 12th year of king Edward IV. by which the preſident and fellows of Queen's college, in Cambridge, were found to be at that time poſſeſſed of the *manor of St. Nicholas court*, in this pariſh,[s] part of whoſe poſſeſſions it remains at this time. THE OTHER ESTATE, called *St. Nicholas court farm*, being an eſtate in fee, has for many years belonged to the Finch family, who are at this time entitled to it, Mrs. Finch, widow of Saville Finch, of Thriburg, in Yorkſhire, being the preſent poſſeſſor.

The lands of this latter eſtate are ſo blended with thoſe of the former, having for a long ſucceſſion of time been uſed by the ſame occupier, that they cannot at this time be diſtinguiſhed one from the other. The preſent occupier is Mr. John Bridges, whoſe family have been reſidents and occupiers of it for many generations.

[s] Rot. Eſch. ejus an. See Tan. Mon. p. 55.

The lands of St. Nicholas court are a diſtinct tithery, as to the great tithes, but they pay ſmall tithes to the vicar of Monkton. This portion of tithes ariſes from certain glebe belonging to the vicar, intermixed with St. Nicholas court lands, for which the occupiers of them pay at this time a yearly compoſition to the vicar, of five ſhillings, but what it is, or where theſe lands lie, no one knows.

Frosts is a farm in this pariſh, which was the early reſidence of the family of Paramore, in the deſcendants of which it continued, till it was, ſoon after the reſtoration, alienated by Mr. Henry Paramore to John Bridges, yeoman, of this pariſh, the latter of whom died poſſeſſed of it in 1667, and by his will directed to be buried in the middle chancel of this church. He deviſed this eſtate to his ſon Ezekiel, with other tenements and lands in this pariſh, purchaſed of Tho. Paramor, eſq. and he died poſſeſſed of this eſtate in 1669, leaving it to his ſon John Bridges, who died *ſ. p.* in 1681; upon which it came to Edward Bridges, eldeſt ſon of his kinſman Thomas Bridges, in whoſe deſcendants it has continued down to Mr. John Bridges, of St. Nicholas court, in this pariſh, the preſent owner of it.

CHARITIES

Edward Okenfold, by will in 1683, gave 5l. to be put out to intereſt, the money to be given to ſuch poor perſons as receive no alms or relief. As this charity was unpaid for 34 years, it is ſuppoſed that the heirs of the donor, upon ſettling the account, made up the ſum to 10l. which ſum the churchwardens and overſeers have now in their hands.

Thomas Paramor, eſq. of Monkton,[h] by will in 1637, gave 6l. per annum, to be paid out of certain lands and tenements in this pariſh; and a houſe with about an acre of land, near St. Nicholas ſtreet, for a ſchoolmaſter to reſide in, who is to teach ſuch poor children as come to him, of this pariſh and of Monkton, to read and write; the children of ſuch poor as receive alms to have the preference. This is now veſted in the miniſter, churchwardens and overſeers, who appoint the maſter, and is together of the annual produce of 10l.[i]

[h] His will is in Prerog. off. Cant. [i] Ibid.

John

JOHN BARNES, of this parish, by will in 1667, gave 10l. to the poor of St. Nicholas, to be put out to interest; which sum is now vested in the vicar, churchwardens and overseers, and is put out accordingly.[k]

JOHN FRICE, gent. of Lynne, by will in 1705, gave one moiety of a farm, called Chamber's Wall, consisting of a house, barn, &c. and 103 acres of arable and marsh land, to the minister, churchwardens and overseers, in trust, to distribute the profits half yearly to eight of the eldest, poorest, and most honest, industrious and diligent labouring men of this parish, who never have received any alms or relief; which charity is now vested in the minister, churchwardens and overseers, and is of the annual produce of 37l. 10s.[l]

THE SCHOOL endowed by Mr. Paramor, as above-mentioned, still exists for the teaching of reading, writing, and arithmetic, the master teaching, besides the above ten scholars, several others from the neighbouring parishes.

The poor constantly relieved are about twenty, casually thirty-five.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *diocese* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Westbere.

The church, which is exempted from the jurisdiction of the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Nicholas, and consists of three isles and three chancels, having a square tower at the west end, in which hang five bells. The church is a handsome building of flint, with windows, doors and quoins of ashlar stone. There are three most beautiful Saxon arches between the nave and the south isle. It has a good altar-piece. In the middle isle is a handsome brass sconce; the rod by which it hangs, is richly ornamented with large crowns and mitres; it was given by Mrs. Elizabeth Hannis, in 1757. The church is pretty well paved, and is kept remarkably clean; the south chancel is made use of as a school room; the north chancel belongs to the estate of Frosts, in this parish, by the owners of which it is held and maintained; under the greatest part of it, is a

[k] Wills, Prerogative office, Canterbury.

[l] He devised the other moiety in like manner to the parish of Wye. Wills, Prerog. off. Cant.

large vault, in which lie many of the Paramors, formerly owners of that eſtate, and of the Bridges's likewiſe, the preſent owners of it. In this chancel are two monuments for the Paramors, and two graveſtones, with braſſes for the Everards, and graveſtones and monument for the Bridges's, of this pariſh likewiſe. In the middle chancel are memorials for Katharine, wife of Nicholas Chewney, vicar; ſhe died in 1650; for Mr. Stephen Huffam, late miniſter, obt. 1629; and for Thomas Smelton, A. M. vicar near thirty years, obt. 1700 Several memorials for the family of Napleton, of this pariſh, and one for Henry Blaxland, the elder, of this pariſh, obt. 1631. In the nave of the church a memorial for Anne, wife of Edward Emptage, of this pariſh, obt. 1662. A monument for ſeveral of the ſame family of Napleton, Elizabeth, daughter of Tho. Napleton, the laſt of her name, died at her houſe in Canterbury, in 1755; arms, *Or, per croſs and feſs, four ſquirrels ſeiant, proper.* In the north chancel a handſome tomb for the Bridges's. In the ſouth iſle a monument for Edward Hannis, gent of this pariſh, ſon of Charles Hannis, gent, of St. Andrew's, Holborn, ob. 1750; arms, *Barry of ſeven, azure and or, a unicorn, ſable*, impaling *Terry, viz. Ermine, on a pile, gules, a leopard's face, pierced by a fleur de lis, or.* Memorials for Sackett, Emptage, Knowler, Cowell, Neame, Pett, and White. In the nave, a memorial for Tho. Buſby, ſecretary to the earl of Thanet thirty-four years, obt. 1759; for William Henneker, obt. 1609; for Blaxland, Everden, Greadier, and the Cullins, of St. Alphage, in Canterbury. Memorials of the Napletons, whoſe monuments have been mentioned before. Several memorials for the Gillows; arms, *Gillow, argent, a lion rampant, gules, on a chief, azure, three fleurs de lis, or.* Several memorials for the Bridges's. On the back of the pulpit, which is very richly carved, is 1615, I. S. E. E. There was a chapel of St. Thomas the Martyr on the ſouth ſide of the church, in which was his

his image. Many of the Bridges's, of this pariſh, lie buried in this church-yard as well as the church.

The church of St. Nicholas was formerly eſteemed as a chapel to that of Reculver, which was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, and continued ſo till the time of archbiſhop Winchelſea, who principally on account of the inconveniences ariſing from the diſtance of this and other chapels (for thoſe of Herne and Hothe were chapels likewiſe to Reculver) from the mother church, about the year 1296, made them all three parochial, and united to this church of St. Nicholas the adjoining pariſh of All Saints, the church of which had been before eſteemed as a chapel of eaſe to this church, and ſoon afterwards became deſecrated and fell to ruin.

This ſmall pariſh of All Saints, the church or chapel of which may be ſeen in an antient map of this iſland, in Trinity college library, in Cambridge, had formerly within its bounds a vill or town, called All Saints, belonging to it. This is now called *the borough of All Saints*, in St. Nicholas pariſh. This church has been long ſince ſo entirely demoliſhed, that there are no marks of it left. It appears by Leland that it was ſo in his time, but how long is not known. It appears to have ſtood not far from Shoart houſe.[m]

The archbiſhop, when he made theſe chapels parochial, as above-mentioned, inſtituted three diſtinct and perpetual vicarages in them, which he afterwards by his inſtrument in 1310 ſeparately endowed; and in token of their perpetual ſubjection to the church of Reculver, that the vicars ſhould pay each of them, cer-

[m] In the Lambeth library are ſeveral inſtruments making mention of this church or chapel and pariſh, viz. A decree of archbiſhop Peckham, between the pariſhioners of the chapel of All Saints and St. Nicholas in Thanet, anno 1284. Regiſt. Peckham, f. 206.—An inquiſition concerning the bounds of the above two pariſhes, anno 1297. Regiſt Winchelſea, f. 240; and a decree concerning a highway belonging to the chapel of All Saints.

tain annual penſions to the vicar of it; that to be paid by the vicar of St. Nicholas being yearly four marcs and ten ſhillings; and that in reverence to the mother church, the vicars with their prieſts, miniſters, and pariſhioners, ſhould come thither in proceſſion, once in every year, in manner as therein mentioned. This was continued in Leland's time, temp. Henry VIII. who ſays, "Ther cum at certen tymes ſum paroches out of Thanet to Reculver a myle of as to ther mother chyrche."

Notwithſtanding this decree, the pariſhioners of theſe chapelries continued as liable to the repair of the mother church of Reculver, as the peculiar inhabitants of the place; a matter much controverted between them in the time of archbiſhop Stratford, who made a decree in 1335, in favor of Reculver. After which there continued much conteſt and diſpute ſtill on this account, until by a decree of archbiſhop Warham in king Henry VIII.'s time, it was ſettled by the conſent of all parties, that the people of the chapels of Herne and St. Nicholas ſhould redeem the burthen of repairs with a moderate annual ſtipend, in money, payable on a certain ſet day in the year; but with this proviſo, that if they kept not their day of payment, they ſhould then be open to the law and fall under as full an obligation to the repairs of the mother church, as if the decree had never been made; in which ſtate it remains at this time, the churchwardens of St. Nicholas paying annually 3s. 4d. on this account to thoſe of Reculver.[n]

Although the vicarages of Reculver and its chapels were thus ſeparated and made diſtinct, yet the rectories or parſonages of them, remained in the ſame ſtate as before; that is, one parſonage of Reculver, extending

[n] See a more particular account of the endowment of theſe vicarages, and the controverſies above-mentioned, in vol. ix. of this hiſtory, under Herne, p. 92, and Reculver, p. 123.

over

over that parish and those of Hothe and Herne; and another of St. Nicholas, with All Saints in Thanet, both remaining parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury to the present time. Mr. Tho. Gillow, jun. is the present lessee of this parsonage.

The archbishop continues the patron of this vicarage, which is valued in the king's books at 15l. 19s. 7d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 11s. 11½d. In 1588 it was valued at fifty pounds, and here were two hundred and fifty communicants. In 1640 it was valued at eighty pounds, communicants three hundred. Archbishop Juxon in 1661, in conformity to the king's letters mandatory, augmented this vicarage thirty pounds per annum, to be paid by the lessee of the great tithes. It is now of the yearly certified value of 66l. 6s. 3½d. which income arises from the above augmentation, the glebe, and a payment of four-pence an acre for all the marsh lands and pasture in the parish.

In 1630, the minister and churchwardens returned, that there was here a glebe of ten acres and upwards, including a close, called Alhallows close, in part of which antiently stood the chapel of All Saints, or Alhallows, containing one acre and an half, which is bounded out, the fences being all down; they added, that a report then went, that there was other land belonging to the vicar, which was concealed. Formerly there was a vicarage-house in the street near the church; but some time before the year 1620 a fire happening in the street, these buildings shared in the common calamity, and have never been rebuilt since, nor is it now known where it stood.

Richard Marshall, of this parish, by his will in 1482, devised the yearly rents of twenty-nine acres of arable, and fifteen acres of marsh land in this parish and St. Giles's, to the yearly reparations of the church works of St. Nicholas church, or else the land to be sold and the money coming therefrom to remain to

the reparations, at the diſcretion of the churchwardens for the time being.

THE VILLE OF SARRE, now *united* to the pariſh of St. Nicholas, was once *a ſeparate pariſh* of itſelf; it was antiently ſpelt Serre, and was ſometimes written in antient records, St. Giles, *alias* Serre, and St. Giles at Serre, from the church of it being dedicated to that ſaint. It is a ſmall village adjoining to the pariſh of St. Nicholas ſouth weſtward, being ſituated at the entrance into this iſland from the county eaſtward, and at the weſtern extremity of it. It ſeems antiently to have been much larger, and more populous than at preſent, on account of its being the moſt frequented paſſage into this iſland, and a place where the ſhipping often lay at anchor, in their paſſage to and from the Northmouth or Yenlade, there being a moſt commodious haven for them here; and Twine, in his treatiſe, *De Rebus Albionicis*, ſays, "*Erat olim in hoc fluvio ſtatio firmiſſima navibus & gratiſſima nautis Sarra nominata.*" The diſtance between the upland and the county, and this place, acroſs the marſhes over Sarre wall, is about a mile.

This ſpace was antiently covered with water, the ſea flowing over it between Northmouth and Richborough, being the uſual paſſage for the ſhipping to and from London, and here the two tides met, which flowed in at the north and eaſt mouths of it. This water was ſo much decreaſed (and on that account named the Wantſum) in Bede's time, that it then was no more than three furlongs broad; ſo that there were kept here two ferry boats to carry men and cattle over it, to and from the iſland; the tribute or toll of theſe, which uſed to be paid to the king, was granted by king Egbert to the abbey of Minſter, in Thanet.[o]

In the antient rude map of this iſland, formerly belonging to the abbey of St. Auguſtine, a pretty large

[o] See Regiſt. Mon. Sci Auguſt. cart. 162.

boat

boat is placed here, a man rowing it, and another nearly up to his knees in the water, with a ſtaff in his hand, carrying a monk on his back to the boat; which ſeems to intimate, that then the water was ſo much fallen away that the boat could not come up quite to the ſhore.

This water ſtill decreaſing, ceaſed to be a continued ſtream, and the flood gates erected acroſs it diſperſed it among the adjoining lands, inſomuch that it became too narrow, even for the uſe of a ferry, and the inhabitants applying to parliament for licence to build a bridge at Sarre ferry, an act paſſed in the firſt year of king Henry VII. for that purpoſe; and a bridge was ſoon after erected here over this water, which is not more than ten or twelve feet wide. This bridge has always belonged to the commiſſioners of ſewers, by whoſe orders it is conſtantly repaired. The antient ferry-houſe, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance weſtward from the bridge, on the ſouth ſide of the high road, belongs likewiſe to them.

Leland, who wrote in king Henry VIII.'s time, ſays, in his Itinerary, "At Northmuth, where the eſtery of the ſe was, the ſalt water ſwellith yet up at a creeke a myle and more toward a place cawled Sarre, which was the commune fery when Thanet was fulle iled."

THE VILLAGE OF SARRE is ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the bridge above-mentioned eaſtward, the road from thence acroſs the iſland leading through it. It conſiſts of only a few ſtraggling houſes, one of which, on the ſouth ſide, is the manor houſe. There is a fair held here on Oct. 14, for toys, &c.

Whilſt the ſea flowed up hither and the ſhips reſorted to this haven, it was accounted a pleaſant, healthy ſituation; but afterward the continued fogs and damp vapours, occaſioned by the vaſt quantity of marſhes inned from the decreaſing waters, ſoon made this place exceedingly unhealthy, and at the ſame time

time unpleaſant, and of courſe decreaſed the populouſneſs of it, ſo that it has been for a long time but very thinly inhabited, and that by thoſe only whoſe occupations among theſe ſickly marſhes oblige them to reſide in it.

This ville, or pariſh of Sarre, has ever been accounted one of the antient members of the cinque port of Sandwich, and as ſuch, within the liberty and juriſdiction of thoſe ports; notwithſtanding which, a diſpute aroſe in king Henry VI.'s time, touching the aſſeſſing of it, as lying within the county; to take away all diſputes of which, the king, by his letters patent, united it again to Sandwich.

THE MANOR OF SARRE was in antient time part of the inheritance of the eminent family of Crevequer, from which it came, partly by ſale and partly by marriage, to that of Criol; one of whom, Bertram de Criol, in the 10th year of king Henry III. had a grant of a weekly market, to be held on a Thurſday at his manor of Serres, until the king ſhould be of full age. This manor afterwards continued in the ſame family down to Sir Thomas Keriel, for ſo their name was then ſpelt, who was a knight of the garter, a man of great worth and eminence, and of great courage, whoſe valiant actions in the French wars are noticed in all the hiſtories of thoſe times; but he was at length ſlain in the ſecond battle of St. Albans, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. aſſerting the cauſe of the houſe of York. About which time, and probably before his death, this manor was alienated to John White, merchant, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, who held it at his death in the 9th year of king Edward IV. as did his deſcendant Robert White, in the 12th year of Henry VIII. then holding it of the archbiſhop, by knight's ſervice; from one of his deſcendants this manor paſſed by ſale to Roger Bere, or Byer, as the name was ſometimes ſpelt, whoſe grandſon John Byer, in the reign of queen

queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Ruiſh, anceſtor to Sir Francis Ruiſh, of Ireland, whoſe two daughters and coheirs in king Charles the IſT.'s reign, became entitled to it, one of whom marrying Sir George Wentworth, of Wentworth Woodhouſe, in Yorkſhire, (third brother of Sir Thomas Wentworth, earl of Strafford) he became in her right entitled to it; after which it deſcended to Ruiſh Wentworth, eſq. who left an only daughter and heir Mary, and ſhe carried it in marriage to Thomas, lord Howard, of Effingham; and he about the year 1723, alienated this manor, with other eſtates in this iſland, to Mr. James Colebrooke, citizen and mercer, of London, (afterwards of Chilham caſtle, in this county, eſq.) and Mr. James Rucke, banker, of London; who made a partition of theſe eſtates, by which this manor was allotted to the former, on whoſe death it deſcended to his eldeſt ſon Robert Colebrooke, eſq. who veſted his intereſt in it to his younger and only ſurviving brother Sir George Colebrooke, bart. he being the next in the remainder in tail by the will of their father, for the purpoſe of procuring an act for the ſale of it, which act paſſed accordingly in 1774, by which it was veſted in truſtees for that purpoſe, and they in 1775, conveyed it to Thomas Heron, eſq. of Newark upon Trent, afterwards of Chilham caſtle, who alienated it to Henry Collard, gent. of Monkton, who is the preſent owner of it.

THE PARISH CHURCH OF SARRE ſtood upon the hill to the eaſtward of the town, about thirty rods on the left hand of the great road leading from Sarre to Monkton. It was dedicated to St. Giles, and was a vicarage, which in the 8th year of king Richard II. on account of its ſmallneſs was not taxed to the tenth.

The alteration made in this place by the failing of the Wantſume, and conſequently the decreaſe of the inhabitants, occaſioned very probably the diſſolution of

of this little vicarage, and the uniting it, together with this parish, to that of St. Nicholas; soon after which, the church decaying, was suffered to fall down, and there are at this time no remains of it left.

The vicar of St. Nicholas receives the small tithes, offerings, &c. of this little parish, or ville of Sarre, the inhabitants of which are assessed to the repairs of the church of St. Nicholas, but they still keep up the distinction of maintaining their own poor.

The church of St. Giles's at Sarre was part of the possessions of the eminent family of Crevequer, lords of the manor of Sarre, to which it was appurtenant, and continued so till Robert de Crevequer, founder of Ledes priory, in king Henry I.'s reign, gave this church to that priory, and this gift was confirmed by his son Elias de Crevequer, who procured the consent of archbishop Theobald, to appropriate it to the canons of that church; which was afterwards confirmed by several of his descendants, archbishop Hubert, and by king Edward III. in his 41st year, by his charter of *inspeximus*.[p] In which state the appropriation of this church continued till the dissolution of the priory in the 31st year of king Henry VIII. for the vicarage was dissolved long before, when it came with the rest of the possessions of the priory into the king's hands, who by his dotation charter in his 33d year, settled it on his new-founded dean and chapter of Rochester, with whom the inheritance of it now remains. But the great tithes of this ville or parish are very inconsiderable, there being very little corn or sowing land in it. Mrs. Gillow is the present lessee of the parsonage.

[p] See Dugdale's Monasticon, vol. ii. p. 110.

CHURCH

CHURCH OF ST. NICHOLAS,

With the Church of ALL SAINTS annexed, and the Church of SARRE united.

PATRONS, *Or by whom presented.*	VICARS.
The Archbishop.	*Nicholas Chewney*, A. M. 1650, ousted 1653.[q]
	William Jacob, about 1653, ejected 1662.[r]
	Nicholas Chewney, restored in 1662, resigned 1671.
	Thomas Smelter, A. M. 1671, obt. Nov. 26, 1700.[s]
	William Young, A. B. June, 1701, obt. Aug. 30, 1727.[t]
	Henry Pearson, A. M. collated Dec. 12, 1727, obt August 17, 1748.
	Nicholas Simons, A. B. February 1749, obt. Dec. 1776.
	David Ball, LL. B. May 15, 1777, resigned 1785.[u]
	John Fagg, bart. A. M. 1785, the present vicar.[w]

q Likewise vicar of St. John's, Margate.

r Ejected by the Bartholomew Act. See Calamy's Life of Baxter.

s He lies buried in the middle chancel.

t He and his two successors held this vicarage, with that of Chistlet, by dispensation.

u Likewise vicar of Chistlet, which he resigned as well as this vicarage, on being collated to the rectory of Aldington with Smeeth.

w In June 1785, a dispensation passed for his holding this vicarage with that of Chistlet; in 1790 he succeeded his father in the title of baronet.

MONKTON

LIES the next parish south-eastward from St. Nicholas, in the lower half hundred of Ringslow likewise. It is written in the survey of Domesday, *Monocstune*, i. e. Monks town, and in other record *Munchetun*, *Munketune*, and *Monkynton*; all which names

it

it had from its being part of the poſſeſſions of the monks of the priory of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury.

THE PARISH OF MONKTON is about three miles from eaſt to weſt, and as much from north to ſouth. The village, called Monkton-ſtreet, is ſituated rather on low ground, about a mile eaſtward from Sarre, having the church on the ſide of it, and Monkton-court, an antient timbered building, at a ſmall diſtance from the weſt end of it, between which and Sarr, is the hamlet of Gore-ſtreet. At a ſmall diſtance from the village is the vicarage and parſonage-houſe, called the Ambry farm; the lands northward of the ſtreet riſe to high land, being open common land, over which the road leads acroſs the iſland eaſtward, cloſe to which is Monkton mill; and at the eaſtern boundary of the pariſh, Cleve-court. Southward of the village is a large parcel of marſh land, called Monkton level, under the direction of the commiſſioners of ſewers for the eaſtern parts of Kent, which reaches down as far as the river Stour.

By the return made to the council's letter by archbiſhop Parker's order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this pariſh fifteen houſeholds.

The market mentioned hereafter to have been granted in king Henry VI.'s reign has been long ſince diſuſed; but there are two fairs, one held on the day of St. Mary Magdalen, July 22d, for the ſale of hogs; the other on October 11th, for toys, &c.

In the Heraldic viſitation of Kent, anno 1619, there is a pedigree of Thomas Maſon, of Monkton, whoſe eldeſt ſon William was of Bury St. Edmunds, eſq. and *cuſtos brevium* of the court of king's bench; and his youngeſt ſon James was of Frindſbury, in this county. They bore for their arms, *Party per pale, argent and ſable, a chevron, between three billets, counterchanged.*

Thomas Delaway was deputy to Robert Walleran, who was ſheriff part of the 46 and 47 years of king

king Henry III. and he held this office at his ſeat in this pariſh.

THE MANOR OF MONKTON was in the year 961 given by queen Ediva, mother of king Edmund and king Eadred, to Chriſt church, in Canterbury, among other lands, free from all ſecular ſervice, excepting the *trinoda neceſſitas*, of repelling invaſion, and the repair of caſtles and highways;[x] and it continued in the poſſeſſion of that church at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is thus deſcribed, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, lands of the monks of the archbiſhop; that is, of Chriſt-church above-mentioned.

In Burwart leſt, in Tanet hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Monocſtune. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at twenty ſidings, and now for eighteen. The arable land is thirty-one carucates. In demeſne there are four and four times twenty and nine villeins, with twenty-one borderers, having twenty-ſeven carucates. There are two churches, and one mill of ten ſhillings. There is a new fiſhery, and one ſalt work of fifteen pence; wood for the pannage of ten hogs.

In the whole value it was worth in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor and afterwards twenty pounds, and now forty pounds.

The great extent of this manor, comprehending near one half of the iſland, that is, all that part of it on the weſtern ſide of St. Mildred's Lynch, anſwers well the above deſcription; and the extenſive demeſne lands of it, might well employ four ſcore and nine villeins. The two churches were thoſe of this pariſh and Woodchurch; the mill, now called Monkton mill, ſtill remains; but the fiſhery and ſalt work are loſt long ago by the deficiency of the river Wantſume. In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. the

[x] See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2261.

king

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By the return made to the council's letter by archbiſhop Parker's order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this pariſh fifteen houſeholds.

The market mentioned hereafter to have been granted in king Henry VI.'s reign has been long ſince diſuſed; but there are two fairs, one held on the day of St. Mary Magdalen, July 22d, for the ſale of hogs; the other on October 11th, for toys, &c.

In the Heraldic viſitation of Kent, anno 1619, there is a pedigree of Thomas Maſon, of Monkton, whoſe eldeſt ſon William was of Bury St. Edmunds, eſq. and *cuſtos brevium* of the court of king's bench; and his youngeſt ſon James was of Frindſbury, in this county. They bore for their arms, *Party per pale, argent and ſable, a chevron, between three billets, counterchanged.*

Thomas Delaway was deputy to Robert Walleran, who was ſheriff part of the 46 and 47 years of king

king Henry III. and he held this office at his ſeat in this pariſh.

THE MANOR OF MONKTON was in the year 961 given by queen Ediva, mother of king Edmund and king Eadred, to Chriſt church, in Canterbury, among other lands, free from all ſecular ſervice, excepting the *trinoda neceſſitas*, of repelling invaſion, and the repair of caſtles and highways;[x] and it continued in the poſſeſſion of that church at the time of taking the general ſurvey of Domeſday, in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, in which it is thus deſcribed, under the general title of *Terra Monachorum Archiepi*, lands of the monks of the archbiſhop; that is, of Chriſt-church above-mentioned.

In Burowart leſt, in Tanet hundred, the archbiſhop himſelf holds Monocſtune. In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was taxed at twenty ſidings, and now for eighteen. The arable land is thirty-one caruates. In demeſne there are four and four times twenty and nine villeins, with twenty one bordarers, having twenty-ſeven caruates. There are two churches, and one mill of ten ſhillings. There is a new fiſhery, and one ſalt work of fifteen pence; wood for the pannage of ten hogs.

In the whole value it was worth in the time of king Edward the Confeſſor and afterwards twenty pounds, and now forty pounds.

The great extent of this manor, comprehending near one half of the iſland, that is, all that part of it on the weſtern ſide of St. Mildred's Lynch, anſwers well the above deſcription; and the extenſive demeſne lands of it, might well employ four ſcore and nine villeins. The two churches were thoſe of this pariſh and Woodchurch; the mill, now called Monkton mill, ſtill remains; but the fiſhery and ſalt work are loſt long ago by the deficiency of the river Wantſume. In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. the

[x] See Decem. Scriptores, col. 2241.

king

king brought a writ of right againſt the prior for this manor; but the jury gave it againſt him for the prior. In the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands in this manor, among others, which the prior or his predeceſſors had acquired ſince the time of the king's grandfather, ſo that the ſame were not within the bounds of his foreſt; at which time this manor, with its appurtenances, was valued at 62l.[y]

The buildings of this manor were much augmented and repaired by prior Selling, about the year 1480, who built a new dormitory here for the uſe of the monks, when they viſited this place; and his ſucceſſor prior Goldſtone, about the year 1500, erected two new barns and moſt of the other edifices. Henry VI. in his 25th year, granted to the prior a market weekly, to be held on a Saturday; and a fair yearly, on the feaſt of St. Mary Magdalen within this manor, which continued afterwards part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, till its diſſolution in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered into the king's hands, who ſettled it, among other premiſes, in his 33d year, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe inheritance it ſtill continues. There is a court leet and court baron held for this manor.

The manerial rights, with the court leet and court baron, are reſerved by the dean and chapter in their own hands; but the court lodge with its appurtenances, and the demeſne lands, which are very extenſive, are demiſed on a beneficial leaſe to Sir Brook William Bridges, bart. of Goodneſtone, the rack rent of theſe premiſes being upwards of 700l. per annum.

CLEVE-COURT is a ſeat in this pariſh, pleaſantly ſituated about two miles north-eaſtward from Monkton church, on high ground, having a fine proſpect of

[y] Battely's Somner, pt. ii. appendix, p. 50.

the

the neighbouring country and the ſea beyond it. This ſeat was formerly in the poſſeſſion of the family of Quekes, reſident at the ſeat of that name in the adjoining pariſh of Birchington, from whom it came, in king Henry VII.'s reign, by Agnes, the female heir of John Quekes, in marriage to John Criſpe, eſq. afterwards of Quekes, whoſe grandſon John Criſpe reſided at Cleve, where he died in 1558 and was buried in this church, having ordered his arms to be placed in the next window to where he ſhould lay, which they were accordingly, being *Vert, on a chevron, argent, five horſe ſhoes, ſable, a bordure engrailed, gules,* for *a difference*, being the bearing of this branch of this family. At length the heirs of his grandſon Sir Edmund Criſpe, afterwards ſold it to Ruſh, poſſeſſor likewiſe of the manor of Sarre, with which it paſſed in manner as has already been mentioned before, in marriage to Sir George Wentworth, and then again in like manner to Thomas, lord Howard, of Effingham. He about the year 1723 paſſed away this ſeat, with other eſtates in this iſland, to Mr. James Colebrooke, of London, and Mr. James Ruck, of London, bankers, who afterwards made a partition of theſe eſtates, in which this of Cleve-court was allotted to the latter, who built the preſent ſeat here; on his death it deſcended to his ſon, who paſſed it away by ſale, about the year 1748, to Mr. Joſiah Farrer, of Doctors Commons, proctor, who died in 1762, whoſe ſon Joſias Fuller Farrer, eſq. reſided here and was high ſheriff in 1773, ſince which he has reſided abroad, but he is at this time owner of this ſeat. Mr. Edward Pett reſides at it.

CHARITIES.

HENRY ROBINSON, gent. of Canterbury, by his will in 1642, gave to the vicar of Monkton and his ſucceſſors, lands called Flete Cloſe, in St. Laurence, and his meadow ground in Chiſlet, upon truſt, that the rents there ſhould be diſtributed towards the relief of four poor widows exceeding the age of ſixty years, two

of which widows ſhould be dwelling in Monkton, and two in Birchington; which lands are now of the annual value of eight pounds.

There was a ſet of *alms houſes* belonging to this parish, which were burnt down by accident in the beginning of the year 1792.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Weſtbere.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, is dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen; it conſiſts at preſent of only one iſle and one chancel, having a ſquare tower at the weſt end, in which is a very antient ſpiral ſtaireaſe of wood. There are four bells in it. The body of it was antiently larger than it is now, conſiſting of two iſles, part of the end of the north iſle being ſtill to be ſeen, and the arches between the two iſles ſtill remaining in the wall; at preſent it conſiſts of but one iſle and a chancel; in the latter are twelve ſtalls, uſed formerly by the clergy and the monks when they viſited this place. In the windows there were ſome remains of painted glaſs, among which were the heads of ſeveral of the priors and theſe coats of arms; king Lucius, *A plain croſs*. King Ethelred, *Three circles, two and one*; in the firſt, *a lion paſſant*; in the ſecond, *a griffin*; and in the third, *a king crowned and robed, with a globe and ſceptre in his hands*. Queen Ediva, *Three lions, paſſant-guardant, an orle of hearts*. *Vert, on a chevron, argent, three bugle horns ſtringed, ſable, between three talbot hounds paſſant, argent*. Blechenden and Godfrey, quarterly. Blechenden impaling Blechenden. Dean Wotton, with his quarterings, and Criſpe; of all which there now remain entire only *a prior's head*, and the arms of Criſpe, *Or, on a chevron, ſable, five horſe ſhoes, argent*; under the ſhield, 1506. At the weſt end of the church,

[1] See an extract of the will in Lewis's Hiſt. Thaner, addenda, p. 19. No. 13.

Weever,

Weever, p. 266, says, were these verses in old English letters:

Insula rotunda Tanatos quam circuit unda
Fertilis et munda, nulli est in orbe secunda.

There are but few monuments or memorials in this church, most of the gravestones having lost their brasses, or are worn smooth, among those which remain are the following; in the nave of it, a gravestone, with the figure in brass of a priest in his habit, the inscription lost. On a brass plate, a memorial for Christopher Blechenden, gent. of this parish, with Amy and Margaret, his wives, obt. 1554; the brass, with the inscription, is nailed up in the vestry, as is that for Nicholas Robinson, gent. of Gore-street, ob. 1594. A monument for Frances, eldest daughter of Thomas Blechenden, gent. her first husband was Thomas Epps, gent. of New Romney; her second, Nicholas Robinson, gent. of Monkton; and her third, John Blechenden, esq. of Aldington, obt. 1611. One for Mr. Abraham Terrey, of this parish, obt. 1661; also for Anne, wife of Abraham Terrey, obt. 1704; arms, *Terrey, ermine, on a pile, a leopard's head, pierced with a fleur de lis*, impaling *a chevron, between three holly leaves*. On a flat stone, at the west end of the church, a memorial for Mr. John Ayling, vicar for forty-eight years, obt. 1710. A memorial for Lybbe Orchard, of Monkton-court, obt. 1680. A memorial for Mr. John Burkett, vicar, obt. 1772.

The church of Monkton, to which the two chapels of Birchington and Woodchurch were appendant, was appurtenant to the manor, and as such part of the antient possessions of the see of Canterbury. Archbishop Richard, (successor to archbishop Becket) in king Henry II.'s reign, appropriated this church, with its appendages, to the priory of Christ church;[a] but

[a] See the confirmations of them in Battely's Somn. pt. ii. p. 97.

it did not continue long ſo, for archbiſhop Baldwin, his immediate ſucceſſor, having quarrelled with the monks, on account of his intended college at Hackington, took this appropriation from them, and thus it remained as a rectory, till about the 39th year of king Edward III.'s reign, when archbiſhop Iſlip, with the king's licence, reſtored, re-united and annexed it again to the priory; but it appears that in return for this grant the archbiſhop had made over to him, by way of exchange, ſeveral advowſons in London, belonging to the priory.

In the 8th year of king Richard II. anno 1384, the appropriation of this church was valued among the temporalities of the almonry of the priory at 13l. 6s. 8d. and the portion of the monks in this church at 33l. 6s. 8d.[b] After which this appropriation continued in the poſſeſſion of the monks, who managed it for the uſe of their almonry (whence it gained the name of the Almonry, or Ambry farm) till the diſſolution of the priory in the 31ſt year of king Henry VIII. when it came, with the advowſon of the vicarage, into the king's hands, who granted them in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, who are the preſent owners of this appropriation, or parſonage of Monkton. Mr. Finch is the preſent leſſee of this parſonage.

The inhabitants of this place were obliged to pay annually to the convent of Chriſt-church, as appropriators of this church, a yearly ſervice called *Avercorn*, by uncertain meaſure; but in the year 1263, it was determined that the quantity ſhould be two buſhels and an half; theſe payments of corn were uſually made on All Saints day, and the cuſtom ſeems to ariſe from what the Saxons uſed to call *cyrie ſceat*, or church ſcot, which was a certain quantity of corn

[b] See Stevens's Monaſticon, vol. i. p. 39.

paid to the parish church on St. Martin's day, Nov. 11, as the first fruits of the corn. King Ina, in his laws, ordained this annual payment under severe penalties; when the Norman terms came into use it probably took the name of *Avercorn*.

By the survey of this parsonage, after the death of king Charles I. in 1649, it appears that it then consisted of a parsonage-house, containing a large hall, a fair parlour, a great kitchen, with several houses of office, below stairs; six lodging rooms, with garrets over them; three barns, with stables, a pigeon house, &c. a court-yard, a great fold yard, a garden and two orchards, containing thirteen acres, together with the tithes and profits to the parsonage belonging, estimated at 86l. 11s. 10d. per annum.[c]

The advowson of the vicarage, notwithstanding the above grant of it to the dean and chapter, appears not long afterwards to have become parcel of the possessions of the see of Canterbury, where it continues at this time, his grace the archbishop being the present patron of it.

This church of Monkton continued as a rectory, as has been above mentioned, till the 39th year of king Edward III. but there was no vicarage endowed here till the 42d year of that reign, when archbishop Langham, by his instrument, anno 1377, decreed, that the portion of the vicar and vicarage of this church should consist in future, as undermentioned, viz. that the vicar should have in it, the hall with two chambers, the kithen, one pigeon-house, and one curtilage, competent for his condition, with a sufficient close within the manse of his portion, which the eleemosinary lately had in it and then extant, situated and built there, to be in future continually repaired at the cost of the vicar; and also all oblations, legacies and obventions whatsoever, and the tithes of wool, lambs,

[c] Parliamentary Surveys, vol. xix. Augtn. office.

calves, butter, milk, cheese, hemp, flax, geese, ducks, pigs, eggs, wax, honey, apples, pears, pigeons, fishings, fowlings, huntings, businesses, mills, hay, herbage, *silva cedua*, and all other things, in any shape arising to the church of Monkton, or any chapels whatsoever dependant on it; and twelve pounds and twenty pence of good and lawful money, by the prior and chapter of Christ-church, yearly, for ever in future, to be paid to the vicar. Which oblations, legacies, profits and tithes, with the pigeon house aforesaid, as by an inquisition taken on the annual value of each, the archbishop was informed, together with the said twelve pounds and twenty pence yearly to be taken, amounted one year with another to the yearly sum of twenty-three pounds; all which, nevertheless, on account of casual events which might happen in future, he limited and taxed at ten marcs of silver only; at which sum the vicar accordingly should for his portion only pay and acknowledge the tenth; and that the vicar should find one chaplain in the chapel of Birchington, dependant on the church of Monketon, daily to celebrate; and another likewise in the chapel of Wode, dependant on the church of Monketon, to celebrate daily on Sundays, and on Wednesdays and Fridays, in the said chapels duly, in divine services; and that he should find the processional tapers, and the surplices, and should bind the books belonging to the rector to find, and should preserve them at his peril; and also all other burthens within the said church and chapels, accustomed to be found by the rector of the place, he should undergo, at his own costs and expences, with this exception, that the religious should repair the chancels of the church and chapels in all their members and particulars, and if they should fall down, should rebuild them at their own costs, all which the archbishop by his decree firmly established, and declared that the said portion was sufficient

ſufficient for the vicar for all future times, and this he did with the conſent of the chapter in 1367.[a]

The vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of Birchington and Wood, is valued in the king's books at 13l. 8s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 1l. 6s. 10d. In 1588 it was valued at forty pounds, communicants one hundred. In 1630 it was valued at 130l. communicants three hundred. In 1630 it was certified by the curate, churchwardens, and inhabitants, that there was then a vicarage-houſe, with a garden, a pidgeon-houſe, and three roods of land; and that there belonged to the church for repairing and beautifying it, one rood of marſh land, a tenement, with an orchard and garden, and appurtenances, a meſſuage and barn, with an orchard, garden, and four acres of land, and three acres more of arable land.[a] In 1649, as appears by the ſurvey taken by order of the ſtate, this vicarage was valued at forty pounds per annum only.

The antient penſion of twelve pounds and twenty pence, heretofore paid by the prior and convent, is ſtill paid by the dean and chapter to the vicar.

CHURCH of MONKTON, with the CHAPELS of BIRCHINGTON and WOOD.

PATRONS, Or by whom preſented.	VICARS.
Archbiſhop of Canterbury.	*Meric Caſaubon*, S. T. P. Oct. 25, 1634.[b]
	George Stancombe, Auguſt 18, 1647.[c]

[a] Regiſt. Langham, f. 130. In the ſame regiſter there is a compoſition between the prior and church of Canterbury and the vicar, concerning his portion, confirmed by Simon, archbiſhop of Canterbury, the year above-mentioned. Among the archives of Chriſt church, in Canterbury. Regiſt. Berthona, p. 1, f. 144.

[a] See a terrier of theſe lands and premiſes, made in 1630, in Lewis's *Thanet*, appendix, p. 18.

[b] He ſucceeded his predeceſſor likewiſe in the vicarage of Minſter.

[c] Liſtenſis rector of Stonar, and lies buried in the church of Birchington.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
Archbishop of Canterbury.	*Nicholas Thorowgood*, in 1655, ejected August 1662.[a]
	John Ayling, A. M. 1662, obt. Dec. 4, 1710.[b]
	Thomas Wardroper, A. M. Jan. 10, 1710, obt. October 29, 1727.[c]
	James Bayley, A. M. admitted March 5, 1728, obt. Sept. 7, 1729.
	Peter Vallavine, LL. B. 1729, obt. 1767.[d]
	John Burket, A. B. Feb. 1767, obt. April 5. 1772.[e]
	Joseph Hardy, A. M. August 1, 1772, obt. 1786.[f]
	John Prat, 1786, the present vicar.

[a] Ejected by the Bartholomew act. Calamy's Life of Baxter, p. 287.

[b] He lies buried in this church.

[c] And vicar of Preston by Wingham; he had been before vicar of Reculver, which he resigned on being collated to this vicarage.

[d] He lies buried in this church.

[e] And vicar of Hedcorne.

MINSTER.

THE next parish to Monkton eastward is Minster, antiently written both *Mynstre*, and *Menstne*, being so named from the Saxon word *Minstre*, signifying a church or monastery. It is divided into two boroughs, viz. Way Borough and Street Borough; the former of which lies on the ascent on the northern side of the street; the latter contains the street and church, with the southern part of the parish.

THIS PARISH is about three miles and an half from east to west, and near as much from north to south. The farms in it are perhaps as large as in any other parish in this county; the occupiers of which are, in general, men of considerable ability. The west part of this parish is bounded by a lynch or balk, which goes

goes quite acroſs the iſland to Weſtgate, called St. Mildred's Lynch, an account of which has already been given before, and which is the bounds of this manor from that of Monkton, as well as of the pariſh. This lynch has formerly been much broader than it is now, many of the farmers, who occupy lands bounding on or near it, having through a coveteous humour, not only dug up the mould or top of it, to lay on their land, but in ſome places have ploughed upon it. Too many inſtances of this kind are practiſed in other places, not only of this iſland, but of the county in general, ſo that there is ſcarce a remembrance left where thoſe balks or lynches have been; ſuch has the greedy avarice of the occupiers been, and this is one inſtance of the ill conſequence of the neglect of the courts leet and baron. The village of Minſter lies nearly in the centre of it, on low ground at the foot of the high lands, having the church on the ſouth ſide of it; northward of the village it riſes to high land, being a fine open champion country of uninclоſed corn land, on which are ſituated Minſter mill, Allan Grange, and Powcies, the latter at the extremity of the pariſh, cloſe to which was, till lately, a ſmall grove of oaks, the only one in this iſland. Lower down, about a mile ſouthward, is Thorne manor, and beyond that Sevenſcore farm. At the ſouth-eaſtern extremity of the pariſh, and partly in St. Laurence, is Cliffsend, or Clyveſend, ſo called from its being at the end of the cliff, which extends from Ramſgate; it was anciently a part of the eſtate of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, and is called by Thorne in his Chronicle, the manor of Clyveſend. Here are now two conſiderable farms beſides cottages.

About a mile and an half ſouth-eaſt from Minſter church, is Ebbsfleet, formerly called by the various names of Hipwines, Ippeds, and Wipped's fleet; this ſeems to have been a uſual place of landing from the ocean in this iſland; here it is ſaid Hengiſt and Horſa,

the

the two Saxon generals, firſt landed with their forces, about the year 449. Here St. Auguſtine, often called the Apoſtle of the Engliſh, firſt landed, in the year 596; and here too St. Mildred, of whom mention has been made likewiſe before, firſt landed from France, where ſhe had been for inſtruction in the monaſtic life; and not many years ago there was a ſmall rock at this place, called St. Mildred's rock, where, on a great ſtone, her footſtep was ſaid, by the monkiſh writers, to have remained impreſſed.[1] Below the church of Minſter, ſouthward, is the large level of marſhes, called Minſter level, at the ſouthern extremity of which runs the river Stour, formerly the Wantſume, which, as has already been noticed before, was antiently of a much greater depth and width than it is at preſent, flowing up over the whole ſpace of this level, moſt probably almoſt to the church-yard fence, being near a mile and an half diſtance; but the inning of the ſalts by the landholders, which had been in ſome meaſure deſerted by the waters of the Wantſume at different places, ſo far leſſened the force of the tide, and of the river waters mixing with it, that it occaſioned the ſands to increaſe greatly near this place, where it was at length entirely choaked up, ſo that a wall of earth was made by the abbot of St. Auguſtine, ſince called the Abbot's wall, to prevent the ſea at high water overflowing the lands, which now comprehend this great level of marſhes, at preſent under the direction and management of the commiſſioners of ſewers for the diſtrict of Eaſt Kent. A part of theſe marſh lands have been much improved by means of ſhortening the courſe of the river Stour to the ſea, by the cut at Stonar, which lets off the ſuperfluous water in wet ſeaſons with greater expedition, and a very valuable tract of near two hundred acres has been lately incloſed by a ſtrong wall from the ſea near

[1] See Leland's Coll. vol. iv. p. 8. Dec. Script. col. 1915.

Ebbs-

Ebbs-fleet. Between the above-mentioned wall and the river Stour lie a great many acres of land, which the inhabitants call the ſalts, from their being left without the wall, and ſubject to the overflowing of the tide, ſo long as it continued to flow all around this iſland. Over againſt the church is a little creek, which ſeems to have been the place antiently called Mynſtre-fleet, into which the ſhips or veſſels came, which were bound for this place. As a proof of this, there was found ſome years ago in a dyke bounding on this place, in digging it ſomewhat deeper than uſual, ſome freſh coals, which very probably had fallen aſide ſome lighter or boat in taking them out of it.[k]

I ought not to omit mentioning, that on the downs on the north part of this pariſh, where the old and preſent windmills were placed, is a proſpect, which perhaps is hardly exceeded in this part of the kingdom. From this place may be ſeen, not only this iſland and the ſeveral churches in it, one only excepted; but there is a view at a diſtance, of the two ſpires of Reculver, the iſland of Sheppy, the Nore, or mouth of the river Thames, the coaſt of Eſſex, the Swale, and the Britiſh channel; the cliffs of Calais, and the kingdom of France; the Downs, and the town of Deal, the bay and town of Sandwich, the fine champion country of Eaſt Kent, the ſpires of Woodneſborough and Aſh, the ruins of Richborough caſtle, the beautiful green levels of Minſter, Aſh, &c. with the river Stour winding between them; the fine and ſtately tower of the cathedral of Canterbury, and a compaſs of hills of more than one hundred miles in extent, which terminate the ſight.

In the marſhes on the ſouth of this pariſh, there was found in 1723, an antique gold ring; on the place of the ſeal, which ſeemed to repreſent an open book, was engraved on one ſide an angel, ſeemingly kneel-

[k] See Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 77.

ing,

ing, and on the other ſide a woman ſtanding with a glory round her head; on the woman's ſide was engraved in old Engliſh characters, bone; on that of the angel, letters of the ſame character, but illegible. A fair is kept in this village on a Good Friday for pedlary and toys.

By the return made to the council's letter, by archbiſhop Parker's order, in the year 1563, there were then computed to be in this pariſh fifty-three houſholds. By an exact account taken of Minſter in 1774, there were found to be in this pariſh one hundred and forty-nine houſes, and ſix hundred and ninety-ſix inhabitants; of the houſes, ſixteen were farm-houſes, and one hundred and thirty three were inhabited by tradeſmen, labourers, and widows.

THE MANOR and ABBEY OF MINSTER was antiently called *Thanet manor*, and continued ſo till, from the foundation of the abbey or minſter within it, it acquired the name of *the manor of Minſter*, though in the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the year 1080, it is ſtill called *Tanet manor*, Κατ εξοχην; but I have met with it no where elſe ſo late by that name.

This manor was in the year 670 in the poſſeſſion of Egbert, king of Kent, whoſe two nephews Ethelred and Ethelbright, ſons of his father's elder brother Ermenfride, deceaſed, (who left likewiſe two daughters, Ermenburga, called alſo Domneva, married to Merwald, ſon of Penda, king of Mercia, and Ermengitha, were left to his care, under promiſe of their ſucceeding to the kingdom. Theſe princes were kept under the inſpection of one Thunnor, a flattering courtier, who perſuaded the king to have them murdered, leſt they ſhould diſturb him in the poſſeſſion of the throne; which Thunnor undertook and perpetrated. To expiate this crime, the king, by the advice of archbiſhop Theodore, and Adrian, abbot of St. Auguſtine's, ſent to Domneva, who had taken the vow of chaſtity on her, to offer her any ſatisfaction for this crime, when,

as

as an atonement, ſhe requeſted of the king, according to the cuſtom of thoſe times, to grant her a place in *Tenet*, where ſhe might build a monaſtery to their memory, with a ſufficient maintenance, in which ſhe, with her nuns, might continually pray for the king's forgiveneſs, who immediately by his charter, which concludes with a ſingular curſe on the infringers of it,[1] granted her for the endowment of it full one half of this iſland, being the eaſtern part of it, comprehended within the bounds of this manor, and ſince ſeparated from the weſtern part of the iſland and manor of Monkton, by a broad bank or lynch, made quite acroſs the iſland, ſince called St. Mildred's Lynch, and remaining at this day.

The ſtory of this grant, as told by Thorn, a native of this pariſh, and a monk of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, in his chronicle of that abbey, is, that Egbert granting Domneva's petition, demanded of her how much land ſhe deſired; who replied, as much as her deer could run over at one courſe; this being granted, the deer was let looſe at Weſtgate, in Birchington, in the preſence of the king, his nobles, and a great concourſe of people. Among them was Thunnor, the petrator of the murder, who, ridiculing the king for the laviſhneſs of his gift and the method of its deciſion, endeavoured by every means to obſtruct the deer's courſe, both by riding acroſs and meeting it; but Heaven, continues the chronicler, being offended at his impiety, whilſt he was in the midſt of his career, the earth opened and ſwallowed him up, leaving the name of *Tunnor's-leap*, or *Thunor's-byſlepe*, to the ground and place where he fell, to perpetuate the memory of his puniſhment, though it was afterwards called *Heghigdale*. Meanwhile the deer having made a ſmall circle eaſtward, directed its courſe almoſt in a ſtrait line ſouth-weſtward acroſs the iſland from one

[1] See Weever, p. 261.

ſide

ſide to the other, running over in length and breadth forty-eight plough-lands; and the king, immediately afterwards delivered up to Domneva the whole tract of land which the deer had run over.

This tract or courſe of the deer, which included above ten thouſand acres of ſome of the beſt lands in Kent, is ſaid to have been marked out by the broad bank, or lynch, acroſs the iſland, ſince called St. Mildred's Lynch, thrown up in remembrance of it;[m] but notwithſtanding this well-invented ſtory of Thorn, it is more probable that this lynch was made to divide the two capital manors of Minſter and Monkton, before this gift to Domneva.

Puteus Thunor, (or Thunor's leap) ſays the annaliſt of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, *apparet prope Curſum Cervi juxta Aldelond*; and the place where the king ſtood to ſee this courſe is repreſented to be by it, where formerly was a beacon, it being ſome of the higheſt land hereabouts, where the king might ſee the courſe. This *Puteus Thunor*, or Thunorſlep, is very plainly the old chalk pit, called Minſter chalk-pit, which its not unlikely was firſt ſunk when the abbey and church here were built, and the bottom of it in proceſs of time, being overgrown with graſs, gave occaſion for the invention of this fable of Thunor's being ſwallowed up by the earth at this place. The name of Thunorſlep has been long ſince obliterated, and even the more modern one of Heghigdale has been long forgotten. Weever ſays, he lieth buried under an heap of ſtones, which to that day was called *Thunniclam*.

Domneva being thus furniſhed with wealth and all things neceſſary, founded, in honor of the B. V. Mary, a monaſtery, or cloyſter of nuns, afterwards called ST. MILDRED'S ABBEY, on part of this land, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland near the water, in the ſame place where the preſent parochial church ſtands. Archbiſhop Theodore, at the inſtance of Domneva, con-

[m] See Thorn's Chron. in Dec. Script. col. 1906 et ſeq.

ſecrated

ſecrated the church of it, and ſhe afterwards appointed the number of nuns to be ſeventy, and was appointed by the arch-biſhop, the firſt abbeſs of it; ſhe died here and was buried on the glebe of the new monaſtery. Emmengitha, her ſiſter, was after her death ſainted, and lived with Domneva, in the abbey here, where ſhe died, and was buried in a place about a mile eaſtward of it, where the inhabitants have found numbers of bones, and where it is probable, ſhe built ſome chapel or oratory. In a field or marſh called *the twenty acres*, a little more than a quarter of a mile eaſtward of the church of Minſter, are ſeveral foundations, as if ſome chapel or oratory had been built there.[h]

Domneva was ſucceeded as abbeſs by her daughter Mildred, who was afterwards ſainted. She is ſaid to have been buried in this church. On her death Edburga ſucceeded in the government of this monaſtery, who finding it inſufficient for ſo great a number of nuns, built another juſt by, larger and more ſtately, which was conſecrated by archbiſhop Cuthbert, and dedicated to St. Peter and St. Paul; and to this church ſhe, about the year 750, removed the body of St. Mildred, at whoſe tomb many miracles were ſaid to be wrought afterwards. Edburga was buried at Minſter in her own new church, and was afterwards ſainted. She was ſucceeded as abbeſs of this monaſtery by Sigeburga. In her time was the firſt depredation of the Danes in Thanet; who fell upon the people, laid every thing waſte, and plundered the religious in this monaſtery; from this time they continued their ravages throughout this iſland almoſt every year; hence by degrees, this monaſtery fell to decay, and the nuns decreaſed in numbers, being vexed with grief and worn down with poverty, by the continual inſults of theſe mercileſs pirates, who landed in this

[h] See Lewis's Thanet, p. 88.

iſland

iſland in 978, and entirely deſtroyed by fire this monaſtery of St. Mildred, in which the clergy and many of the people were ſhut up, having fled thither for ſanctuary; but they were, together with the nuns, all burnt to death, excepting Leofrune the abbeſs, who is ſaid to have been carried away priſoner.

The Danes, however, ſpared the two chapels of St. Mary, and of St. Peter and St. Paul, in one of which divine ſervice was afterwards performed, for the inhabitants of this pariſh and the adjoining neighbourhood. The antient ſcite of the monaſtery, together with this manor, and all the reſt of the poſſeſſions of it remained in the king's hands, and they continued ſo till king Cnute, in the year 1027, gave the body of St. Mildred, together with the antient ſcite of the monaſtery, this manor and all its land within this iſland and without, and all cuſtoms belonging to this church, to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, which gift was confirmed by king Edward the Confeſſor.[o]

The abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine becoming thus poſſeſſed of this manor, fitted up the remains of the abbey to ſerve as the court-lodge of it; accordingly it has ever ſince borne the name of Minſter-court. In the ſurvey of Domeſday, taken in the 15th year of the Conqueror's reign, anno 1080, this manor is thus deſcribed, under the general title of *Terra Æcclæ Sci Auguſtini*, the land of the church of St. Auguſtine.

In Tanet hundred. St. Mildred's.

The abbot himſelf holds Tanet manor, which was taxed at forty-eight ſulings. The arable land is ſixty-two carucates. In demeſne there are two, and one hundred and fifty villeins, with fifty borderers having ſixty-three carucates. There is a church and one prieſt, who gives

[o] Dec. Script. col. 1783. Dugd. Mon. vol. i. p. 84, &c. This was again confirmed by king Edward III. in his 36th year, by *inſpeximus*. Dec. Script. col. 2127.

twenty

twenty ſhillings per annum. There is one ſalt-pit and two fiſheries of three pence, and one mill.

In the time of king Edward the Confeſſor it was worth four times twenty pounds, when the abbot received it forty pounds, now one hundred pounds.

Of this manor three knights hold ſo much of the land of the villeins as is worth nine pounds, when there is peace in the land, and there they have three carucates.

After which king Henry I. granted to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, about the 4th of his reign, a market, to be yearly held within this their manor of Minſter, with all cuſtoms, forfeitures, and pleas; which was confirmed among other liberties by Edward III. in his 36th year, by *inſpeximus*.

King Henry III. in his 54th year, anno 1270, granted to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, *free-warren* in all their demeſne lands of Minſter.[p] King Edward II. in his 6th year, confirmed to the abbot *free-warren* in this manor among others, and next year anno 1313, in the iter of H. de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, the abbot, upon a *quo warranto*, claimed and was allowed ſundry liberties therein mentioned, in this manor, among others, and likewiſe *free-warren* in all his demeſne lands of it, view of frank pledge, and wreck of the ſea; one market weekly on a Friday, and one fair yearly on the eve and day of St. Mildred the Virgin, and other liberties therein mentioned; as having been granted and confirmed by divers of the king's predeceſſors, and allowed in the laſt iter of J. de Berewick and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant; and that king Edward II. by his charter in his 6th year had fully confirmed all of them, and by the regiſter of this monaſtery, of about this time, it appears that this manor had within its court

[p] Regiſt. Sci Aug. Cant. See this grant, cart. 54 Henry III. m. 10, printed in Lewis's Hiſt. Thanet, coll. No. xviii. cart. 34 Edw. III. No. ii. printed in the ſame No. xix.

the ſame liberties as thoſe of Chiſtlet and Sturry. King Edward III. in his 5th year, exempted the abbot's homagers and tenants of this, among other of their manors, from their attendance at the ſheriff's tourne, and afterwards by his charter of *inſpeximus* in his 36th year, confirmed to this abbey all the manors and poſſeſſions given to it by former kings; and by another charter, the ſeveral grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predeceſſors, among which were thoſe abovementioned; and king Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the ſame.

Next year the abbot and his ſervants taking diſtreſſes on their tenants of this manor, the tenants, to the number of ſix hundred, met and continued together for the ſpace of five weeks, having got with them a greater number of people, who coming armed with bows and arrows, ſwords and ſtaves, to the court of this manor and that of Salmanſtone, belonging likewiſe to the abbot, laid ſiege to them, and after ſeveral attacks ſet fire to the gates of them. For fear of theſe violences, the monks and their ſervants at Salmanſtone kept themſelves confined there for fifteen days, ſo that the people enraged at not being able to encompaſs their ends in ſetting fire to the houſes, deſtroyed the abbot's ploughs and huſbandry utenſils, which were in the fields; and cut down and carried away the trees on both theſe manors.

At the ſame time they entered into a confederacy and raiſed money here by tallages and aſſeſſments, by means of which they drew to them no ſmall number of others of the cinque ports, who had nothing to loſe, ſo that the abbot dared not ſue for juſtice in the king's courts; but a method it ſeems was found to puniſh theſe rioters, or at leaſt the principal of them, who were fined to the abbot for theſe damages ſix hundred pounds, a vaſt ſum in thoſe days, and were impriſoned at Canterbury till the fine was paid. The uneaſineſs of the tenants under ſuch reſpective ſuits and ſervices,

ſeems

ſeems to have occaſioned the abbot and convent to have compounded with them, which they did in the year 1441, anno 20 Henry VI. By this compoſition the abbot and convent agreed, that the tenants ſhould not in future be diſtrained for the rents and ſervices they uſed to pay; but inſtead of them ſhould pay compoſitions for every acre of the land called Cornegavel and Pennygavel,[q] which compoſition for the Cornegavel and Pennygavel land, continues in force at this time, being ſixpence an acre now paid for the Cornegavel land.

In the time of king Richard II. this manor, with its rents and other appurtenances, was valued among the temporalities of the abbot and convent, at 232l. 4s. 3d. per annum; and the quantity of land belonging to it was by admeaſurement 2149 acres and one rood.

In which ſtate this manor continued till the final diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, which happened in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands; at which time the manor and rents were of the value of 276l. yearly.[r] After which, the fee of this manor, with the antient court-lodge of it, formerly the monaſtery, and then called Minſter-court, with all the lands and appurtenances belonging to it, continued in the crown, till king James I. in his 9th year, by his letters patent, granted to Sir Philip Cary, William Pitt, eſq. afterwards knighted; and John Williams, citizen and goldſmith of London, this lordſhip and manor of Menſtre, with its rights, members, and appurtenances, late parcel of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery, except and reſerved to the king's uſe, all advowſons and patronages of churches, chapels, &c. belonging to this manor; and he granted

[q] See this compoſition printed at large in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, coll. No. xxiii.

[r] Augmentation-office, Inrolments.

likewiſe all the rents of aſſize called Cornegavel land, in the pariſh of St. John, parcel of this manor; and the rents of aſſize of free tenement called Pennygavel land, in the pariſhes of St. Peter and St. Laurence,[1] to hold the manor, with its right, members and appurtenances, of the king, as of his manor of Eaſt Greenwich, by fealty only, in free and common ſocage, and not *in capite*, nor by knight's ſervice; and to hold the rents of aſſize of the king *in capite*, by the ſervice of one knight's fee; which grant and letters patent were conconfirmed by an act ſpecially paſſed for the purpoſe, that year.

Some years after which, the heirs of the beforementioned Sir Philip Carey and John Williams, then Sir John Williams, bart. of Carmarthenſhire, divided this eſtate; in which diviſion, the manor itſelf with the court-lodge, part of the demeſne lands, royalties, and appurtenances, was allotted to Sir John Williams, bart. (who died in 1668, and was buried in the Temple church, London); whoſe deſcendant of the ſame name, bart. of Carmarthenſhire, dying without male iſſue, his daughter and ſole heir, then the widow of the earl of Shelburne, carried it in marriage, at the latter end of king Charles II.'s reign, to Col. Henry Conyngham, afterwards a major-general in king William's reign, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1705. He left two ſons, William and Henry, and a daughter Mary, married to Francis Burton, eſq. of Clare, in Ireland. William, the eldeſt ſon of the general, ſucceeded him in this manor and eſtate in Minſter, but died without ſurviving iſſue, upon which this eſtate deſcended to Henry Conyngham, eſq. his younger brother, ſecond ſon of the general, who was in 1753, anno 27 George II. created baron Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in Donegall, in Ireland; and afterwards by further letters patent, in 1756, viſcount Conyngham, of the ſame kingdom;

[1] See Lewis's Thanet, p. 108.

and

and again in 1780, earl Conyngham, and likewiſe baron Conyngham, of the ſame kingdom, with remainder of the latter title to his ſiſter's ſons. He married Ellen, only daughter of Solomon Merret, eſq. of London, by whom he had no iſſue. He died *ſ. p.* in 1781, and was ſucceeded in his title of baron Conyngham by his nephew Francis Pierpoint Burton Conyngham, eldeſt ſon of his ſiſter Mary, by her huſband Francis Burton, eſq. above-mentioned, which Francis, lord Conyngham, died in 1787, leaving by his wife Elizabeth, eldeſt daughter of Nathaniel Clements, eſq. and ſiſter of Robert, lord Leitrim, (who ſurvived him) two ſons, Henry, who ſucceeded him in title, and Nathaniel, and three daughters, Catherine married to the Rev. John Shirley Fermor, of Sevenoke; Ellen, to Stewart Weldon, eſq. and Henrietta.

Henry, ſo ſucceeding his father as lord Conyngham, was created in December 1789, viſcount Conyngham and baron Conyngham, of Mount Charles, in Donegall, to whom the inheritance of this manor and eſtate now belongs; but the poſſeſſion of it for life is veſted in the right hon. Ellen, counteſs dowager Conyngham, widow of Henry, earl Conyngham, above-mentioned. The arms of lord viſcount Conyngham are, *Argent, a ſhake-fork, between three mullets, ſable.* Supporters. The dexter—*An horſe charged on the breaſt with an eagle, diſplayed, or, maned and hoofed of the laſt.* The ſiniſter—*A buck proper, charged on the breaſt with a griffin's head, eraſed, or, attired and unguled of the laſt.* Creſt—*An unicorn's head eraſed, argent, armed and maned, or.* Motto—*Over fork over.*

A court leet and court baron is held for this manor, by the ſtile of the court leet, and view of frank pledge, for the manor of Minſter, in the hundred of Ringſlow, alias Tenet, and the court baron for the ſaid manor.

The court-lodge, formerly a part of the nunnery, was, after the diſſolution of it, made uſe of as a farm-houſe, in which ſome of the monks of St. Auguſtine

reſided, to manage the eſtate of it, which they kept in their own hands. On the north ſide of it, which ſeems to have been the front or entrance, is a handſome ſtone portal, on the top of which, in the middle, within a circle, are the arms of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, viz. *Sable, a croſs, argent.* At a ſmall diſtance from it ſtood antiently a very large barn, ſufficient to hold the corn growing on all the demeſnes, being in length 352 feet, and in breadth 47 feet, and the height of the walls 12 feet, with a roof of cheſnut. When the eſtate was divided, 154 feet in length of this building was carried to Sevenſcore farm, where it was burnt, by an accident unknown in 1700, and the remaining part here was burnt by lightning afterwards. On the ſouth ſide of the houſe ſtood a chapel, ſaid to have been built by St. Eadburga, the third abbeſs here. In it the body of St. Mildred is ſaid to have been placed by her, or rather tranſlated from the other monaſtery. Some of the walls and foundations of this chapel were remaining within the memory of ſome not long ſince deceaſed, but it is now ſo entirely demoliſhed, that there is nothing to be ſeen of it, excepting a ſmall part of the tower, and of the ſtairs leading up into it. Juſt by theſe ruins of the tower is a ſmall piece of ground, in which lately in digging for mould, ſeveral human bones were dug up. There is a view of the remains of this nunnery in Lewis's Thanet.

THE OTHER PART *of this eſtate*, the ſcite of which lies about a mile eaſtward from Minſter-court, ſince known by the name of SEVENSCORE, on which is built a ſubſtantial farm-houſe, with large barns and other neceſſary buildings, was allotted to —— Carey, in whoſe ſucceſſors viſcounts Falkland, this eſtate continued down to Lucius Ferdinand, viſcount Falkland, who not many years ſince alienated it to Joſiah Wordſworth, eſq. of London, whoſe ſon of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of it about the year 1784, leaving two ſiſters his coheirs, one of whom married Sir Charles Kent,

Kent, bart. and the other, Anne, married Henry Verelſt, eſq. who afterwards, in right of their reſpective wives, became poſſeſſed of this eſtate *in undivided moieties*; in which ſtate it ſtill continues, Sir Charles Kent being at this time entitled to one moiety, and Mrs. Verelſt, the widow of Henry Verelſt, eſq. above-mentioned, who died in 1785, and lies buried in this church, being entitled to the other moiety of it.

WASCHESTER is an eſtate lying at a ſmall diſtance weſtward from Minſter church, part of which was formerly parcel of the demeſnes of the manor of Minſter, and was included in king James's grant to Sir Philip Carey, William Pitt, eſq. and John Williams, goldſmith, as has been mentioned before in the account of that manor; they in the year 1620, joined in the ſale of them to Jeffry Sandwell, gent. of Monkton, who purchaſed other lands of different perſons in this pariſh, Monkton and Birchington, the whole of which he ſold in 1658, to John Peters, M. D. Philip le Keuſe, and Samuel Vincent, which two latter alienated their ſhares ſoon afterwards to Dr. Peters; at which time all theſe lands together, not only comprehended Waſcheſter farm, but likewiſe part, if not the whole of another called *Acol*. From Dr. Peters this eſtate deſcended to Peter Peters, M. D. of Canterbury, who died in 1697, upon which the inheritance of it deſcended to his ſole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who in 1722 carried it in marriage to Thomas Barrett, eſq. of Lee, whoſe ſecond wife ſhe was; he died poſſeſſed of it in 1757, upon which it deſcended to their only daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her huſband, the Rev. William Dejovas Byrche, to the fee of it. He died in 1792, leaving an only daughter Elizabeth, married to Samuel Egerton Brydges, eſq. of the Middle Temple, barriſter-at-law, but now of Denton-court, who in her right poſſeſſed it, and afterwards ſold it to Mr. Ambroſe Maud, who now owns it.

SHERIFFS COURT is an eſtate lying ſomewhat leſs than a mile weſtward from Waſcheſter, in the hamlet of Hoo in this pariſh; it was formerly called *Sheriffs Hope*, from the hope, or place of anchorage for ſhips, which ſailed in the river Wantſume, which once ran cloſe by this place. It is ſaid by ſome to have taken its name from its having been part of the poſſeſſions of Reginald de Cornhill, who was ſo long ſheriff of this county that he loſt his own name and took that of Le Sheriff, from whence this place gained the name of *Sheriffs hope*, or *court*. He was ſheriff from the 4th to the 9th years of king Richard I. in the laſt year of that reign and during the whole reign of king John. His arms are on the ſtone roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury, being *Two lions paſſant, debruiſed of a bendlet*, impaling *three piles*. After this name was extinct here, the family of Corbie became poſſeſſed of this eſtate; one of whom, Robert de Corbie, died poſſeſſed of it in the 39th year of king Edward III. whoſe ſon Robert Corbie, eſq. of Boughton Malherb, leaving a ſole daughter and heir Joane, ſhe carried it in marriage to Sir Nicholas Wotton, who, anno 3 Henry V. was lord-mayor of London. His deſcendant Sir Edward Wotton procured his lands in this county to be *diſgavelled* by the acts both of 31 Henry VIII. and 2 and 3 Edward VI. and from him this manor deſcended to Thomas, lord Wotton, who dying anno 6 Charles I. without male iſſue, his four daughters became his coheirs, of whom Catherine the eldeſt carried this eſtate in marriage to Henry, lord Stanhope, ſon and heir of Philip, earl of Cheſterfield, whoſe widow Catherine, lady Stanhope, ſold it to Henry Paramor. He was the tenant and occupier of Sheriff's court, being the eldeſt ſon of John Paramor, of Preſton, the grandſon of Thomas Paramor, of Paramor-ſtreet, in Aſh, near Sandwich. They bore for their arms, *Azure, a feſs embatiled, counter embattled*,

embattled, between three etoils of ſix points, or.[t] He left it to his brother Thomas Paramor, whoſe grandſon of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of it in 1652, and was buried with his anceſtors in this church; from his heirs this eſtate was alienated to Thatcher, in which name it continued, till at length it was ſold by one of them, to Mr. Robert Wilkins, gent. of St. Margaret's, Rocheſter, who poſſeſſed it for many years. He died without iſſue, and it has ſince become the property of Mrs. Terry, the preſent owner of it.

TO THIS MANOR is *appurtenant* the ſmall MANOR OF PEGWELL, or COURT STAIRS, in the pariſh of St. Laurence.

ALDELOND GRANGE, uſually called *Allen Grange*, ſituated about a mile northward from Minſter church, on the open high land, was ſo called in oppoſition to Newland Grange, in St. Laurence pariſh. It was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, and was in the year 1197, aſſigned by Roger, the abbot of it, to the ſacriſty of the abbey, for the purpoſe of upholding and maintaining the abbey church, as well in the fabric as ornaments, but on the condition that the ſacriſt for the time being, ſhould perform all ſuch ſervices to the court of Minſter as were due, and had been accuſtomed to be done for the land of it.[u]

The meaſurement of this land, according to Thorne, amounted to ſixty-two acres; and to this Grange belong all the tithes of corn and grain, within the limits of the borough of Wayborough, excepting thoſe which are received by the vicar. On the diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, in the 30th year of Henry VIII. this eſtate, then amounting to ſix ſcore acres, came, with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands, where it did not

[t] There is a pedigree of them in Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.
[u] Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1842.

continue

continue long, for he ſettled it in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, on his new founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, with whom the inheritance of it continues at this time.

It has been demiſed by the dean and chapter, on a beneficial leaſe, the rack rent of it being 413l. per annum, for twenty one years, to Mr. Edward Pett, of Cleve-court, the preſent leſſee of it. Meſſrs. Jeſſard and Paramor are the under leſſees and occupiers of it.

Powcies, which ſtands about half a mile north-eaſtward from Allan grange, was formerly a gentleman's manſion, a large handſome building ſtanding on much more ground than it does at preſent, with a gate houſe at the entrance into the court before it; all which being pulled down, a modern farm-houſe of brick has been built on the antient ſcite of it.

This ſeat was once in the poſſeſſion of the family of Goſhall, of Goſhall, in Aſh, where Sir John Goſhall reſided in king Edward III.'s reign, and in his deſcendants it continued till about the reign of king Henry IV. when it was carried in marriage by a female heir to one of the family of St. Nicholas, owners likewiſe of the adjoining manor of Thorne, in whom it continued down to Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1484, leaving a ſole daughter and heir Elizabeth, who entitled her huſband John Dynley, of Charlton, in Worceſterſhire, to the poſſeſſion of it. By her he had two ſons, Henry and Edward, the eldeſt of whom ſucceeded to this eſtate, which he afterwards alienated, about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, to John Roper, eſq. of Linſted, afterwards knighted, and anno 14 James I. created baron of Teynham; whoſe great-grandſon Chriſtopher, lord Teynham, in king Charles I.'s reign, conveyed it to Sir Edward Monins, bart. of Walderſhare, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1663, leaving Elizabeth his widow ſurviving, who held it in jointure at her death in 1703; upon which it devolved to the heirs and truſtees of Suſan, his

his eldeſt daughter and coheir, late wife of Peregrine Bertie, deceaſed, ſecond ſon of Montague, earl of Lindſey; and they, in the reign of king William and queen Mary, joined in the ſale of it to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1712, as did his ſon Sir Robert in 1733. After which it became, with his other eſtates, veſted in his three daughters and coheirs, and on a partition of them, anno 9 George II. this eſtate of Powcies was wholly allotted, among others, to Anne the eldeſt ſiſter, wife of John, viſcount St. John, which partition was confirmed by an act paſſed next year; after which it deſcended down to their grandſon George, viſcount Bolingbroke, who in 1790 alienated it to Mr. Henry and John Harnett, the preſent poſſeſſors of it.

THORNE, or as it is vulgarly called, *Thourne*, is a manor in this pariſh, ſituated about a mile ſouthward from Powcies above-mentioned, being ſo named from the quantity of thorny buſhes growing on and about it. This manor was antiently the ſeat of a family which took their name from it, one of them, Henry de Thorne, was owner of it in the year 1300, anno 29 Edward I. and reſided here; againſt whom it ſeems complaint was made to the abbot of St. Auguſtine, that he cauſed maſs to be publicly ſaid in his private oratory, or chapel, (the remains of which are ſtill ſo entire as to be made uſe of as a granary, &c.) at this his manor of Thorne, *(apud ſpinam)* to the prejudice of the mother church, and the ill example of others; and he accordingly was inhibited from ſo doing in future, by the archbiſhop's letters to the vicar of Minſter, dated that year. And under the croſs in this church, in the north wall of it, is an antient tomb or coffin of ſolid ſtone, let into the wall under an arch of antient Saxon ornaments. On the ſtone which covers the tomb is *a croſs flory*, on each ſide of which are two blank ſhields, and round the edge of the ſtone theſe words in old French letters: *Ici giſt Edile de Thorne,*

que

que fuſt Dna del Eſpine. This ſeems probable to have been one of the family, owners of this manor.

After this family of Thorne were become extinct here, that of Goſhall, of Goſhall, in Aſh, appear to have been poſſeſſors of this manor; in whom it continued till about the reign of king Henry IV. when it went by marriage by a female heir to one of the family of St. Nicholas, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1474, and as appears by his will, was buried before the image of St. Nicholas, in the chancel of Thorne, at Minſter. Roger St. Nicholas, his ſon and heir, left an only daughter Elizabeth, who entitled her huſband John Dynley, eſq. of Charlton, in Worceſterſhire, to the poſſeſſion of it. After which it continued down in the ſame owners as Powcies laſt above-deſcribed, till it came into the poſſeſſion of George, viſcount Bolingbroke, who in 1790 alienated it to Mr. Henry Wooton, the preſent owner of it.

See a cuſtom for the demiſe of tenements by will within the borough of Menſtre, *ſecundum conſuetudinem manerii*, anno 55 Henry III. Itin. Kanc. rot. 18, in Robinſon's Gavelkind, p. 236.

CHARITIES.

THE OCCUPIER of Salmeſton Grange, in St. John's pariſh, is bound by his leaſe to diſtribute to ſix poor inhabitants of the pariſh of Minſter, to be nominated by the miniſter and churchwardens, in the firſt week, and on the middle Monday of Lent, to each of them, nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and to three poor people of the ſame, to each of them, two yards of blanket; and every Monday and Friday in each week, from the Invention of the Holy Croſs to the feaſt of the Nativity of St. John the Baptiſt, to every poor perſon coming to Salmeſton Grange, one diſhfull of peas dreſſed.

THOMAS APPLETON, of Eaſtry, yeoman, by his will in 1593, gave to the relief of the poor of this pariſh, the ſum of 5l. to be paid to the churchwardens yearly, for the uſe of the poor people, inhabitants there, fourteen days before Chriſtmas day, the ſame to be paid out of certain lands belonging to him, called Hardiles, in the pariſh of Woodneſborough.

RICHARD

RICHARD CLERK, D. D. vicar of Minſter, partly by deed in 1625, and partly by will on Nov 6, 1634, gave 120l. to be lent unto four pariſhioners, born in Minſter, whoſe fathers were deceaſed, and they not ſufficiently ſtocked, for the term of one, two, or three years, but not exceeding that; the intereſt ariſing from it to be divided among the poor of the pariſh. With this money the truſtees purchaſed houſes, which are at preſent divided into four tenements, beſides the pariſh work-houſe, called the feoffees houſes; and ſeven other tenements, called Cheap Row, the rent of which is annually diſtributed in clothing to the poor perſons of the pariſh. They are all at preſent let to the churchwardens and overſeers for the time being, by a leaſe of 99 years, from 1729, at the rent of 6l. This truſt is now veſted in Mr. William Fuller, of Doctors Commons, as heir of the laſt truſtee; the truſt not having been filled up ſince the year 1696.

JOHN CAREY, eſq. of Stanwell, in Middleſex, by will in 1685, gave 10l. per annum to be paid yearly to the churchwardens, out of his farm of Sevenſcore; to be diſpoſed of to the poor yearly, on St. Thomas's day.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Weſtbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Mary, is a very handſome ſtructure, conſiſting of a nave and two ſide iſles, a croſs ſept, and eaſt chancel; the nave is of Saxon, the tranſept and chancel of gothic architecture; the laſt is curiouſly vaulted with ſtone, and proviſion was made for the ſame in the tranſept, but it was never completed. In it are eighteen collegiate ſtalls, in good preſervation. At the weſt end of the church is a tall ſpire ſteeple, in which is a clock and five bells.

When the Danes plundered and burnt the abbey of Minſter, they ſeem to have ſpared the two chapels of St. Mary, and of St. Peter and St. Paul, or however the ſtone work of them was preſerved, and not burnt with the roof and other works of timber. The former of theſe was afterwards made into the preſent pariſh church, and has ſince been conſiderably enlarged.—The nave or body of the church ſeems to have been the old building; the pillars of which are thick and ſhort,

and

and the arches all circular, and a low roof was probably upon them, according to the ſimplicity and plainneſs of thoſe times; but ſince the wall has been built higher, as appears by the diſtance there is, betwixt the top of the arches and the wall plate acroſs; and an handſome chancel added at the eaſt end, and a ſquare tower on the weſt, with a high ſpire covered with lead placed on it. The chancel or choir and the middle of the croſs are vaulted, and by the footings which are left, it was certainly intended that the whole croſs ſhould have been finiſhed in the ſame manner. The eighteen ſtalls mentioned before, have very handſome wainſcot behind, according to the mode of thoſe times; in theſe the monks, vicars, and prieſts uſed to ſit during the performance of divine ſervice. Beſides the high altar in this church, there were before the reformation other altars in it, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, St. James, and St. Anne. At theſe, as likewiſe before the Holy Croſs, were lights conſtantly burning; for the maintenance of which, there were ſocieties or fellowſhips, who contributed towards the maintenance of them, and thoſe who died left in their laſt wills conſtantly ſmall ſums of money for that purpoſe. Under the middle of the croſs was the rood-loft, the going up to which out of the chancel is yet to be ſeen, as are the mortice holes in which the timbers were put, on which the loft was built. On the north wall of it is the antient tomb of Edile de Thorne. On the pavement, as well as in the church porch, are ſeveral large flat graveſtones, the inſcriptions, if any on them, entirely worn away; they ſeem very antient, and are not improbably, memorials of ſome of the religious of this place, but they do not ſeem always to have lain where they do now. On the front of the tower of the ſteeple is a ſhield, carved in the ſtone work, viz. *A feſs, between three lion's paſſant.* Among other memorials in this church, in the chancel, is one for Francis, ſon and heir to Edward Saunders, gent. of Norbourne-court, which Edward married the female

female heir of Francis Pendrick, eſq. by his wife, who was nurſe to queen Elizabeth. He died anno 1643; arms, *A chevron, between three elephants heads*, impaling *a ſaltier, ermine, between three leopards faces.* In the middle iſle a monument for Bartholomew Sanders, gent. and Mary his wife, daughter of Henry Oxenden, eſq. of Wingham; arms, *Per chevron, ſable and argent, three elephants heads, counterchanged*, impaling *Oxenden.* On a mural monument are the effigies of a man and woman kneeling at a deſk, for Thomas Paramor, eſq. ſometime mayor of Canterbury, and Anne his firſt wife; arms, *Azure, a feſs embattled, between three ſtars of ſix points, or*, impaling *or, on a chevron, three ſtars of ſix points, ſable, between as many dragons heads, quartered.* In the north iſle are ſeveral memorials for the Paramors. On a wooden frame, near the altar, a memorial for Col. James Pettit, obt. 1730. On the ſouth ſide of the chancel, a mural monument for Mary, youngeſt daughter of Robert Knowler, gent. of Herne, wife of John Lewis, vicar of this church, obt. 1719. A memorial for John Lewis, formerly vicar of this church, obt. 1746, æt. 72. A memorial for Elizabeth Blome, daughter and coheir of John Blome, gent. of Sevenoke, obt. 1731; arms, in a lozenge, *A croſs fitchee, and cinquefoil, quartered with a greyhound, current.* A mural monument for Harry Vereliſt, eſq. of Aſton, in Yorkſhire, formerly governor of Bengal, obt. 1785; he married Anne, coheir of Joſiah Wordſworth, eſq. of Wadworth, in Yorkſhire, and of Sevenſcore, in this pariſh, and left by her four ſons and five daughters. In the ſouth iſle memorials for the Harnetts, Kennetts, and Colemans. In the middle iſle are memorials for ſeveral of the Jenkins's. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 130. ſays, *S. Florentius jacet in Cemiterio S. Mariæ in Thanet, cujus Tumba Creſcit ſignis.*[w]

[w] See Collections, vol. iv. p. 7.

On

On the top of the ſpire was formerly a globe, and upon that a great wooden croſs, covered with lead, over which was a vane, and above that, an iron croſs; but about the year 1647, *the noted fanatic* Richard Culmer, having got the ſequeſtration of this vicarage, took it into his fancy that theſe were monuments of ſuperſtition and idolatry, and got theſe croſſes demoliſhed by two perſons of the pariſh, whom he had hired, after he had himſelf before day, by moon light, fixed ladders for them to go up and down, from the ſquare of the tower to the top of the ſpire. But if all the figures of a croſs are monuments of idolatry, and to be removed, the poor caitiff has done his work but by halves, or rather not all, when he took down theſe from the ſpire and left the church ſtanding, which is itſelf built in the form of a croſs.

The church of Minſter was antiently appendant to the manor, and as ſuch was granted with it, firſt to Domneva, and afterwards became part of the poſſeſſions of the abbey founded by her here; and after the deſtruction of it came with the manor, by king Cnute's grant, to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, to which it became appropriated in the year 1128, anno 29 Henry I. and was at that time aſſigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to them, to the ſacriſty of that monaſtery; which regulation was confirmed by archbiſhop Theobald, and afterwards, in 1168, by pope Alexander, who conſigned it to the reparation of the church of the monaſtery, which had been but juſt before burnt down.*

In the year 1176, anno 23 Henry II. the tenants of the Halimot, or manor court of Minſter, agreed, that from thenceforth they would all cop their corn; and that they and their heirs, then and for ever afterwards, ſhould pay all their tithes lawfully by cops, and all

* See this bull printed in Lewis's Hiſt. col. No. xxix.

other

other matters of tithes, which they were accuſtomed to pay, as amply as they had ever paid them from the time of the dedication of the church of St. Mary of Menſtre.

By an agreement entered into in 1182, between the archbiſhop and the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, this church was exempted from the payments of all dues and procurations to the archdeacon; and that year the archbiſhop confirmed this church to the monaſtery; which agreement was renewed in 1237, by archbiſhop Edmund; and further, that the abbot and convent ſhould preſent to the archbiſhop, in the chapels of St. Peter, St. John, and St. Laurence, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages in them, provided thoſe altarages were worth ten marcs, with which the chaplains ſhould be content, on pain of forfeiting the ſame; the vicar of the mother church of Menſtre, having a ſufficient vicarage taxed from antient time in the ſame, taking and receiving in right of his vicarage, the tenths of ſmall tithes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the obventions ariſing from marriages and churchings, which were forbid at the chapels, and were ſolemnized, &c. at the mother church only, and the burials of certain corpſes, being thoſe of the tenants or occupiers of lands in theſe chapelries, who were to be buried at Minſter, unleſs the vicar gave leave to the contrary. At the ſame time the archbiſhop, with the conſent of the archdeacon, confirmed this church to the abbot and convent, together with the ſeveral archiepiſcopal confirmations of it, and thoſe of the ſeveral kings of England. This part above-mentioned of the revenue of the vicarage of Minſter, ariſing from theſe chapelries, has long ſince been loſt, except that out of Salmeſtone Grange, amounting to 10s. a year; which, perhaps, might be a compoſition for the tenths of the ſmall tithes, &c. in them. The altarages above-mentioned were the cuſtomary and voluntary offerings at the altar, for ſome religious office or ſervice of the prieſt. To augment

these, the regular and secular priests invented many things. For it is to be observed, that only a portion of these offerings, to the value of ten marcs, or 6l. 13s. 4d. was what the chaplains of these three chapels were presented to, and that they were accountable for the residue to the abbot and convent, and that if they presumed to detain any more of these offerings beyond that sum, they were to be deprived even of that. For this reason, they were to swear to the abbot and convent, to give a true account of the offerings made at their several altars, on their respective offering days, and in no shape to detriment their parish of Menstre, as to legacies or obventions, personal or predial, but to conserve all the parochial rights of the same, entire and untouched, to the utmost of their power. Ten marcs appear now but a small sum for the maintenance of a parish minister; but when the value of money at the time when this composition was made is considered, it will be found to be a handsome and generous allowance to a chaplain, especially as their stipends were then paid by authority; ten marcs were then equal to more than sixty pounds now, and in a council held at Oxford but fifteen years before, it was decreed, that where the churches had a revenue as far as five marcs per annum, they should be conferred on none but such as should constantly reside in person, on the place, as being a sufficient maintenance. In 1348 H. Knighton informs us, a chaplain's usual stipend was no more than four or five marcs, or two and his board; as for the chaplains of these three chapels, though they were to receive no more than ten marcs of these altarages, they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manses and glebes, given to these chapels when they were first consecrated, which made some addition to their income, and perhaps enabled them to keep a deacon to assist them.[y]

[y] See Kennett's Parochial Antiquities.

On

On the great and principal feſtivals, the inhabitants of theſe three chapelries, preceded by their prieſts and other officers, with their banners, tapers, &c. were uſed to go in proceſſion to Minſter, their mother church, there to join at the ſolemn maſs and other divine ſervice then performed, to make their offerings and pay their accuſtomed dues, in token of their ſubjection to their parochial or mother church.

The appropriation of the church of Minſter, together with the advowſon of the vicarage, continued, in manner as has been already mentioned, with the abbot and convent till the diſſolution of their monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it was ſurrendered, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands. After the diſſolution of the monaſtery, there could not be ſaid to be any parſonage or appropriation of this church, for the demeſne lands of the manor of Minſter, which are very extenſive in this pariſh, were ſubject, as to the tithes of corn, to only a ſmall modus or compoſition to the vicar, of eighteen ſhocks or cops of wheat, and eighteen ſhocks or cops of barley, or thereabouts; and the vicar was intitled, in right of his vicarage, to the corn tithes of the lands in the remaining part of the pariſh, as will be further noticed hereafter.

When the vicarage of this church was endowed and a vicar inſtituted, is no where found; but certainly it was before the year 1275; for in the act of conſecration of the church or chapel-yard of St. Laurence that year, when that chapel was made parochial, mention is made of the vicar of Menſtre, &c. and in the year 1384, anno 8 Richard II. this vicarage was valued at thirty marcs. After the diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, the advowſon of this vicarage continued in the hands of the crown, till king Edward VI. in his firſt year, granted it, among other premiſes, to the archbiſhop, ſince which it has continued parcel of the poſ-

ſeſſions of that ſee, the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at 33l. 3s. 4d. and the yearly tenths at 3l. 6s. 8d. In 1588 here were three hundred communicants, and it was valued at 150l. It is endowed with a manſe and glebe of about twenty-four acres of land, upland and marſh; all the corn tithes, and other tithes of that part of the pariſh called Street-borough; and of about one hundred acres in the other borough, called Weyborough, except the corn tithes of the demeſnes of the manor of Minſter, for which *the modus* or compoſition above-mentioned is paid.

The land in Minſter level, which is paſture, paying but four-pence an acre for tithes, Dr. Richard Clarke, vicar here in 1597, made a compoſition with his pariſhioners, by which they obliged themſelves to pay him at the vicarage houſe, within three days after every quarter, after the rate of twelve-pence an acre for their marſh land, or elſe to loſe the benefit of the compoſition.[z] Dr. Meric Caſaubon, who ſucceeded Dr. Clarke, would not abide by this compoſition, but afterwards compounded with the occupiers, at the rate of twelve-pence an acre for the worſt of the land, and of fourteen pence and ſixteen pence for that which is better; and in the year 1638 he demanded his tithes of the marſh land in kind, or eighteen pence per acre, which was agreed to by the pariſhioners, and paid by them till the year 1643; when the civil wars being begun, and this county in the power of the parliament, Dr. Caſaubon, being continually threatened to be turned out of his vicarage, was content to receive one ſhilling per acre for the marſh land; in which manner he received it till the end of the year 1644, when this vi-

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CHURCH OF MINSTER.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Meric Caſaubon*, S. T. P. collated June 19, 1634, reſigned Oct. 4, 1662.[b]
	John Caſtillon, S. T. P. collated Oct. 9, 1662, obt. Oct. 21, 1688.[c]

[a] His will, proved May 13, 1661, is in Prerog. off. Cant. wherein he ſtiles himſelf Richard Culmer, clerk, of Monkton, and mentions in it his eldeſt ſon Richard, then of Stepney, gent. the time of his being poſſeſſed of the ſequeſtration of the vicarage of Minſter; his lands in Ireland; his ſon James; his daughters Anne, Katharine, and Elizabeth; and his ſon-in-law Roe, who married his daughter Elizabeth.

[b] He was ſon of the learned Iſaac Caſaubon, who was likewiſe vicar of Monkton and canon of Chriſt-church, in Canterbury; he was afterwards rector of Ickham, for which he reſigned this vicarage. His life is in Biog. Brit. vol. ii. p. 1192. By his will, proved 1671, he gave 20l. to the poor of this pariſh.

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PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbishop.	*Henry Wharton*, A. M. collated Nov. 12, 1688, obt. March 5, 1695.[d]
	Thomas Greene, S. T. P. collated April 2, 1695, resigned 1708.[e]
	John Lewis, A. M. collated March 10, 1708, obt. Jan. 16, 1747.[f]
	James Tunstall, S. T. P. collated Feb. 12, 1747, resigned 1757.[g]
	Francis Dodsworth, A. M. collated Dec. 12, 1757, the present vicar.[h]

[d] He was likewise rector of Chartham. See Wood's Ath. vol. ii. p. 874, and his life in Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p. 4197; his will was proved April 25, 1695, and is in Prerog. off. Cant.

[e] He was a native of Norfolk; in 1702 he was made canon of Christchurch, in Canterbury, and in 1708, archdeacon of that diocese, at which time he was collated to the rectory of Adisham, when he resigned this vicarage; he was afterwards vicar of St. Martin's in the Fields; bishop of Norwich, and then bishop of Ely. See Biog. Brit. vol. vii. appendix, p. 112.

[f] Likewise vicar of St. John's, Margate, in Thanet; in 1719 he was made master of Eastbridge hospital, in Canterbury; he died æt. 72, and lies buried in this church. See more of him under St. John's, Margate.

[g] He held the rectory of Chart with this vicarage by dispensation, dated Feb. 12, 1747, and resigned both for the vicarage of Rochdale, in Lancashire.

[h] He is treasurer of the church of Salisbury, and a prebendary of York, and holds this vicarage with that of Doddington, in this county, by dispensation.

BIRCHINGTON.

NORTHWARD from Minster lies the parish of Birchington, adjoining to the sea. It is said to have been antiently called, sometimes Birchington in Gorend, and at other times Gorend in Birchington, from a place called Gorend, in this parish, where it is reported the church formerly stood, though the most usual name was always, as it is at present, Birchington only.

THIS PARISH is within the liberty and jurisdiction of the cinque ports, and is a member of the town and port

port of Dover; and though Gorend in it, is ſaid to have been united to that town and port, ever ſince the reign of king Edward I. yet in king Henry VI.'s reign it was diſputed whether this pariſh was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, the king, by letters patent, united it to Dover, the mayor of which appoints a deputy here, to whom the inhabitants have recourſe for juſtice.

By the Landtax act of 1711, it was enacted, that in future, the pariſhes of St. John, St. Peter, and Birchington, in the Iſle of Thanet, within the liberty of Dover, ſhould be deemed and taken to be a diſtinct diviſion within the ſaid liberty, and in the executing of that act, ſhould be charged towards making up the whole ſum charged on the town of Dover, and the liberty thereof, according to the proportion which was aſſeſſed upon the ſaid pariſhes by the act of the 4th of William and Mary, for granting an aid of four ſhillings in the pound, &c.

THIS PARISH joins the ſea ſhore northward, along the whole of which it is bounded by high cliffs of chalk, through which there are ſeveral apertures made for the conveniency of a paſſage on to the ſea ſhore. The pariſh is, in general, high land, and very pleaſantly ſituated; in the middle of it ſtands the church and village adjoining, tolerably well ſheltered with elm trees. This village, in a pleaſing ſituation, on a gentle eminence, commands many delightful proſpects over ſea and land; particularly a fine view up the delightful vale to Canterbury, the principal tower of which cathedral forms a conſpicuous object, though at the diſtance of twelve miles; beyond which, in clear weather, are plainly ſeen the range of hills and the lofty woods in Chilham and Godmerſham parks, more than ſix miles further ſouthward.

About three quarters of a mile north-weſt of the church, and near as much from the ſea ſhore, is Gorend, antiently a place of note, being particularly men-

tioned in the great charter of the cinque ports, as one of the members of the town and port of Dover. Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. ſays, "Reculver is now ſcarce half a mile from the ſhore, but it is to be ſuppoſid, that yn tymes paſte the ſe cam hard to Goreende, a two mile from Northmouth, and at Gore ende is a litle ſtraite caullid Broode Staires to go downe the clive: and about this ſhore is good taking of mullettes. The great Raguſeis ly for defence at Gore ende and thens again is another ſinus on to the Forelande." Here it is ſaid the church ſtood antiently, and that it was loſt by the falling of the cliff on which it ſtood, and that the preſent one was built in its ſtead; near this is a farm, called Upper Gore end, which was given by the owner of it, Henry Robinſon, gent. by his will in 1642, for the maintenance of two fellows and two ſcholars in St. John's college, in Cambridge, as has been already related before. About a mile ſouthward, lie Great and Little Brookſend; and at a like diſtance eaſtward, Great and Little Quekes. At the north-eaſt boundary of the pariſh is Weſtgate, where there is a ſmall hamlet of houſes; from which place Domneva's deer is ſaid to have begun its courſe acroſs this iſland, running for ſome ſpace eaſtward, till it turned ſouthward towards the boundary of it, at Sheriffs Hope, in Minſter.

This pariſh is ſomewhat more than two miles and an half each way; about the village and Quekes, it is pleaſantly ſheltered with trees; the lands in it are fertile, and like the other parts adjoining to it, are arable and moſtly unincloſed, lying high, with hill and dale intermixed. The high road from Sarre to Margate runs along the ſouthern ſide of the pariſh. There is a bay of the ſea adjoining to the ſhore of this pariſh, called Hemmings bay; probably ſo called from Hemming, the Daniſh chieftan, who landed with his companion Anlef and their forces in this iſland, in the year 1009.

By

By the return made to the council's letter by archbiſhop Parker's order in 1563, there were then computed to be in this pariſh forty houſholds; and by the return of the ſurvey made by order of the ſame queen, in her 8th year, of the ſeveral maritime places in this county, it appears that there were then here houſes inhabited forty-two; that there was a landing place, but it had neither ſhip nor boat.

A whale was caſt aſhore within the bounds of this pariſh in the year 1762.

The manor of Monkton claims *paramount* over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF QUEKES, or QUEX, as it is frequently ſpelt in the antient deeds of it. It is ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh, about three quarters of a mile from the church, and was antiently the ſeat of a family who gave name to it, many of whom lie buried in this church, ſeveral of whoſe graveſtones and inſcriptions yet remain; among which are thoſe of John Quek, who died poſſeſſed of it in the year 1449, anno 28 Henry VI. and of his ſon Rich. Quek in 1456;[1] from the latter of whom this ſeat devolved by paternal deſcent to John Quekes, eſq. who about the beginning of king Henry VII.'s reign, left an only daughter and heir Agnes, who carried it in marriage to John Criſpe, eſq. deſcended of an antient family ſeated at Stanlake, in Oxforſhire; he afterwards reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1500, anno 16 Henry VII. He left by her four daughters, married to Barret, Goſborne, Thomas, and Symons; and one ſon and heir John Criſpe, who was ſheriff in the 10th year of king Henry VIII. and kept his ſhrievalty at this ſeat of Quekes. He had three ſons, John, the eldeſt, was of Cleve-court, in Monkton, of whom fur-

[1] Richard Queke, of Birchington, appears by his will, proved in 1458, in the Prerog. off. Cant, to have been buried in the chancel of St. Mary of Birchington

ther

ther mention has been made in the deſcription of that place; Henry, the ſecond, was of Quekes; and William, the third, was lieutenant of Dover caſtle.

Henry Criſpe, eſq. the ſecond ſon, of Quekes, kept his ſhrievalty at this ſeat in the 38th year of the above reign, anno 1546, being the laſt of it, and was a man of great name and eminency, and of ſingular eſtimation for his diſcretion and weight in the management of the public affairs of the county, as well as for his hoſpitality, inſomuch that he was reputed to have the entire rule of all this iſland. He died at Quekes, at a good old age, in the year 1575, leaving by his ſecond wife ſix children; of whom Nicholas Criſpe, eſq. the eldeſt ſon, was of Grimgill, in Whitſtaple. He was ſheriff in the 1ſt year of queen Elizabeth, and died here in his father's life time, anno 1564, leaving an only daughter Dorothy. John, the ſecond ſon, by his ſecond wife Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Roper, eſq. of Eltham, left a ſon Henry, heir to his grandfather, who will be further mentioned hereafter; and Henry, the youngeſt, had three ſons, Henry, who was firſt of Great Chart, and afterwards ſucceeded to this ſeat of Quekes, of whom further mention will be made; Thomas, who was firſt of Canterbury and afterwards of Goudhurſt, where he died in 1663. He left three ſons, Thomas, who at length ſucceeded to Quekes, as will be mentioned hereafter; Henry, who was of Monkton, and died in 1678, being anceſtor of Henry and Thomas Criſpe, eſqrs. of the cuſtom-houſe, in London, and of Weſt Ham, in Eſſex, the latter of whom ended in an only ſurviving daughter Suſan, who married the late George Elliot, eſq. of Upton, in that county; and Richard, the third ſon, died *ſ. p.*

Now to return to Henry, the only ſon and heir of John, the ſecond ſon of Sir Henry Criſpe, of Quekes, by his ſecond wife, who became his grandfather's heir and poſſeſſed of Quekes; he was knighted and reſided here till his death in 1648. He was twice married,

but

but left no iſſue; he bore for his arms two coats for Criſpe, viz. firſt, *Ermine, a feſs chequy*; and ſecond, *Or, on a chevron, ſable, five horſe ſhoes, argent.*[k] On his death in 1648, this ſeat came, by the entail of it, to his firſt-couſin Henry Criſpe, gent. of Great Chart, before-mentioned, (the eldeſt ſon of Henry, the fourth and youngeſt brother of Nicholas Criſpe, of Gringill, the father of Sir Henry Criſpe, laſt-mentioned.) He removed to Quekes, and in the year 1650 was appointed ſheriff; but on account of his great age and infirmities, his ſon was ſuffered to execute this office in his room. He was commonly called Bonjour Criſpe, from his having been kept a priſoner in France for ſome time, and never learning more French than thoſe words, at leaſt he never would uſe any other whilſt there. In Auguſt 1657, he was forcibly, in the night time, taken away and carried from his ſeat of Quekes, by ſeveral perſons, Engliſhmen and others, to Bruges, in Flanders, and detained there as a priſoner, till the ſum of 3000l. ſhould be paid for his ranſom. A few days after his arrival at Bruges, he ſent to his nephew Thomas, who then lived near Quekes, to come over to him, to aſſiſt him in his great exigencies and extremities. After ſome conſultation together, he diſpatched his nephew to England, to join his endeavours, with thoſe of his ſon Sir Nicholas Criſpe, for his ranſom and enlargment, in which they found great difficulty, as Oliver Cromwell, who was then protector, ſuſpected the whole to be only a colluſion, to procure 3000l. for the uſe of king Charles II. then beyond the ſeas; and accordingly an order was made by the protector in council, that Mr. Criſpe ſhould not be ranſomed; upon which much difficulty aroſe in procuring a licence for it; Sir Nicholas died before it could be effected, and then the whole care of it devolved on Mr. Tho-

[k] There is a pedigree of this family in the Heraldic Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619, the arms as above.

mas

mas Criſpe, to obtain the licence and raiſe the money, which finding himſelf not able to do without the ſale of ſome of his uncle's lands, he impowered him and his ſon-in law, Robert Darell, for that purpoſe, who made every diſpatch in it; but it was eight months before the ranſom could be paid, and Mr. Criſpe releaſed out of priſon; when he returned to England, and died at Quekes, in 1663.[l]

This enterprize was contrived and executed by Captain Golding, of Ramſgate, who was a ſanguine royaliſt, and had ſometime taken refuge with Charles II. in France. The party landed at Gore-end, near Birchington, and took Mr. Criſpe out of his bed, without any reſiſtance; though it appears that he had been for ſome time under apprehenſions of ſuch an attack, and had cauſed loopholes, for the diſcharge of muſkets, to be made in different parts of the houſe, and had afforded a generous hoſpitality to ſuch of his neighbours as would lodge in his houſe, to defend him; but all theſe precautions were at this time of no effect, ſo that they conveyed him, without any diſturbance being made, in his own coach, to the ſea ſide, where he was forced into an open boat, without one of his domeſtics being ſuffered to attend him, although that was earneſtly requeſted as a favour. He was conveyed firſt to Oſtend, and then to Bruges, both which places were then in the power of Spain, which had been at war with England for more than two years.[m] He died poſſeſſed of this ſeat above-mentioned, having had one ſon and one daughter, who married Robt. Darell, eſq Nicholas the ſon was knighted, but died before his father at Quekes, in 1657, leaving an only daughter and heir, who married Sir Richard Powle, of Berkſhire.

[l] The account from which the above was taken, was found among the writings of the eſtate of Stonar, in this iſland, which formerly belonged to Mr. Henry Criſpe, and was mortgaged for part of his ranſom.

[m] See Bibl. Topog. Brit. No. 45.

On

On Mr. Criſpe's death in 1663, without ſurviving male iſſue, this ſeat came, by the entail made of it, to his nephew Thomas Criſpe, (the eldeſt ſon of his next brother Thomas Criſpe, of Goudhurſt) who afterwards reſided at Quekes, where he died in 1680, leaving by his wife, whom he married in Holland, four daughters his coheirs, viz. Maria-Adriana, married to Richard Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, in Hougham; Frantoſi, or Frances, to Edwin Wiat, eſq. of Maidſtone, ſergeant at law; Elizabeth, to Chriſtopher Clapham, eſq. of Wakefield, in Yorkſhire, and Anne-Gertruy Criſpe, who died unmarried in 1708. On the diviſion of their inheritance, this ſeat fell to the lot of Richard Breton, eſq. who immediately afterwards ſold it to Edwin Wiat, eſq. and he alienated it, after ſome little interval, to John Buller, eſq. of Morvall, in Cornwall, whoſe ſon William dying *ſ. p.* the reverſion of it, (after the death of his wife, who was entitled to it for life, as part of her jointure)[n] was ſold to Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, but he never came into the poſſeſſion of it; for Mr. Buller's widow, afterwards the widow of F. Wiat, eſq. ſon of Edwin above-mentioned, enjoyed it till her death in 1760, when it came into the poſſeſſion of Catherine, counteſs of Guildford, one of the three daughters and coheirs of Sir Robert Furneſe, bart. who in 1767 ſold it to Henry Fox, lord Holland, and he conveyed it to his ſecond ſon, the hon. Charles-James Fox, who paſſed away his intereſt in it to John Powel, eſq. who dying *ſ. p.* his ſiſter, then the wife of William Roberts, became his heir and entitled to this eſtate, and he is now in her right poſſeſſed of it. At this houſe king William uſed to reſide till the winds favoured his embarking for Holland. A room ſaid to be the bedchamber of the royal gueſt is ſtill ſhewn. His guards encamped on an adjoining incloſure.

[n] See Boxley, vol. iv. p. 338.

It

It has been a large commodious ſtructure, built partly of timber and partly of brick, much of which has been within theſe few years pulled down, and the reſt modernized and converted into a farm houſe. It is pleaſantly ſituated among a toll of trees, which defend it from the winds. There was formerly *a vineyard* in the gardens, which are walled round.

This antient ſeat, like moſt others of the ſame rank, has been for ſome years going faſt to ruin, the weather penetrated into moſt of the apartments, which had been the principal ones; the roof and windows were greatly demoliſhed, and no part of it inhabited, or indeed capable of being ſo, except a ſmall part at the end occupied by the farmer; a grand ſuit of apartments at the north-weſt corner was demoliſhed in 1781, and much of the remaining parts of it were taken down by piecemeal at different times, for the ſale of the materials; in which ruinated ſtate this ſeat remained till the year 1789, when Mr. Powell took down great part of it, and rebuilt the reſt as it remains at preſent.*

THE MANOR OF WESTGATE, alias GARLING, lies at the eaſtern part of this pariſh, extending likewiſe into the pariſh of St. John. It had antiently owners of its own name, for it appears by the book of knight's fees in the exchequer, and other records, that Robert de Weſtgate held it in the reigns of king Henry III. and Edward I. of the abbot of St. Auguſtine's, by knight's ſervice. He left at his death his ſon Robert, under age, who afterwards was in the cuſtody of Sir Henry de Sandwich, and he held it accordingly as ſuch in the latter of thoſe reigns. It went into the family of Leyborne very ſoon after this, for William de Leyborne died poſſeſſed of it in the 3d year of Edward II. leaving Juliana his grand-daughter his heir, (daughter of his ſon Thomas, who died in his life-time) who being

* A ſouth view of this ſeat, as in 1780, is given in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 45.

heir

heir both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to large poſſeſſions in this and ſeveral other counties, for the greatneſs of which ſhe was uſually ſtiled *the Infanta of Kent*, who having iſſue by neither of her huſbands, (for ſhe had three) whom ſhe ſurvived, this manor eſcheated to the crown for want of heirs; for it appears by the inquiſition taken after her death, in the 43d year of king Edward III. that there was then no one who could make claim to her eſtates, either by direct or even collateral alliance. After which this manor continued in the crown, till king Richard II. in his 11th year, gave it to the priory of Canons, *alias* Chiltern Langley, in Hertfordſhire, where it continued till the diſſolution of that houſe in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it was, with all its poſſeſſions, ſurrendered into the king's hands, and was confirmed to him and his heirs, by the general words of the act, paſſed the next year for that purpoſe.

King Henry VIII. becoming thus poſſeſſed of it, granted this manor, with all its rights, members, and appurtenances, among ſeveral other premiſes, for divers good cauſes and conſiderations, to Richard, ſuffragan biſhop of Dover, to hold to him and aſſigns, during his life, without any account of rent whatſoever; provided, if he ſhould be promoted to one or more eccleſiaſtical benefices, or other dignity or annuity, of the yearly value of 100l. that then this grant ſhould be void. This certainly happened before the 36th year of that reign, for the king that year granted this manor to Sir Thomas Moyle, to hold *in capite* by knight's ſervice; he alienated it in the firſt year of Edward VI. to Roger and Valentine Byer, *alias* Bere,[p] to the uſe of the former, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th and 5th year of Philip and Mary, and was ſucceeded in it by John Byer, his ſon and heir, and he conveyed it, anno 3 Elizabeth, to Thomas Adam, who in the 17th year

[p] See Rot. Eſch. ejus an. pt. 3.

of

of that reign, alienated it to Thomas Dane, of Herne; whoſe daughter and heir Thomaſine marrying Robert Denne, eſq. of Denne-hill, entitled him to the poſſeſſion of this manor. His eldeſt ſon Thomas Denne, eſq. who was recorder of Canterbury; died in 1656, and was ſucceeded in it by his eldeſt ſon Thomas, of Grays-Inn, eſq. who dying *ſ. p.* deviſed it by will to his brother John, of the Inner Temple, eſq. who dying likewiſe *ſ. p.* gave it by will to his four maiden ſiſters; the eldeſt of whom, Thomaſine, on the ſhare of the inheritance left them by their brother, became entitled to it, and afterwards marrying Sir Nicholas Criſpe, of Quekes, he became in her right poſſeſſed of it, and died in 1657, leaving an only daughter Anne, who carried it in marriage in 1673 to Sir Richard Powle, K. B. of Berkſhire, whoſe ſon John Powle, eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, dying in 1740, *ſ. p.* this manor, among other eſtates, *by the entail* of it, reverted to the right heirs of his mother Anne Criſpe, in the perſon of Tho. Criſpe, eſq. of Weſt-Ham, in Eſſex, (deſcended from Tho. Criſpe, of Goudhurſt, the next brother of Henry, the father of Sir Nicholas Criſpe, above-mentioned) whoſe ſole daughter and heir Anne married Sir Rich. Powle, K. B. the father of John, who died *ſ. p.* in 1740, as above-mentioned.) He left an only ſurviving daughter and heir Suſan, who married in 1757, the late Geo. Elliot, eſq. of Upton, in Eſſex, who poſſeſſed it in her right, and in 1764 alienated it to Mr. John Wotton, of this iſland, as he did again to Mr. James Taddy, gent. of St. John's, whoſe ſurviving ſons and deviſees James and Edward Taddy, became entitled to it, but the latter is ſince become the ſole poſſeſſor of it.

Brooksend, antiently ſpelt *Brookeſende*, is a manor ſituated about a mile ſouth-weſt from the church of Birchington; it was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church; and in the 10th year of king Edward II. the prior obtained a grant of *free-*

warren

warren for his demeſne lands in this manor among others, after this it continued with the priory till the final ſuppreſſion of it in the 31ſt year of Henry VIII. when this manor, among the other poſſeſſions of it, came into the king's hands, where it did not continue long, for he ſettled it, among other premiſes, in his 33d year, on his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe inheritance it ſtill continues. There is not any court held for this manor.

The manerial rights the dean and chapter reſerve in their own hands; but the ſcite and demeſne lands are demiſed on a beneficial leaſe, the preſent leſſee being Mr. John Friend, junior, who is the preſent occupier of it.

THE MANOR OF BROADGATE, otherwiſe called *Brockmans*, lies within the bounds of this pariſh, and extends likewiſe into Monkton; it was part of the poſſeſſions of Henry Beaufort, duke of Somerſet, and on his attainder in the 8th year of king Edward IV. came to the crown, whence it was granted to John Brockman, eſq. of Witham, in Eſſex, to hold by the ſame tenure and ſervices as it was held in the 1ſt year of his reign, and he died poſſeſſed of it in the 16th year of king Henry VII. anno 1500, as was found by the inquiſition then taken.[q]

CHARITIES

TEN ACRES AND ONE HALF OF LAND, were given for the repairs of the church here, or perhaps purchaſed with the ſeveral legacies left to the church fabric, of which one acre is let by the churchwardens to a poor man employed by them, to keep the boys orderly at church; the reſidue is let out, and the rents applied to the uſe of the church.

ANNA-GERTRUY CRISPE, fourth daughter and coheir of Thomas Criſpe, eſq. of Quekes, by her will in 1707, deviſed to the overſeers of the poor of Birchington and ville of Achole, for ever, 47 acres of land in Birchington and Monkton, then in leaſe at 18l. per annum, in truſt, to pay to the clerk of the pa-

q See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 170.

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q See Battely's Somner, pt. ii. p. 170.

riſh yearly 20s. to keep clean the iſle and monuments belonging to Quex; to three widows of Birchington 3l. to two widows of Achole 2l. for wearing apparel to appear at church; to keep at ſchool with dame or maſter, 12 boys and girls, and to give to each, at leaving the ſchool, a bible; the overſeers to take yearly ten ſhillings; to diſpoſe of the remaining money for binding a ſchool-boy apprentice; that the overſeers fix up a yearly account of receipts and payments, and paſs the ſame before a juſtice of the peace.[r]

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Weſtbere.

The church, which is exempted from the archdeacon, and dedicated to All Saints, is a handſome building, ſituated on a riſing ground; it conſiſts of a nave and two iſles, reaching but half the length of it, and what is remarkable, they are all ſpanned by a ſingle roof; beyond theſe are three chancels. That on the north ſide of it belongs to the antient ſeat of Quekes, in this pariſh, and is repaired by the owners of it; in it are many fine antient monuments and memorials of the families of Quekes and Criſpe, &c. The ſouth chancel is made into a handſome veſtry, and juſt by ſtands the ſteeple, which is a tower, on which is placed a ſpire covered with ſhingles, of great uſe to ſhips at ſea as a land-mark. There are five bells in it. In the windows of the church are ſome few remains of painted glaſs, juſt ſufficient to ſhew that there was much more formerly. Before the reformation, there were here beſide the high altar, altars and images with lights before them, for the bleſſed Virgin Mary, St. Nicholas, the Holy Trinity, St. Anne, and St. Margaret; to each of which legacies of a few pence and ſometimes ſhillings, were almoſt conſtantly deviſed by the pariſhioners; as appears by their wills, remaining in the Prerogative-office, Canterbury.

[r] See a copy of this part of the will in Lewis's Hiſt. of Thanet, col. No. xiv.

Among

Among other memorials in this church, in the high chancel, is a ſtone with a braſs plate, having on it, the effigies of a prieſt in his habit, and an inſcription for maſter John Heynes, clerk, late vicar of Monkton, obt. 1523. In the veſtry, on a braſs plate, an inſcription for Mrs. Margaret Criſpe, late wife of Mr. John Criſpe, the youngeſt daughter and heir of George Rotherham, eſq. obt. 1508. In the Quekes, formerly called St. Mary's chancel, are many graveſtones, with braſs plates and monuments well preſerved, for the family of Criſpe, of Quekes, with their buſts, ſeveral of which, as well as the ornaments, are of excellent ſculpture, from the year 1508 to 1737. A very handſome mural monument and inſcription for dame Anne Powel, only daughter and heir of Sir Nicholas Criſpe, of Quex, and relict of Sir Richard Powel, K. B. obt. 1707, leaving only one ſon John Powel, eſq. of Lincoln's-Inn, who died unmarried 1740, and lies here interred. By her death, all his mother's eſtates in Kent purſuant to her deeds of ſettlement, deſcended to Henry and Thomas Criſpe, eſqrs. of the cuſtom-houſe, London, the only ſurviving branch in the male line of this antient name and family. A memorial for Wm. Buller, eſq. of Quekes, ob. 1708; arms, *Sable, on a croſs, argent, four eagles diſplayed of the field, a creſcent for difference*; impaling *ſable, a chevron between three pelicans, or.* John Blechenden, gent. of Birchington, appears, by his will, anno 1580, to lie buried in the nether end and north ſide of the chancel, where Sir Henry Criſpe was buried. There are engravings of three of the monuments of the Criſpe's in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet.—On an antient tomb in this chancel, lie the effigies of a man and woman; on the ſides and end of it are the arms of Criſpe ſingly, and thoſe of Scott, *three catherine wheels in a bordure, engrailed*, and Criſpe, impaling the ſame ſeveral times. In the middle iſle, a memorial for Capt. George Friend, of this pariſh, obt 1721; and ſeveral others for the ſame family. A memorial,

ſhewing, that in a vault underneath, lie ſeveral of the Neames, of Gore-end, and Mockett, of Dandelion. One for Samuel Brooke, eſq. obt. 1774. Several memorials for the Kerbys, of Southend, and Brookſend; Auſtens, and of Gore. A memorial for Thomas Underdown, late of Fordwich, and thrice mayor of that corporation; he died 1709. A ſtone, on which is a braſs, with a prieſt in his habit, the inſcription gone, but in ſmall circular braſſes at each corner are his initials, I. F, conjoined in the manner of a cypher.

In the church-yard, on the north ſide, there ſtood formerly a ſmall houſe, called the Wax-houſe, where they uſed to fabricate the lights for the church proceſſions, &c. In the time of the ſequeſtration of this vicarage, about the year 1642, or rather the reſignation of it by Dr. Caſaubon, on the ordinance againſt pluralities, this church was left by the vicar, to any one who would officiate in it, and this houſe was fitted up at the pariſhioners charge, or perhaps at the expence of the family of Criſpe, who were deſirous of a conformiſt's officiating here, for the miniſter to live in. Accordingly Mr. Edmund Fellows, A. M. of Sandwich, officiated here as miniſter from 1657 till after 1660; but in a late vicar's time, this houſe was, by his order, pulled down, and the materials carried away.

This church was one of the chapels belonging to the vicarage of Monkton, and is now the only one of them in being. As this church was a chapelry of the pariſh church of Monkton, and the chapel was erected for the eaſe of the inhabitants, they were antiently obliged to contribute towards the repairs of the mother church; but this uſage, as well as that of the other chapels in this iſland, (except St. Nicholas, which ſtill continues to pay a certain ſum towards the repairs of its mother church of Reculver) has been for a long time diſcontinued.

By the endowment of the vicarage of Monkton in 1367, it was decreed, that the vicar of Monkton for the

the time being, ſhould find one chaplain in this chapel of Birchington, dependant on that church, daily to celebrate, as far as he conveniently could, which chaplain ſhould officiate in this chapel duly in divine ſervices; for which the vicar allowed him a ſtipend of ſix pounds per annum.

In the valuation of the vicarage of Monkton, in the king's books, the vicar of it is charged for a prieſt at the chapels of Birchington and Wode, 11l. 13s. 4d. In 1640 here were 240 communicants.

The vicar of Monkton now finds a curate to officiate in this church, being collated by the archbiſhop, the patron, to the vicarage of Monkton, with the chapels of Birchington and Wode appendant to it; but the appropriate parſonage of this pariſh, including that of Wood adjoining, as an appendage to that of Monkton, which was part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, was yet a diſtinct parſonage from it, and as ſuch was granted, after the diſſolution, by king Henry VIII. in his 33d year, by his dotation charter, to his new-erected dean and chapter of Canterbury, in whom the inheritance of it is at this time veſted.

The parſonage of Birchington, including that of Wood, alias Woodchnrch, adjoining, is let on a beneficial leaſe for twenty-one years. In 1778 the rack rent of it was two hundred pounds per annum; but it was valued, on a ſurvey, at ſix hundred pounds per annum, having 2000 acres of titheable land within the tithery of it. The family of Hugeſſen, of Provender, were leſſees of it. From the coheirs of the late William Weſtern Hugeſſen, eſq. their intereſt in this leaſe was ſold, in 1791, to Mr. George Buſhell, of Minſter, whoſe ſon Mr. Benjamin Buſhell is the preſent leſſee.

The pariſh clerk here had formerly ſome peculiar privileges, as appears by the antient book of the clerks for collecting his dues,[s] different from thoſe enjoyed by

[s] This is printed in Lewis's Thanet, col. No. xv, xvi.

other pariſh-clerks in this iſland; beſides certain ſums of money, amounting to 5s. 6d. and a groat a year for every cottage; and he had paid him in kind by the farmers, twelve cops and twelve ſheaves of wheat, and twelve cops and two ſheaves of barley; but in the year 1638, an aſſeſſment was made by the pariſhioners of this pariſh, and of the pariſh and ville of Wood, wherein they rated their lands at twelve pence the ſcore acres, and the cottages at four-pence each, for the clerk's wages.

WOOD, ALIAS WOODCHURCH.

SOUTH-eaſtward from, and adjoining to Birchington, lies *the ville or pariſh of Wood, otherwiſe Woodchurch*, corruptly called by the people *Willow-wood*, for *Villa-wood*, taking its name from its being antiently almoſt all a wood.

It is, as Birchington, *a limb of the town and port of Dover*, and under the government of the ſame deputy, and aſſeſſed, with Birchington, to the land-tax, though antiently it was taxed by itſelf. This town of Wood, in queen Elizabeth's reign, paid more to the tenth and fifteenth, than was paid at that time by the town of Monkton; and yet in the return made by archbiſhop Parker, in purſuance of a letter from the privy council, it is ſaid there were no houſholds in this pariſh; the meaning of which probably was, that this pariſh, being chiefly woodland, there were no farm-houſes in it, but only cottages.

The high road from Sarre to Margate ſeparates Wood from Birchington; about a quarter of a mile or a little more from which, ſouthward, are the ruins of Wood, or Woodchurch chapel; near it there is but one houſe, the reſt of the houſes being near a mile from it, at a ville, antiently called the Millburgh, and now Acholt,

Acholt, which is about the ſame diſtance from Birchington, where there is a fair held at Acholt, on May 30, yearly, for pedlary and toys. For this reaſon it is likely this chapel was ſo far ſuffered to go to decay, as at length to fall down; however this may be, it has been long ſince demoliſhed, only part of the walls being left; its yard, containing about half an acre, ſurrounded by the original walls of it, converted to a lay fee. The building muſt have been of a conſiderable ſize, as the foundation meaſures eighty-four feet in length, and fifty-ſix in breadth; there is a mount of eight or ten feet high in the middle of the area of the church, which evidently appears to be the ruins of the tower. There is a farm-houſe adjoining the incloſure, which is about a quarter of a mile from the great road leading from Canterbury to Margate. The inhabitants of this pariſh are aſſeſſed towards the repair of the church or chapel of Birchington, though it ſtill maintains its own poor.[t]

The chapel of Wood was dedicated to St. Nicholas; it was exempt from the juriſdiction of the archdeacon, and was ſtanding and uſed as a place of worſhip in the year 1563. The vicar of Monkton, to which church this was a dependent chapel, was bound by the endowment of his vicarage, to find a chaplain, to celebrate in this chapel on Sundays, and every Wedneſday and Friday, and to officiate in it duly, in divine ſervices, as is more particularly deſcribed in it; for which duty he paid him 3l. 14s. 4d. yearly.

The parſonage of this pariſh is united with that of Birchington, an account of which has already been given before, and is demiſed with it, on a beneficial leaſe; the preſent leſſee being Mr. Benjamin Buſhell, of Minſter.

[t] See Lewis's Hiſt. Thanet, p. 74.

ST. JOHN's, ALIAS MARGATE,

IS THE NEXT ADJOINING PARISH north-eaſtward from Woodchurch, which latter, though only *a borough* within it, has ſo greatly increaſed in buildings of late years, and become ſo noted from the reſort of company to it yearly, that it has almoſt obliterated its antient parochial name of St. John's, that of *Margate* being the only one now known to moſt people.

This pariſh is within *the liberty and juriſdiction of the cinque ports*, and is *an antient member of the town and port of Dover*, and though united to it ever ſince king Edward I.'s reign, yet ſo late as in that of king Henry VI. it became a diſpute, whether this pariſh was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, that king, by his letters patent, united it to Dover, to which place it is ſubject in all matters of civil juriſdiction. The mayor of Dover appoints one of the inhabitants to be his deputy here; but though he bears the name of the mayor's deputy, he has no power to adminiſter an oath, or to act as the mayor himſelf might do if he was preſent. This officer is choſen either every year, or once in two or three years, at the pleaſure of the mayor of Dover, and appoints a ſub-deputy. He had antiently an aſſeſſment allowed him every year, to bear the charge he was at, in the execution of his office, out of which he paid ſeveral ſums, by reaſon of the dependency of this pariſh on the town and port of Dover.

In this pariſh, and the other two pariſhes of St. Peter and Birchington, there were two companies of foot ſoldiers raiſed, which uſed to be muſtered by the deputy conſtable of Dover, which was a conſiderable expence to the inhabitants, the governor and his attendants being all treated by them and their charges borne, which was done out of this deputy's rate or aſſeſſment. Out of the ſame rate there were built in 1624 two watch-

houſes

houſes and a watch-bell, hung on the cage, and another watch-houſe built in the fort; out of this rate likewiſe were provided two braſs guns for the fort, with appurtenances and ammunition for them; and a barrel with pitch to ſet upon the beacon; out of it were defrayed the charges of filling up the ſea-gates made in the cliff, to prevent rogues from coming up into the country that way from the ſea, to ſteal and plunder, eſpecially in time of war; thus Fayerneſſe gate was dammed up in 1618; but ſuch an aſſeſſment has been diſcontinued for more than one hundred years paſt."

THIS PARISH OF ST. JOHN, which is about three miles and a half acroſs each way, has much the ſame appearance, as thoſe pariſhes in this iſland heretofore deſcribed, conſiſting of open unincloſed corn lands, with frequent hill and dale, the ſoil moſtly chalk. It is accounted an exceeding healthy ſituation, and the inhabitants long lived. In the year 1563, as appears by archbiſhop Parker's return to the order of the privy council, here were one hundred and ſeven houſholds; but ſo far had they increaſed between that time, to when Mr. Lewis wrote his Hiſtory of Thanet in 1736, that there were then computed to be in this pariſh, (including Margate) about ſix hundred families, which would make the number of inhabitants about two thouſand four hundred in the whole. They are now increaſed to upwards of ſeven hundred families.

The village or town, now called *Margate*, ſituated in the borough of that name, a further account of which will be given hereafter, lies on the ſea ſhore, on the north ſide of it, extending ſouthwards, on the aſcent of a hill, on the knoll of which ſtands the church. Beſides the town of Margate, there are ſeveral other ſmall villes, or cluſters of houſes in this pariſh. Weſtbrooke, (from *weſt* of the *Brooks*) lies about a quarter of a

[u] Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 131.

mile

mile weſtward from Margate. Garling, which is a pretty large ville, conſiſts of near twenty houſes, about midway between Margate and Birchington, In this hamlet is a farm called Garling's farm, which belongs to the hoſpitals of Bridewell, and Bethlem, in London. Mutterer has about three cottages a little nearer to Birchington. Southward from Garling is Twenties and Lyden, and then Vincents, now the property of Mr. Francis Smith; all at preſent are only ſingle farm houſes, yet almoſt within memory, at the latter there was another dwelling houſe; and by the great number of diſuſed wells found hereabout, it ſhould ſeem that there were antiently many more houſes at this place, which ſeems to account for the ſituation of the oratory or chapel, called Dene chapel, built by Sir Henry de Sandwich about the year 1230, to which reſorted not only the lord of that manor and his family, but the inhabitants of Twenties, Vincents, and Fleet likewiſe, purchaſed by Henry, lord Holland, which has ſince paſſed in like manner as Kingſgate, and his other eſtates in this iſland, and is now owned by Wm. Roberts, eſq. in the middle of, or at leaſt at a convenient diſtance from thoſe farm houſes, this little oratory was placed. Chapel-hill houſe belongs to Miſs Browne.—Fleet above-mentioned, is a place at the ſouthern extremity of this pariſh, at a ſmall diſtance from Vincents, extending partly into the pariſhes of St. Laurence and Minſter. It was antiently a place of ſome account, having been the inheritance of a family, written in antient records de Fleta, who were reſident here about the reign of king John, or of Henry III. at preſent there is only a ſmall farm-houſe, one tenement, and the ruins of another. Philipott ſays, the family of Fleet ſealed with *Chequy, on a canton, a lion rampant,* as appeared by antient ordinaries and alphabets of arms. In James I.'s time, one of this family ended in a daughter and coheir, married to Philipott, who became entitled to this eſtate, and poſſeſſed it in 1656.

Southward

Southward from the church is Draper's hoſpital, and the ſame diſtance further a good houſe called *Updowne*, belonging to Mr. Farrer; about half a mile from which is Naſh-court, and about as much further Little Naſh. In the eaſtern part of the pariſh are the two hamlets of Eaſt North Down, and Weſt North Down, (the latter about two miles eaſtward from the church, the former about one only,) and laſtly Lucas Dane, almoſt adjoining to Margate, in the ſame valley.

The northern and eaſtern ſides of this pariſh are bounded by the ſea-ſhore, along the whole of which there is a continued range of high chalk cliffs, excepting in the opening between that ſpace, where the harbour and pier of Margate, with the town, ſtands, and a ſmall place to the weſtward of it.

THE BOROUGH AND TOWN OF MARGATE is ſituated on the northern bounds of this pariſh, adjoining to the ſea. This borough was antiently bounded on the land ſide by a very large lynch or bank, a conſiderable part of which has been ſo long ſince ploughed up, that no one knows the bounds of it on that ſide. It ſeems to have had the name of Margate, or more properly *Meregate*, from there being here an opening or gate, through which there was a ſmall *mere*, or ſtream, running into the ſea.

On that ſide of the town next the ſea, was a pier of timber, built eaſt and weſt, in the form of a half circle, to defend the bay from the main ſea, and make a ſmall harbour for ſhips of no great burthen, ſuch as the corn and other hoys, and the fiſhing craft. By the preſent appearance of the chalky rocks, which were the foundations of the old cliffs, on each ſide of this pier at low water, it ſeems as if antiently nature itſelf had formed a creek or harbour here, the mouth of which was juſt broad enough to let ſmall veſſels go in and out of it; but ſince the inning of the levels on the ſouth ſide of this iſland, the ſea having borne harder

der on the eaſt and north parts of it, the land on each ſide of this creek has been, in proceſs of time, waſhed quite away by the ſea, and the inhabitants were obliged to build this pier to prevent the town's being overflowed by the ocean, and to defend that part of it which lies next the water by piles of timber and jettees. This pier was at firſt but ſmall, and went but a little way from the land, but the cliffs ſtill continuing to be waſhed away, the ſea by that means lay more heavily on the back of it than uſual, and rendered it neceſſary to enlarge it by degrees, to what it is at preſent. At what time this pier was firſt built is unknown, that it was ſo long before the reign of king Henry VIII. is certain from Leland's account of it, (who lived in that reign) for he ſays, Itin. vol. vii. "Margate lyith in St. John's paroche yn Thanet a v myles upward fro Reculver, and there is a village and a peere for ſhyppes but now ſore decayed;" which ſhews it to have been built many years before; and it ſeems to intimate, either that there were then no dues paid for the maintenance and preſervation of it, or that the trade to it was ſo ſmall, that thoſe dues were not ſufficient to keep it in repair. However this be, it is very certain that this pier was not then near ſo large as it is now, and that the lands in this iſland were not in ſuch a ſtate of cultivation as they have been of late years, and conſequently the droits paid for corn ſhipped, by which it now chiefly ſubſiſts, were not near ſo much as they are now. In queen Elizabeth's reign, it is certain this pier was maintained by certain rates, paid by corn and other merchandize ſhipped and landed in it, which rates were confirmed by the ſeveral lord wardens of the cinque ports, who have from time to time renewed and altered the decrees, made for the ordering of this little harbour, under the management of two pier-wardens and two deputies, who were to collect the droits or dues to it, and inſpect and provide for the neceſſary ſupport and repairs

repairs of it. The oldeſt of theſe decrees is dated in 1615, and confirmed by Edward, lord Zouch, lord warden, chancellor and admiral of the cinque ports. In theſe decrees or orders, it is ſaid, that they have been uſually confirmed by the lord wardens for the time being, and time out of mind uſed by the inhabitants of Margate and St. John's, in the iſland of Thanet. By virtue of theſe orders, &c. two perſons reſident in Margate and St. John's, were every year choſen on May-day, to take care of this pier, by the name of pier-wardens; and two others called deputy pier-wardens. It is the office of theſe wardens and their deputies, to collect the droits, as they are called, or the monies due to the pier; of which they are to give an account to the pariſhioners, and their ſucceſſors in this office, within twenty days after the choice of new pier-wardens. It is likewiſe the office of the pier-wardens to inſpect and provide for the repairs of the pier; but they cannot make any new works above the value of five pounds, without the conſent of the inhabitants.

But it appears, notwithſtanding this care for the preſervation of the pier, that through neglect of the perſons employed, it by degrees fell ſtill further to decay, inſomuch, that in the year 1662, complaint was made to James, duke of York, then lord warden and admiral of the cinque ports, that this pier and harbour was much ruinated and decayed, and that the monies formerly collected and received for the repairs of it, had not been duly improved for that purpoſe, and that for a long time paſt there had not been any due account given, or elections made of ſucceſſive pier-wardens yearly, as by antient cuſtoms and orders of former lord wardens ought to be. This ſtate of the pier and a ſuppoſition, which was generally believed, that the pier-wardens had no power to compel the payment of the droits, or harbour-dues, went forward from time to time, and ſeemed to threaten the entire

entire ruin of it, which induced the pier-wardens and inhabitants at laſt, in the 11th year of king George I. to petition parliament for an act to enable them more effectually to recover the antient and accuſtomary droits, for the ſupport and maintenance of the pier; which act paſſed accordingly that year. The title of the act is, *to enable the pier-wardens of the town of Margate, more effectually to recover the antient and accuſtomary droits for the ſupport and maintenance of the ſaid pier.* The preamble to the act recites, that the antient town of Margate had, time out of mind, had a pier and harbour very commodious, and of great benefit and advantage to the trade and navigation of this kingdom, in the preſervation of ſhips and mariners in ſtorms and ſtreſs of weather, and from enemies in times of wars; and alſo very convenient for the exporting and importing many ſorts of commodities. That the ſafety of the town of Margate, and of all the neighbouring country depending upon the preſervation of this pier and harbour; there had been towards the maintenance and preſervation of it, time immemorial, paid to the pier-wardens, or their deputies for the time being, certain droits, commonly called poundage, or laſtage; and other rates or duties, which had been confirmed by the orders and decrees of the lords wardens of the cinque ports; without the due payment of which, this pier or harbour muſt inevitably fall to decay, to the utter ruin of the inhabitants of this town, and of all the neighbouring country, and to the great prejudice of the trade and navigation of the kingdom. Laſtly, that it was neceſſary to make more effectual proviſion, as well for the recovery of the ſaid droits, rates, and duties aforeſaid, and for the enforcing of due payment of them, as for the better ſecuring the ſaid pier and harbour: It was therefore enacted, that the antient droits ſhould be continued and paid, and that to this end the pier-wardens ſhould chuſe collectors, who ſhould be allowed for their pains

in

in the collecting of them, not exceeding one ſhilling and ſixpence in the pound, and ſhould give ſecurity for the ſame, and that their accounts ſhould be yearly audited by the pier-wardens, with divers other regulations, powers, and penalties, for the better carrying forward of the ſame. Laſtly, that all ſums of money collected ſhould be paid to the pier-wardens, to be laid out in repairing and improving the pier and harbour, and not applied to any other uſe; and that the pier-wardens ſhould have power to prevent all annoyances in the harbour. Under this act the pier was maintained till the year 1787, when an application to parliament being intended for the improvement of the town of Margate, the rebuilding and improvement of the pier was applied for at the ſame time, and an act of parliament paſſed that year, anno 27 George III. for that purpoſe, as well as for aſcertaining, eſtabliſhing and recovering, certain duties, in lieu of the antient and accuſtomary droits, for the ſupport and maintenance of this pier. Since this the old wooden pier has begun to be new caſed on both ſides with ſtone, and extended, and the whole is now compleatly finiſhed. An act of parliament was paſſed this preſent year (1799) to amend the former, by encreaſing the droits, and enabling the commiſſioners to make further improvements. This will certainly add to the increaſe of the trade of this place, and the general benefit of the inhabitants of Margate, and country contiguous to it.[w]

The rates, according to which the droits for the maintenance of this pier are at preſent ſettled, as well by the late act, as by the commiſſioners impowered ſo to do, are by much too long to be inſerted here.

Moſt of the ſhipping trade, which was once pretty large, before the harbour was ſo much waſhed away

[w] There is a view of the old pier of Margate, as in 1736, in Lewis's Hiſt. Thanet, plate xvi. p 123.

by

by the ſea, and the ſhips began to be built too large to lay up here, has been long ſince removed to London. However, there are ſtill ſome ſhips of burthen reſort hither for the importation of coals from Newcaſtle and Sunderland; and of deals, &c. from Memel and Riga; beſides this, the exportation of corn and other product of the farms in this iſland is very conſiderable from this harbour, as is the quantity of goods of every ſort from London, brought in daily by the hoys for the ſupply of the ſhops and other inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood; to which may be added the ſeveral paſſage-boats, or yachts, as they are now called, which are neatly fitted up with cabins and other accommodations, and ſail every day to and from London, conſtantly freighted with paſſengers, baggage and other lading belonging to them; and the number of perſons, which the inhabitants boaſt are carried to and from this place in the veſſels yearly, is almoſt beyond a moderate credibility, even to 18,000 on an average.

As the paſſage from England to Holland is reckoned the ſhorteſt from this place, many great perſonages have embarked here from time to time for the continent. In particular, in king James I.'s reign, the elector palatine, the king's ſon-in-law, with the electreſs Elizabeth his wife, embarked from this place for Holland. In later times king William III. often came hither in his way to and from Holland; king George I. twice landed here; and king George II. and queen Caroline his conſort, with the young princeſſes, came firſt on ſhore and ſtaid all night at this place; and that ſucceſsful and victorious General John, the great duke of Marlborough, choſe this place for his embarking, and landing again to and from the ſeveral campaigns he made abroad.

THE TOWN of Margate was till of late years a poor inconſiderable fiſhing town, built for the moſt part in the valley adjoining to the harbour, the houſes of which

which were in general mean and low; one dirty narrow lane, now called King-ſtreet, having been the principal ſtreet of it. It does not ſeem ever to have been in any great repute for its fiſhery or trade; and this appears more fully from the return made on a ſurvey, by order of queen Elizabeth, in her 8th year, of the ſeveral maritime places in this county, in which it was returned, that there were in Margate, houſes inhabited one hundred and eight; perſons lacking proper habitations eight; boats and other veſſels fifteen; viz. eight of one ton, one of two, one of five, four of eighteen, one of ſixteen; perſons belonging to theſe boats, occupied in the carrying of grain and fiſhing, ſixty.

There was a market kept here as long ago as 1631; of which a return to Dover was made every month; but this ſeems not to have continued long, nor does it appear by what authority it was kept at all.

From this ſtate of inſignificance Margate roſe unexpectedly, and that no long time ſince, to wealth and conſequence, owing principally to the univerſal recommendation of ſea air and bathing, and the rage of the Londoners at the ſame time of ſpending their ſummer months at thoſe watering places ſituated on the ſea coaſt; and when it came to be known that the ſhore here was ſo well adapted to bathing, being an entire level and covered with the fineſt ſand, which extends for ſeveral miles on each ſide the harbour, and the eaſy diſtance from the metropolis, with the conveniency of ſo frequent a paſſage by water, it gave Margate a preference before all others, to which the beauty and healthineſs of it, and of the adjoining country, contributed ſtill more.

An objection has been made to the ſea-bathing here, that the freſh waters of the rivers Thames and Medway, mixing with thoſe of the ſea here, leſſen the ſaltneſs of the latter; but this can have but little force, when it is conſidered, that the mouths of thoſe

rivers are at the diſtance of near thirty miles, and are both ſalt for nearly that diſtance from their mouths; and beſides, the waters of thoſe rivers do not run on the ebb-tide half way down to Margate road, before the tide at flood turns them back again. Another advantage peculiar to Margate is, its being a weather ſhore, during the greateſt part of the ſummer; or in other words, the ſoutherly winds, which generally prevail in that ſeaſon, blow off from the land; by which means the ſea is rendered perfectly ſmooth, and the water clear to a conſiderable depth; whereas moſt of the places on the ſea-coaſt in the Engliſh channel, from the North Foreland to the Land's End, are on a lee-ſhore during the whole of that time, and are incommoded very much by thoſe winds; for thoſe grateful gales, which produce fine warm weather, and render the Margate ſhore ſmooth and pleaſant, never fail to occaſion at the ſame time a continual ſwell and ſurf of the ſea on the ſouth coaſt of England; which not only makes the water there foul and thick, but annoys, ſpatters, and frightens the bathers exceedingly.

This induced numbers of genteel people, among which were many of the nobility and perſons of faſhion, to reſort to Margate, as well for bathing, as for pleaſure; but the houſes were far from being ſufficient to receive this increaſe of inhabitants, nor were there proper places of accommodation for them; this brought hither numbers of adventurers in building; a new town was built to the ſouthward of the old one, on the ſide of the hill nearer the church, and the old town too was greatly improved and increaſed; a large ſquare was erected in the former, called Cecil-ſquare, on one ſide of which is a large aſſembly-room, with a public hotel adjoining. The aſſembly-room, which is ſuppoſed to be nearly as large as moſt in the kingdom, is finiſhed with much taſte and elegance. It is 87 feet long and 43 broad, of a proportionable height and richly

richly ornamented; adjoining to it, are apartments for tea and cards; under which, on the ground floor, is a billiard and coffee room, which join the hotel, and a large piazza extends the whole length of the building. The number of ſubſcribers names to theſe rooms in the ſeaſon, amounts generally, as it is ſaid, to more than a thouſand. In the contiguous field there was afterwards built another ſquare, called Hawley-ſquare, and an entire range of genteel houſes from one end of it to the other, moſt of which command a fine and extenſive proſpect over the ſea. Near the harbour there are ſeveral commodious bathing-rooms, out of which the bathers are driven in the machines, any depth along the ſands into the ſea, under the conduct of the guides; at the back of the machine is a door, through which the bathers deſcend a few ſteps into the water, and an umbrella of canvas dropping over, conceals them from the public view. Upwards of forty of theſe machines are frequently employed until the time of high water; their ſtructure is at once ſimple and convenient, and the pleaſure and advantage of bathing may be enjoyed in ſo private a manner, as to be conſiſtent with the ſtricteſt delicacy. Benjamin Beale, a Quaker, and inhabitant of this place, in the earlieſt time of its improvement, was the inventor of them; but, like other ingenious perſons, his invention proved his own ruin, though numbers have ſince acquired an affluent ſupport from the uſe of them.

Beſides the benefit of ſea-bathing at this place, there are, if warm bathing is thought neceſſary, cloſe to the harbour, four ſalt-water baths, on a very good conſtruction, which may be filled in a few minutes, and the water brought to any degree of heat with the greateſt facility.

On the 21ſt of June, 1792, the firſt ſtone of a general Sea-bathing Infirmary, ſituated in Weſt Sea-bath Bay, and for which a very large ſubſcription had been raiſed, was laid by John Coakley Letſom, M. D.

of London, aſſiſted by the committees both of London and Margate, with much parade and ceremony.

Near the ſquares above-mentioned is a theatre, eſtabliſhed by act of parliament in 1786, at the expence of upwards of 4000l. and a public library with contiguous rooms, built in an elegant and magnificent ſtile.*

Margate at firſt, from this great increaſe of inhabitants, was but ill ſupplied with proviſions from the neighbouring country, which had not ſufficient for the purpoſe, and even what they did ſupply was but very precarious; to obviate this, a grant of a public market was obtained in 1777, to be held weekly on a Wedneſday and Saturday. This grant was made to Francis Cobb and John Baker, gents. wardens of the pier, and their ſucceſſors; to be holden in the town of Margate, for buying and ſelling of corn, grain, flour, fleſh, fiſh, poultry, butter, eggs, fruit, vegetables, and other proviſions, ſo that now this place is exceedingly well ſupplied; and to add ſtill further improvements to this town, an act of parliament paſſed in the year 1787, for the paving, lighting, and otherwiſe improving it, which has been ſince carried into execution; thirty-four reſpectable pariſhioners being appointed to ſuperintend this very uſeful and neceſſary buſineſs. The application to parliament was, as well for rebuilding the pier of Margate, and for ſupporting and maintaining it, as for widening, paving, repairing, cleanſing, lighting and watching the ſtreets, lanes, highways, and public paſſages in the town of Margate and pariſh of St. John the Baptiſt, in the Iſle of Thanet; and for ſettling the rates of porters, chairmen, carters, and carmen, within the ſaid town; and for preventing encroachments, nuiſances and annoy-

* There was a good engraving of the inſide of the library, from a drawing of Miſs Keate's, by Mr. Malton, of Conduit-ſtreet, London.

ances

ances therein. And now the inhabitants of Margate thought their town of ſufficient conſequence, to throw off the yoke of dependency on the town and port of Dover, and to exempt themſelves from the juriſdiction of it; for which purpoſe they petitioned the crown for a charter of incorporation, which was ſtrongly oppoſed by the town and port of Dover; and on a hearing of the merits of the petition, in 1785, before the king's attorney-general, though he agreed that the town ſtood in need of a more regular police, yet he diſapproved of the matter in queſtion, and obſerved to them, if they perſiſted in their preſent mode, they had ſtill the power of applying to parliament, and recommended to their attention certain propoſitions previous to ſuch application, to be taken into their conſideration, and after their return and conſulting their friends, they would at their own time, acquaint him with their determination; but this ſo far diſcouraged them from the further proſecution of a charter, that all further intentions of it from that time fell to the ground.

In Love lane, adjoining to the market, the Baptiſts have a meeting-houſe, to which there belongs in ſummer a numerous congregation; and in the middle of the north ſide of Hawley-ſquare, is a neat chapel, for the followers of the late Mr. Weſley.

A little above the old town northward, adjoining to the ſea, is a ſmall piece of ground, called the Fort, being formerly put to that uſe, and maintained at the pariſh charge; there was a large deep ditch on the land ſide of it next the town; at its entrance towards the eaſt was a ſtrong gate, which was kept locked to preſerve the ordnance, arms, and ammunition; for here were two braſs cannon, bought and repaired by the pariſh; here was likewiſe a watch-houſe; a gunner was appointed by government, with a ſalary of twenty pounds per annum, and a flag hoiſted upon

occaſion; and there were ſent hither from the tower, ten or twelve pieces of ordnance, with carriages. This was not only a great ſafeguard to the town, but a means of preſerving merchant ſhips going round the North Foreland and the Downs, from the enemy's privateers, which often lurk hereabouts, and being hidden behind the land, ſurprize ſhips ſailing that way. But this appointment of a gunner has been for ſome time diſcontinued; the gate at the entrance of the port has been taken away, and the ditch has been converted into a ſmall ſquare of houſes. A ſmall battery is now erected on its ſcite, and the guns mounted on the improved conſtruction.

On the oppoſite hill north eaſtward of the new town, is built another hamlet of houſes, called uſually Hooper's hill, on which there is a curious horizontal windmill, erected by Capt. Hooper, for the purpoſe of grinding corn, upon a very large ſcale, and of ſuch excellent mechaniſm as to render it worthy the inſpection of the curious.

There was a branch of trade, that of malting, which was formerly ſo large, that there were about forty malting houſes in this pariſh; but this trade is now almoſt wholly gone to decay here, as it has been for ſeveral years throughout all the neighbouring country.

The hanging and drying of herrings has formerly been of great uſe to the poor of this town, a great many of whom were employed in the ſeaſon, to waſh, ſalt, ſpit, and hang them. But this trade would have been much more beneficial to the place, had theſe herrings been caught by the inhabitants, for then there would have been more employment for the poor, many of whom had little to do, but in ſpinning and twiſting of twine to make nets with, and the knitting of nets, &c. But this fiſhery here has long ſince gone ſo much to decay, that thoſe who depended on it were forced to ſell their large boats, or let them run out; after which,

which, thoſe in which they fiſhed were ſo ſmall, that they dared not go out far to ſea in them, nor venture out of the pier in a freſh gale of wind;[y] of late years the affluence of the ſtrangers reſorting hither has diffuſed a ſpirit of emulation among the fiſhermen, who are now very numerous; and have furniſhed themſelves with ſubſtantial veſſels and large boats, by which they not only ſupply their own town, but in their ſeaſons carry conſiderable quantities of fiſh to London. The fiſh generally caught here are ſkaite, wraiths, ſmall cod, haddock, turbot, whitings, ſoles, and other flat fiſh; mackrel and herrings in their ſeaſons; lobſters, pungers, oyſters, and other ſhell-fiſh; and likewiſe eels, of which, as old fiſhermen have aſſerted, ſuch plenty has been caught here formerly, that they uſed to be meaſured by the buſhel, but for theſe many years paſt they have been very ſcarce; the reaſon of this, perhaps, may be the great uſe that has been made for ſome years of the ſea wooſe hereabouts, not only in taking up ſuch of it as is caſt up by the ſea to mix with the dung or lay on the land, but ſtripping the rocks of it, to burn and make kelp, of which notice has been already taken before, by which the ſhelter and food of theſe fiſh and others of the like nature, which lie near the ſhore, were taken away; of which there was a complaint made to the lord warden ſo long ago as the 35th of Elizabeth: that by the burning and taking up the ſea-weed, the inhabitants of this iſland were annoyed in their health, and greatly hindered in their fiſhing; in conſequence of which, a warrant was granted to the deputies of the mayors of Dover and Sandwich, to forbid and reſtrain the taking up and burning the ſea-wooſe within the Iſle of Thanet, by any one whatſoever; but this warrant ſeems not to have been re-

[y] See Lewis's Hiſt. Thanet, p. 134 et ſeq.

garded, perhaps from an inſufficiency of the power of the lord warden to purſue the execution of it; and the ſame cuſtom of taking it away at the free will of thoſe who have a right ſo to do, has continued (and indeed there can be no reaſon why it ſhould not) to the preſent time. The firſt lord Conyngham, as lord of Minſter manor, brought an action againſt the inhabitants of the part of the iſland within that manor, for taking away this ſea-wooſe from the ſhore without his licence; which claim was tried at the county aſſizes, but his lordſhip failed in the eſtabliſhment of it.

Here is an eſtabliſhment of the cuſtoms, under a ſurveyor, ſearcher, and other inferior officers.

Among the other improvements at this place, the ſchools ought not to be forgotten; there are two for young ladies, and two for young gentlemen, beſides a private ſeminary, lately eſtabliſhed by a clergyman; and a charity ſchool has been not long ago inſtituted, for the education of forty boys and an equal number of girls, ſupported by the voluntary ſubſcriptions of the inhabitants, and much aſſiſted by the liberal donations of the nobility and gentry, who reſort hither in the ſummer. There are no fairs kept at Margate; but at Northdown one is held on the 25th of July, being St. James's day, to whom the north chancel of the church was dedicated; and the feaſt is kept in purſuance of the will of Ethelred Barrow, who appointed a *give-all* on that day for ever.

From the expoſed ſituation of Margate to the north and eaſt, it has frequently ſuffered by tempeſts and ſtorms, ſetting in to the land from thoſe quarters. The town and harbour of Margate are ſituated ſo directly open to the northern ocean, that a veſſel taking her departure from thence and ſteering her courſe north half eaſt, would hit no land till ſhe came on the coaſt of Greenland, in the lat. of 75° north, after having run 1380 miles. Great damage was done by

ſtorms of wind, particularly in the years 1755, 1763, and 1767, to the ſhips within the pier, and to the houſes near the harbour, which from the force of the ſea and its impetuoſity were almoſt demoliſhed.

In the ſummer of the year 1788, a female beaked whale came on ſhore at Margate; it was twenty-ſeven feet in length, and in girt ſeventeen feet. Mr. Hunter, ſurgeon, of this place, in diſſecting the head of this fiſh, diſcovered four teeth juſt penetrating the gums in the lower jaw, which led him to conjecture that it had ſcarcely attained half its growth, and that its common length might be, when full grown, at leaſt ſixty feet.

BETWEEN THE HAMLET OF GARLING and the ſea, there were found in the year 1724, in digging a ſea-gate, or way through the cliff into the ſea, to fetch up ſea-ooſe, or wooſe, for the manure of the land, twenty-ſeven SEVERAL INSTRUMENTS, lying all together, about two feet under ground; which makes it rather ſtrange, that they were not before that time diſcovered by the plough. They were of mixed braſs, or what is uſually called pot or bell metal, of ſeveral ſizes and ſomewhat different ſhapes, but both ſides alike; the largeſt of them ſeven inches one quarter long, and two inches three-quarters broad at the bottom; the leſſer ones, were five inches in length, and two inches and one-half in breadth at the bottom; two of them had ringles on one ſide about the middle, which was the thickeſt or deepeſt part. Theſe inſtruments are uſually called *celts*, and have been found in great numbers in various parts of this iſland, as well as on the continent, as in Spain, France, and Herculanium, in Italy; and our learned antiquaries have differed much in opinion to what uſes they were deſigned, though they ſeem to agree that they are either Roman or Britiſh; moſt probably the former. The learned Montfaucon has deſcribed that among them

with

with a ringle, among the Roman tools of building, and is of opinion that it was a chiſel, with which they uſed to cut or hew ſtones. Count Caylas, in his antiquities, obſerves, that theſe inſtruments with and without rings are common in France, and are called Gallia Hatchets; he is for referring them to domeſtic uſe, as chiſels with handles fitted into them perpendicularly; but obſerves, that whether employed for domeſtic uſe or military purpoſes, they cannot be of much ſervice for want of ſtrength.

Montfaucon likewiſe obſerves, that the metal of which theſe inſtruments are made, ſeems not hard enough for ſuch work; though the antients uſed ſome kind of temper by which they made braſs as hard as iron; but, ſays Mr. Lewis, in his Hiſtory of Thanet, it was but viewing theſe tools, if ſuch they were, found here, with ſome attention, to be ſatisfied that the metal of which they were made, though ſomewhat harder than common braſs, was not ſo hard as iron, nor yet hard enough to hew any ſtone that was not ſoft and eaſy to be cut. Mr. Hearne, after ſeveral arguments to prove that they were not military weapons, agrees in the ſame opinion, as does Dr. Borlaſe, which is in ſome meaſure corroborated by there having been one found in Herculaneum;[a] and the latter thinks they were offenſive weapons originally, indeed of Britiſh invention and fabric, but afterwards improved and uſed by the provincial Romans, as well as Britons. Mr. Thoreſby ſuppoſes them to have been the heads of ſpears of the civilized Britons,[b] and Mr. Whitaker that they were the heads of light battle-axes; and Mr. Gordon, in his Itinerary Septentrional, ſeems to have fancied them a kind of Roman *ſecuris*, or axe.

[a] Count de Caylas Recueil d'antiquites, vol. ii. p. 318.

[b] Letter to Mr. Hearne in the appendix to the firſt volume of Leland's Itinerary.

Again

Again it has been conjectured with ſome probability, by a learned and ingenious gentleman, that theſe inſtruments were chiſels of the Roman ſoldiers, with which they uſed to ſharpen the ſtakes, called *ſudes* and *valli*, which were a part of their travelling baggage, *ſarcina*, ſince they uſed them in their daily encampments;[b] and that as every ſoldier muſt have had one or more of them, this might be the reaſon why ſo many of them are found, at various periods in different places.

Laſtly, Dr. Stukeley, ever druidical, undertakes as uſual, to ſhew that theſe braſs caſt inſtruments, called *celts*, were Britiſh, and belonging to the Druids; that they were fixed occaſionally at the end of their ſtaves to cut off the boughs of oak and miſletoe; but that when not made uſe of for theſe purpoſes, they put them into their pouches, or hung them to their girdles by a little ring or loop.

See Mr. Lort's obſervations on *celts*, printed in the Archæologia, vol. v. where there are four plates of different kinds of celts, found in various places, and one of theſe found here in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet.

At the beginning of the year 1791, as ſome labourers were digging to lay the foundation of three new houſes behind the charity-ſchool in Margate, about two feet below the ſurface they found *the remains of ſeveral bodies*, which were interred in graves hewn out of the ſolid chalk, and lay in the direction of north and ſouth. None of the graves were more than ſix feet long. In one of the graves was found a coin, having on one ſide a head crowned, and on the reverſe the figure of a man in a running attitude, having a lance in his right hand, the inſcription not legible; but was found to be a coin of Probus. At the ſame time there were found a ſword and a ſcabbard,

[b] See Vegetius de re militari, lib. i. c. 24, lib. iii. c. 8.

both

both much decayed. The bones were found very entire, but on being expoſed to the air ſoon crumbled into duſt; and another coin was picked up at the ſame time in excellent preſervation, a coin of Maximianus, having his head, and round it IMP. MAXIMIANUS, P. F. AUG. On the reverſe, the figure of Jupiter ſtanding, having in his right hand the thunder bolt, and in his left a ſpear, JOVI CONSERVAT AUG. and underneath XXI I. a compliment to the 21ſt legion; and not long afterwards there was found a coin, in good preſervation, of Helena, the firſt wife of Conſtantius; on one ſide her head, with this inſcription, FL. HELENA AUGUSTA, and on the other ſide, REIPUBLICÆ SECURITAS, round a female figure.

In 1792, as ſome workmen were ſinking a cellar, in one of the graves adjoining to the above they found a ſmall Roman urn, which was filled with aſhes, but no bones or other remains were diſcovered beſide it.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims over the greateſt part of this pariſh; the lands holding by certain rents of aſſize, called Corn-gavill and Penny-gavill. The lands were antiently diſtinguiſhed by a large lynch, balk, or greenſwerd, part of which is ſtill remaining, though not ſo broad as it was formerly, and the other part has undergone the fate of other lynches hereabouts, being ſo entirely ploughed up, that there are no remains of it left. Notwithſtanding which, the number of acres is ſtill preſerved in the books of the collectors of theſe rents of aſſize, according to which it is ſtill gathered, though much of the land is gone over the cliff into the ſea.

Subordinate to this manor, are the following places of note, ſituated moſtly in the ſouthern, or inland part of this pariſh, excepting that of Dandelion, which is in the north-weſt extremity of it. The firſt of theſe to be deſcribed is

SAL-

SALMESTONE, or *Salmanſton grange* or *parſonage*, uſually called *Salmſtone*, being a manor, ſituated about one quarter of a mile ſouthward from the church. It was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, to the ſacriſtie of which monaſtery it was appropriated. King Henry III. in his 9th year, anno 1224, granted to the abbot and convent the privilege of holding a fair within this manor. In the 21ſt year of king Edward I. the king brought his claim againſt the abbot for this manor, by writs of *quo warranto* and *de recto*, which was tried before J. de Berewick and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant at Canterbury that year; but the king relinquiſhed his claim, and afterwards confirmed it to the abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors. In the 7th year of king Edward II. anno 1313, in the *iter* of H. de Stanton and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant, the abbot was ſummoned by *quo warranto*, to ſhew why he claimed ſundry liberties therein mentioned in this manor, among others; and the abbot pleaded the grants and confirmations of them, by divers of the king's predeceſſors, and that they had been allowed in the laſt iter of J. de Berewick and his ſociates, juſtices itinerant; and he pleaded, that king Edward II. by his charter in his 6th year, had fully confirmed all of them to the abbot and convent. After which, the rolls of the laſt iter of J. de Berewick being inſpected, it was found that all the liberties which the abbot then claimed by allowance of the ſaid iter were allowed in it; upon which every part of them was allowed. After which, king Edward III. by his charter of *inſpeximus*, in his 36th year, confirmed to this abbey all the manors and poſſeſſions given to it by former kings; and by another charter, the ſeveral grants of liberties and confirmations made by his predeceſſors, among which were thoſe above-mentioned; and Henry VI. afterwards confirmed the ſame.

In

In the year 1318, anno 12 Edward II. the abbot of St. Auguſtine and his ſervants, giving offence to the tenants of the manor of Minſter, eſpecially for taking diſtreſſes on them, the latter aſſembled together, and aſſaulting the court-lodges, or manſions of that manor and of Salmanſtone, ſet fire to the gates of them; during which the monks and their ſervants here kept themſelves confined within the walls for fifteen days; ſo that the people without, not being able to encompaſs their deſign of firing the houſe, deſtroyed the abbot's huſbandry utenſils in the fields, and all the trees in this manor, ſo effectually, that none have grown here ever ſince; but a method was found afterwards to puniſh theſe rioters, or at leaſt the principal of them, who were fined in a large ſum, and impriſoned at Canterbury till it was paid.[c] At the beginning of king Richard II.'s reign, Thomas Ickham, ſacriſt of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, among many other improvements made on the monaſtery, and other eſtates belonging to it, built a new hall at this manor, with chambers, at the coſt of one hundred marcs; at which time, according to the meaſurement made of the lands of Salmanſtone, they amounted to eighty-nine acres of arable land; and there belonged to it likewiſe, the tithes, great and ſmall, of the parochial chapel of St. John Baptiſt, the ſmall tithes of the parochial chapel of St. Laurence, and of the pariſh of Minſter, excluſive of thoſe given to the vicar; and a portion of great tithes in every one of the three pariſhes; from the poſſeſſion of which tithes, this eſtate was uſually called *the rectory*, or *grange of Salmanſtone*. The ſacriſt of the monaſtery for the time being, was uſed yearly at Salmeſton, in the firſt week of Lent, to diſtribute to twenty-four poor perſons of the iſland, and dwelling in the undermentioned pariſhes; of Minſter ſix, of St. John's ſix, of St. Laurence

[c] Dec. Script. col. 2034. See Minſter before.

rence ſix, and of St. Peter ſix, to each of them nine loaves and eighteen herrings; and to diſtribute yearly on Midlent Sunday to the ſaid poor perſons, or as many of the like in thoſe pariſhes, to the like number, the like charity; and to twelve poor perſons, three of each of thoſe pariſhes, to each of them two yards of blanket; and on Monday and Tueſday in every week from the feaſt of the Invention of the Holy Croſs, to the feaſt of the Nativity of St. John Baptiſt inclusive, during the ſaid term, to deliver to each poor perſon coming to Salmeſton, one diſh-full of peas dreſſed; and to pay yearly to the vicar of St. John's for the time being, two buſhels of corn, and the ſame to the vicars of St. Laurence and of St. Peter; and to the vicar of the church of Minſter for the time being, ten ſhillings ſterling yearly, and alſo twelve ſhillings yearly to the convent of the monaſtery, to be divided among them at the feaſt of All Saints, and to find ſufficient man's meat and horſe meat, for the monks and ſervants and horſes at Salmeſton, yearly on the feaſt of St. Mildred, the day after, and the feaſt of St. Bartholomew, and to yearly pay to the fourth prior of the monaſtery thirty ſhillings; and yearly find and provide, and ſend to the monaſtery on the vigil of St. Mildred, and St. Bartholomew the Apoſtle, two horſes handſomely capariſoned, for the uſe of the fourth prior of the monaſtery. So long as the abbot and convent continued in poſſeſſion of this eſtate, they kept it in their own hands, collected the tithes and ploughed the lands with the aſſiſtance of lay-brethren; the manſion-houſe ſerved them for retirement and the uſe of the grange. The chapel and infirmary here are ſtill entire, excepting that the windows are demoliſhed.

On the final diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. this manor came to the crown, where the poſſeſſion of it ſtaid till the ſecond year of queen Elizabeth, when it was granted

granted for a term of years, to E. Thwayts, then leſſee of it, who was bound to yearly pay to the vicar of the churches of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, in Thanet, two buſhels of corn, and to the vicar of Minſter ten ſhillings, as he was before bound to pay; and likewiſe all the charities and alms in like manner as before.[d] And next year the queen having taken into her hands ſeveral manors, lands, &c. parcel of the ſee of Canterbury, by letters patent, that year granted to the archbiſhop and his ſucceſſors, ſeveral rectories, parſonages, and other premiſes, in lieu of them, among which was the rectory of Salmeſtone, late parcel of the poſſeſſions of the late monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, valued at the annual ſum of 38l. 10s. 0½d. with the repriſe out of it, of eight pounds yearly, to the vicar of St. John in Thanet; and of four pounds yearly to the vicar of Waltham. Anno 1558, being the laſt year of Philip and Mary, the queen granted to the archbiſhop the right of patronage of ſeveral rectories and vicarages, among which was that of Salmeſton cum Deane.[e] Since which this manor and grange has continued part of the poſſeſſions of the ſee of Canterbury, the archbiſhop being the preſent owner of it. The leſſee is ſtill bound by his leaſe to pay out of it all the above charities, the ſame as were paid by the leſſee of it before the diſſolution of the monaſtery; but the diſh of peas, covenanted to be given to every poor man coming to Salmeſtone, is almoſt grown obſolete, which it is ſaid, is owing to the leſſee's taking advantage of the word *diſh* in the leaſe, which being an uncertain meaſure, is given to the poor people in ſo ſmall a pittance, that it is not worth their while to go for them.[f]

[d] Inrolments, Augmentation-office.
[e] See Wilkins's Councils, vol. iv. p. 177.
[f] See Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 154.

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It has been for many years paſt demiſed by the archbiſhop, on a leaſe for three lives, at the before-mentioned yearly rent; the earl of Guildford has at this time the intereſt of this leaſe.[g]

DANDELION is an eſtate ſituated in the north-weſt extremity of this pariſh, about half a mile from the ſea-ſhore. This was in antient times the ſeat of a family of this name, and who ſpelt their name at firſt, both *Daundeleon* and *Daundelyonn*, as appears by divers antient deeds, ſome of which are without date, ſome as high as king Edward I.'s reign. William Daundelynn, or Daundelyon, poſſeſſed it in the 2d year of king Richard II. as appears by the regiſters of St. Auguſtine's monaſtery; his ſucceſſor was John Dandelyon, who reſided here in the next reign of king Henry IV. whoſe ſucceſſor of the ſame name died poſſeſſed of this ſeat in 1445, anno 24 Henry VI. and was buried in the north chancel of this church. He left an only daughter and heir, who marrying with Pettit, entitled him to the poſſeſſion of this ſeat. His deſcendant John Pettit, (ſon of Valentine) was an alderman of London, whoſe ſon Valentine reſided here, and in his deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Argent, on a chevron, gules, three bezants between three lions heads eraſed, ſable, crowned, or*; quartered with thoſe of Daundelyon, viz. *Sable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent*,[h] it continued down to Capt. Henry Pettit, who died here in 1661, and was buried with his anceſtors in this church, leaving ſurviving five ſons, Thomas, John, and Valentine, by his firſt wife, and Richard and Henry, by his ſecond wife, who became heirs *in gavelkind* to this eſtate, which afterwards, in conſequence from ſuch diviſion of it, became veſted in ſeveral different pro-

[g] There is a ſmall ſouth-weſt view of Salmeſton, in the 45th number of the Bibl. Topog. Brit. plate xii. p. 171.

[h] There is a pedigree of this family of Pettit, in the Herald. Viſtn. co. Kent, anno 1619.

prietors, whoſe reſpective heirs afterwards joined in the ſale of it to Henry Fox, lord Holland, who conveyed it to his ſecond ſon, the hon. Charles James Fox, and he paſſed away his intereſt in it to John Powell, eſq. who dying without iſſue, his ſiſter, then the wife of William Roberts, eſq. became his heir, and entitled to this eſtate, and is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

This antient ſeat has for ſome length of time been made uſe of *as a place of public reſort*, with a bowling-green and other accommodations for the purpoſe. It ſeems as if it had been antiently walled round very ſtrongly, according to the manner of that age, for a defence againſt bows and arrows; part of this wall is ſtill ſtanding, with the gate-houſe, built with bricks and flints in rows, with loop-holes and battlements at top. Over the main gate are the arms of Daundelyon as above-mentioned; on the right ſide of this gate is a ſmaller one for common uſe, at the right corner of which is a blank eſcutcheon, and at the left corner a *demi lion, rampant*, with a label out of his mouth, on which is written, DAUNDELYONN.

Under the right ſide of it, as you go out of the gate, was found in the year 1703, a room large enough to hold eight or ten men, in which were many pieces of lacrymatory urns, of earth and glaſs; under the other ſide of it is a well priſon. In the window of the dining-room in the manſion-houſe, are the arms of Daundelyonn, quartered with thoſe of Pettit.

THE MANOR OF DENE, with the eſtate called *Hengrave*, is ſituated about a mile ſouth-eaſtward from Dandelion. THE MANOR OF DENE was in the beginning of king Henry III.'s reign in the poſſeſſion of the family of Sandwich, to one of whom, Sir Henry de Sandwich, Robert, abbot of St. Auguſtine, granted a licence to build an oratory at this manor, being within the bounds of the abbot and convent's capital manor of Minſter, in which the abbots exerciſed an eccle-

eccleſiaſtical as well as civil juriſdiction, in which he might cauſe divine ſervice to be celebrated by his own chaplain, in the preſence of himſelf, his heirs, and ſucceſſors. The ruins of this little chapel are ſtill to be ſeen, in a little valley, called Chapel Bottom, in an open field, by the great road leading from Margate to Minſter, without any houſe or building near it. The ſouth-weſt wall is quite down. It was built of flints, rough caſt-over. On the north ſide are the remains of two rooms, which, as they have no communication with the chapel, might probably be the apartments of the officiating prieſt.[1] He was ſucceeded in this manor by Sir Simon de Sandwich, who, as it appears, held it of Sir Stephen Heringod, for in the 42d year of that reign, this Sir Stephen releaſed to the church of St. Auguſtine, all the homage which Sir Simon and his heirs owed to him, on account of this manor, and which he held of him by knight's ſervice. After the death of Sir Simon de Sandwich, his heirs paſſed away the poſſeſſion of the manor of Dene, with a tenement juſt by it, called *Auſtone*, to Roger de Leyborne, whoſe ſon William de Leyborne died poſſeſſed of it in the third year of king Edward II. leaving Juliana his grand-daughter his heir, who being heir both to her father and grandfather, became entitled to large poſſeſſions in this, and ſeveral other counties; from the greatneſs of which, ſhe was uſually ſtiled *the Infanta of Kent*; ſhe was thrice married, the laſt of her huſbands being William de Clinton, afterwards created earl of Huntingdon; and he, in her right, was poſſeſſed of this manor in the 20th year of king Edward III. He died poſſeſſed of it in the 28th year of that reign, upon which Juliana his widow, counteſs of Huntingdon, who had iſſue by neither of her huſbands, became again poſſeſſed of it in

[1] A north-weſt view of the whole is given in Bibl. Top. Brit. No. 45, plate xii. p. 171.

her own right, and in the 36th year of that reign made a donation of this manor of Dene, with the tenement called *Auſtone*, to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine; on the condition, nevertheleſs, that the monks and their ſucceſſors, after her death, ſhould out of the profits of it for ever, celebrate yearly on St. Anne's day, one ſolemn maſs in the choir, as on a double feaſt, and diſtribute on the ſame day to one hundred poor perſons, two hundred pence, that is, to every one of them two-pence; and to their convent one ſufficient pittance; that on the day of her anniverſary they ſhould every year celebrate the obſequies of the dead with a ſolemn maſs in the choir, and other things thereto appertaining, as on a double feſtival; and on the ſame day ſhould diſtribute to two hundred poor people, two hundred pence, and a pittance to the abbot of the monaſtery, the prior, and to every monk, and that the abbot and convent ſhould find a ſecular chaplain, to celebrate for ever at the altar of St. Anne, in the monaſtery, one maſs every day for the king, and for the ſouls of his and her anceſtors; and for the ſouls of Laurence de Haſtings, and John his ſon, &c. And further, that all the monks who were to celebrate at this altar, ſhould have as above. In default of the performance of which, her heirs ſhould retain the rents and profits till ſuch time as the abbot and convent ſhould make full ſatisfaction for their defaults.[k] This gift was confirmed by the king to the abbot and convent, by whom this manor was afterwards appropriated to the ſacriſty of it.

At this time the abbot and convent were poſſeſſed of an eſtate at this place, called HENGRAVE, conſiſting of two hundred and three acres, which it ſeems was then accounted *a manor*, as appears by the compoſition entered into in the year 1441, between the

[k] Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 2138. Lewis's Thanet, col. p. 68, No. xxxiv.

abbot

abbot and convent and the tenants In which ſituation the manor of Dene with Hengrave continued, till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the hands of the crown, where the fee of it continued till the reign of king James I. who ſoon after his acceſſion to the throne granted it to William Salter, who conveyed it to Manaſſer Norwood, of Dane-court and Norwood, in this iſland, and he died in 1636; from whom it paſſed to his grandchild Alexander Norwood, who mortgaged it, with part of the demeſnes of it, to ſeveral perſons, (for ſeveral parts of them had been before ſold and parcelled out to different purchaſers).[1] But this manor of Dene, with Hengrove, afterwards, though after ſeveral intermediate owners, became the property of Sir Henry Hawley, bart. of Leyborne, who ſtill continues the owner of it.

NASH-COURT is an eſtate lying about a mile ſouthward from the church, which ſeems antiently to have been part of the poſſeſſions of the priory of Chriſt-church, if we give credit to a date cut on a ſtone in the wall of the manſion-houſe of it, which is 1108; and as a corroboration of it, in the window of the hall is painted the mitre and paſtoral ſtaff, uſed by the priors of Chriſt-church, with the arms of that monaſtery pendant by a ſtring on each ſide, and the initial letters G. P. which I ſuppoſe to mean Gillingham Prior, who died in 1376. In another part of the ſame window is painted W. a bird, and underneath **Chychele**: by which probably is intended William Chychele, who was archdeacon of Canterbury in 1420. By all which it ſhould ſeem that this eſtate once belonged to that priory; if ſo, it was held of the prior and convent, by the family of Garwinton, of Bekeſborne, for they were then in the poſſeſſion of it; one

[1] Lewis's Thanet, p 153. See more of the Norwoods under Dane-court, in St. Peter's.

of whom, William Garwinton, dying *ſ. p.* Joane, his kinſwoman, married to Richard Haut, was, anno 11 Henry IV. found to be his next heir, and entitled to his intereſt in this eſtate; and their ſon Richard Haut, leaving an only daughter and heir Margery, ſhe carried it in marriage to William Iſaac, eſq. of Patrixborne, in memory of which alliance, the windows of this manſion in the great hall were ſome years ſince, in ſeveral panes of glaſs, adorned with the arms of Haut and Iſaac, and near them the arms of archbiſhop Warham, impaled with thoſe of his ſee. The Iſaacs ſeem to have continued to hold this eſtate at the time of the diſſolution of the priory in king Henry VIII.'s reign; after which the fee of it appears to have been veſted in the name of Lincolne; from one of whom it paſſed in queen Elizabeth's reign, to William Norwood, who at his death in 1605, left nine ſons, who became his heirs in gavelkind, and ſhared this eſtate in equal parts. They joined in the ſale of the whole of it to Paul Cleybrooke, eſq. who bore for his arms, *Argent, a croſs patée, gules.*[m] He reſided here, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1622, whoſe ſecond ſon William ſucceeded to it, and was of Naſh court, eſq and at his death in 1638, deviſed it, after his widow Sarah's death,[n] to his kinſman Alexander Norwood, of St. Stephen's, near Canterbury,[o] who leaving only two daughters his coheirs, they joined in the conveyance of it to David Turner, yeoman, leſſee of Salmeſtone Grange, and he ſettled it on his ſecond ſon David, on his marriage with Catherine, eldeſt daughter of Stephen Netherſole, of Wimlingſwould, who died in 1710, leaving one ſon Netherſole Turner, who proved inſane; after which it became

[m] Pedigree of Cleybrooke, Heraldic Viſtn. co. Kent, 1619.

[n] She afterwards remarried Mr. George Somner, ſlain at Wye bridge in 1648, and laſtly, to Mr. James Newman.

[o] This account is taken in great part from Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 150, and from Philipott, p. 386; their accounts are greatly different, and it is hardly poſſible to reconcile them.

veſted

veſted in his next heirs of the name of Turner, in the perſons of the Rev. David Turner, of Fordwich, and rector of Elmſtone, and of Mr. David Turner, gent. of Margate, the former of whom left two ſiſters his co-heirs, to whom he deviſed his moiety of this eſtate, viz. Sarah Smith, widow, and Mary Turner, and the ſurvivor of them for their lives; Mrs. Smith, as ſurvivor, is now in poſſeſſion of this moiety, on whoſe deceaſe the fee of this eſtate will paſs by the will of Mr. Turner above-mentioned, to her ſon James Smith, and Ambroſe Collard, jun. heir of her late daughter Sarah, wife of Ambroſe Collard, ſen.

The latter Mr. David Turner, of Margate, deviſed his moiety by will to his only daughter and heir Anne, late the wife of James Brown, afterwards remarried to Mr. Jacob Sawkins, gent. who is now in her right entitled to it.

The houſe was long made uſe of as a farm-houſe. It is a large building, after the faſhion of former times, with a ſpacious hall and butteries over againſt the entrance into it.

In the windows of this manſion is painted this ſhield of arms of four coats, viz. firſt, *Sable, a chevron, between three mullets pierced, argent, a creſcent on the chevron for difference*; ſecond, *Argent, two lions paſſant, gules*; third, *Azure, a ſaltier engrailed, argent*; fourth, *Or, a feſs between three eſcallops, gules*; another, *Azure, three lions rampant, two and one, or*; another, *Azure, a feſs, between three eſquires helmets, or*, impaling *Or, a ſaltier engrailed, between four martlets, ſable*; and another, *Or, a croſs, gules*, impaling *Sable, a bend and canton, or*.

But within theſe few years paſt it has been converted into a ſtorehouſe, granary, &c. for the adjoining farm-houſe.[p]

[p] See a Tour through the Iſle of Thanet, &c.

CHARITIES.

ETHELRED BARROWE, by will in 1513, ordered her executor William Curlyng to maintain *a yearly give-all*, while the world endured, viz. every year a quarter of malt and ſix buſhels of wheat and victual according thereto; to maintain this, a purchaſe was made of fifteen acres and an half, lying at Northdown in this pariſh, which is inveſted in truſtees, and called by the name of St. James's land. This is one inſtance of the donations made to churches, for the more ſolemn celebration of the wake or feaſt of the church's dedication, or at leaſt of ſome chancel in it; thus in this pariſh there uſed to be kept what the inhabitants called a fair, on St. John Baptiſt's day, the ſaint to which the church was dedicated; but I ſuppoſe there being no ſuch fair on St. James's day, to whom the north chancel of this church is dedicated, or no proviſion made for the celebration of it, the teſtatrix Ethelred Barrowe, ordered her executor to provide for an annual feaſt for ever on that day, which is ſtill obſerved in this pariſh, at Northdowne, and by the country people called Northdowne fair; only inſtead of a give-all, or a common feaſt for all goers and comers, the corn and meat are by the feoffees diſtributed to poor houſe-keepers. She likewiſe ordered by her will, that what money was left of hers, after her legacies were paid, ſhould be beſtowed on repairing the chancel of St. James, in the church of St. John.[p]

And here I ſhall obſerve, that as it was then uſual in populous towns, to celebrate the anniverſaries of their churches dedication with an accuſtomed fair, ſo even in the moſt private pariſhes theſe yearly ſolemnities were obſerved with feaſting, and a great concourſe of people; ſome poor remains of which are ſtill continued in many of the pariſhes in this iſland under the name of fairs, which Sir Henry Spelman ſuppoſes was firſt occaſioned by the reſorting of people to ſuch a particular place for ſolemnizing ſome feſtival, and eſpecially the feaſt of the church's dedication, or the wake; and that therefore the word fair is derived from the Latin word *feriæ*, or holyday. Thus in the next pariſh of St. Peter are ſtill kept two fairs, one on St. Peter's day, the ſaint to which the church is dedicated; the other on Lady-day, to whom the north chancel is dedicated by the name of our Lady of Pity.

THOMAS TODDY, by will in 1566, gave 30l. to purchaſe ſo much land as could be bought for that money, which land was to be let out for rent to the moſt value; and yearly, for ever-

[p] All theſe wills relating to this and the following charities, or extracts of them ſo far as relates to the charitable deviſes, are printed in Lewis's Hiſt. of Thanet, col. No. xxxvii et ſeq.

more,

more, to be diſtributed, and given to the moſt poor and needy of this pariſh. Accordingly with this money were purchaſed 13 acres of land, lying in this pariſh at Crowe-hill, which is inveſted in truſtees.

JOHN ALLEN, of Drapers, in this pariſh, by will in 1594, gave for ever, to be diſtributed to the pooreſt people of this pariſh, on Shrove Tueſday, two hundred of Wincheſter billets, and two buſhels of wheat, to be baked into bread at the place aforeſaid.

——— JOHNSON gave out of his farm at Garlinge, (ſince given to Bethlem hoſpital, in London) 6s. 8d. paid yearly to the churchwardens, of which 6s. to be diſtributed by them in time of Lent, to the pooreſt of the pariſh, and 8d. to be divided betwixt themſelves.

HENRY SANDFORD, by will in 1626, gave to the poor of this pariſh every Sunday or ſabbath-day throughout the year, ſixpenny worth of good bread, to be diſtributed by the diſcretion of the churchwardens and overſeers.

FRANCIS BULLER, eſq. of Kingſton upon Thames, gave to this pariſh ſeveral tenements and half an acre of land, lying at Church-hill, the rents of which to be laid out by the feoffees, in binding poor boys apprentices to ſome ſea-faring employment.

MICHAEL YOAKLEY, born in this pariſh, by will in 1707, endowed *an hoſpital*, or *alms-houſe*, the building of which was erected in the year 1709, at a place called Drapers, about three-quarters of a mile from Margate, whence it is called *Draper's hoſpital*; conſiſting of ten dwellings, one of which is appropriated for an overſeer, and the others for ſuch poor men and women as are natives or inhabitants of the four pariſhes of St. John, St. Peter, Birchington, and Achol; who were to have warm gowns or coats of ſhepherd's grey for outward garments, firing, and a weekly allowance at the diſcretion of the truſtees; which injunction is altered by the truſtees, and each have now only an allowance of coals, a yearly ſtipend, and each a ſlip of ground for a garden. This inſtitution being intended for the relief of indigence, not for the encouragement of idleneſs, the founder has in his will ſpecified the qualifications of ſuch as ſhould be admitted, induſtrious, and of a meek, humble and quiet ſpirit. The ſtipend given by the founder being found not ſo fully adequate to his charitable intentions as formerly, owing to the increaſe in the price of proviſions at this place, the late George Keate, eſq. whoſe benevolence is too well remembered to ſtand in need of any encomium here, who uſually viſited this place every ſummer for ſeveral years, promoted a ſubſcription among the company, by which a conſiderable addition was made to the comforts and conveniency of theſe poor people.

In

In the middle of the building is *a meeting-houſe* for the people called Quakers, of which perſuaſion the *paupers* were to be, though that is not now particularly required, ſo that they otherwiſe anſwer the donor's deſcription.

Over the middle doors in each front is placed a ſquare white marble, wherein, according to the directions of the founder, is cut the following inſcription, to which he refers in his will, as containing the conditions and qualifications of the poor perſons to be admitted into this alms-houſe.

In much weekneſs, the God of Might did bleſs,
With increaſe of ſtore,
Not to maintain pride nor idleneſs,
But to relieve the poor,
Such induſtrious poor as truly fear the Lord.
Of { *Meek* / *Humble and* / *Quiet ſpirit* } *according to his word.*

M. Y. GLORY TO GOD ALONE.

At a place called Frog-hill, are two ſmall cottages belonging to the pariſh, built on the waſte of the manor of Dene, which was purchaſed of Alexander Norwood, eſq. lord of it in the year 1641, by Chriſtopher Frenchbourn, who growing neceſſitous, in 1662, for a yearly penſion paid to himſelf and his wife during their lives, ſold this land, containing four perches and an half, to the churchwardens, &c. of this pariſh.

The donation of nine loaves and eighteen herrings to ſix poor perſons yearly, on Midlent Sunday; and of two yards of blanket to three poor perſons, all of this pariſh, yearly, from Salmanſtone Grange, has been already fully mentioned before, and is ſtill continued.

Mrs. Sarah Petit, relict of Capt. John Petit, of Dandelion, in 1720, gave 146l. towards the providing ſome additional ornaments for this pariſh church, which ſhe laid out in the addition of two ſilver flaggons for the Communion, double gilt; double gilding the other plate; a crimſon velvet cloth for the Communion, trimmed with gold orras; wainſcot rails round it with new cuſhions; the floor matting, and a branch for the middle iſle. And by her new will in 1729, ſhe gave 71l. for the ceiling of the north and ſouth iſles, and ſo much of the three chancels as were not ceiled at that time.

This parish is within the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Weſtbere.

The

The church, which is dedicated to St. John Baptiſt, ſtands about half a mile from the lower part of Margate ſouthward, on the knoll of the hill; it is a large building of flints, covered with rough-caſt; the quoins, windows and door caſes of aſhlar ſtone. It conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels, having a low ſquare tower, with a ſmall pointed turret on it at the weſt end of the north iſle, in which is a clock and ſix bells.

The north chancel is dedicated to St. James. The whole building of the church is low and of a conſiderable length, and ſeems to have been raiſed at ſeveral times. The roofs of the north and ſouth iſles and chancels are covered with lead; on that ſide which is outermoſt on the north ſide of the high or middle chancel, is a ſquare building of hewn ſtone with battlements, and a flat roof covered with lead, and the windows guarded with a double ſet of iron bars. This moſt probably was intended and uſed formerly for the church treaſury, or ſafe repoſitory of the plate and valuable relicts belonging to it. At the beginning of the laſt century, being then of no kind of uſe, it was employed as a ſtore-houſe for gunpowder, ſhot, &c. for the uſe of the fort, and was repaired by the deputies; but in 1701 it was fitted up and has ſince been made uſe of as a veſtry. The tower was ſomewhat too ſmall for the former ring of bells which were in it, conſiſting of ſix very tuneable ones; they were by much the largeſt of any hereabouts, the other pariſhes having before leſſened theirs by caſting their old bells anew. A partition divided the weſt end of the ſouth iſle from the body of the church, which was made uſe of for a ſchool-houſe. At the end of the ſouth iſle is the font, of ſtone, octagonal, on the ſeveral ſides are the arms of the Cinque Ports and England quartered with France. In the middle iſle was a tombſtone, without any inſcription, having a croſs on it, and the Greek X. (for χριστὸς) intermixed, which ſignifies its being for one of the prieſtly order; perhaps this might be the monument of St. Imarus, who was a monk

monk of Reculver, and is ſaid by Leland, col. vol. iv. to have been buried in this church. Among other memorials in this church are the following: In the middle chancel a ſtone, with braſs effigies, for Tho. Smyth, vicar, obt. 1433. On a braſs plate, the effigies of a prieſt, and inſcription for Thomas Cardiffe, vicar for fifty-five years, obt. 1515, which is engraved in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet. A memorial on braſs for Nicholas Chewney, S. T. P. twenty years paſtor of this church, obt. 1685. Several braſs plates and inſcriptions for the Norwoods, one in the middle chancel, covered now by the matting and ſeats, for Thomas Cleve, gent. obt. 1604. A memorial for John Coppin, eſq. ſon of William, born 1607, commander of ſeveral of the king's ſhips, who in two actions with the Dutch received ſeveral wounds, one of which proved mortal, and he died two days afterwards, 1666; arms, *Party per pale, three boars heads, couped.* In the ſouth chancel, a plain mural monument for Henry Criſp, ſecond ſon of John Criſp, of Cleave, the eldeſt ſon of John Criſp, eſq. of Quekes, and elder brother of Sir Henry Criſp; arms at the top, *Or, on a chevron, ſable, five horſe ſhoes, or,* quartering *Denne, argent, two leopards heads, or, on two flaſques, ſable.* On a ſhield below in a lozenge, *ſable, on a bend ingrailed, gules, a creſcent, argent, for difference.* On a mural monument are the effigies, kneeling, of Paul Cleybrooke, eſq. of Naſh-court, in this pariſh, and Mary his wife, daughter of Richard Knatchbull, eſq. of Merſham, and an inſcription to their memories.[q] He died 1622; arms, *Argent, a croſs patee, gules,* impaling Knatchbull. In the ſouth chancel is a ſtone, on which are in braſs remaining the arms of Cleybrooke, with the creſt, *a demi oſtrich, argent.* On the north ſide of the chancel hangs Paul Cleybrooke's helmet, with the creſt, &c. On an altar tomb underneath, a memorial for William Cleybrooke, eſq. of Naſh-court, ob. 1638.

[q] See a Tour through the Iſle of Thanet, &c.

An

An inſcription and effigies on a braſs plate for Nicholas Canteys, obt. 1431. A memorial for George Somner, gent. of Canterbury, who being commander of a detachment of horſe was ſlain in the conflict at Wye, obt. 1648; arms, *Ermine, two chevrons, voided*, impaling *ermine, a croſs*; underneath are two lines cut out with a chiſel, by order, as it is ſaid, of the rulers then in power. In the north chancel, an inſcription on a braſs plate, and the effigies in armour of John Daundelyon, gent. obt. 1445, the arms torn off. Several monuments and graveſtones for the family of Petit, of Dandelyon, in this pariſh; arms, *Petit, argent, on a chevron, gules, between three lions heads, eraſed, ſable, crowned, or, three bezants*, quartered with *Dandelyon, ſable, three lions rampant, between two bars, dancette, argent.* In the middle iſle on braſs plates, inſcriptions, among others, for Richard Notfield, obt. 1416; for Luke Spraklyn, gent. and Mary his wife, he died in 1591. In this church likewiſe are the following monuments and graveſtones: a handſome mural monument for William Payne, eſq. of this pariſh, deſcended from the Paynes, of Shottenden; he died 1717; arms, ſix coats, the firſt of which is for Payne, *Per ſaltier, argent and ſable, a lion rampant, counterchanged.* Near it a neat mural monument for Robert Brooke, merchant, and Sarah his wife, daughter of Gilbert Knowler, eſq. of Herne; he died 1767; ſhe died 1731; arms, *Gules, on a chevron, argent, a lion rampant, ſable.* Within the altar rails is a vault for the family of Brooke. A memorial for the Rev. John Jacob, vicar of this pariſh, obt. 1763. Memorials for Anne, wife of Dudley Diggs, obt. 1720; for John Forbes, M. D. ob. 1780; for William Fox Parry, eſq. ſon of William Parry, eſq. vice-admiral of the red, obt. 1776. A memorial ſhewing that under the right hand pews lies Dame Elizabeth Rich, relict of the late Sir Robert Rich, bart. ob. 1788, wife of James Walker, M. C. of this place.—

Memo-

Memorials for John Leapidge, eſq. of Eaſt Ham, in Eſſex, obt. 1789; arms, *Argent, on a chevron, ſable, three cinquefoils of the firſt, between three holly leaves, proper*; for George Meard, eſq. obt. 1761. It is remarkable, that though this graveſtone is but four feet by two, there is 100l. by his will, veſted in the 3 per cents. to keep it in repair. Memorials for the Hon. Gertrude Agar, obt. 1780. Memorials for ſeveral of the Turners, of Naſh-court, in this pariſh. A memorial for Edward Diggs, obt. 1726, and Suſanna his wife, obt. 1689. Memorials for Dudley Diggs, gent. obt. 1716, and Mary his wife, obt. 1689. Another for John Glover, gent. who died at London in 1685.—One for Humphry Pudner, gent. obt. 1671, and Mary his wife, obt. 1691, and for Peter Tomlin, obt. 1700; arms, *On a feſs; three right hands couped at the wriſt, between three battle axes*, impaling *three battle axes*.

In the church-yard, among many other tombs and memorials, is a plain brick tomb for Tho. Stevens, eſq. he died in 1790, being the only ſon of Philip Stephens, eſq. ſecretary of the admiralty, who was killed in a duel near this place, by one Anderſon, an attorney, of London, at the ſecond diſcharge of the piſtols. On a handſome monument encompaſſed with iron rails, are inſcriptions for the Tomlins and Leſters, and for the Brookes, all related by intermarriages; on a large tomb, arms, *Lozengy, on a chief, a lion paſſant, guardant*, and memorials for the Bakers and Cowells; on a tomb fenced in with iron rails, theſe arms, *Parted per pale and feſs, in the firſt quarter, a lion rampant*; and a memorial for the Bings and Sollys. Another tomb and memorial for Alexander Alexander, LL. D. (maſter of the academy at Hampſted, and a perſon of conſiderable literary abilities) obt. 1788. Another ſuch tomb and memorial for the Trowards. An elegant tomb and memorial for Stephen Sackett, obt. 1786, and for ſeveral of the Cobbs. A memorial for Mrs. Jane Wallis,

Wallis, obt. 1745, daughter of Dudley Diggs, gent. and Anne his wife, and wife of Henry Wallis, ſurgeon, who died 1734. A memorial on the ſouth ſide of the church, for Edward Diggs, mariner, obt. 1791. On a tomb-ſtone, at the north ſide of the church, are ſeveral memorials for the Gurneys, of Shottenden; arms, *Paly of ſix, parted per feſs, counterchanged*, impaling *a ſaltier, engrailed*. On a plain graveſtone, a memorial for John Perronet, of Shoreham, in Kent, obt. 1767; and for the Colemans. Before the reformation, beſides the high altar at the eaſt end of the middle chancel, there were altars in this church dedicated to St. George, St. John and St. Anne, and very probably others for other particular ſaints; on or over them, in niches, ſtood the images of the ſeveral ſaints, before which were burnt wax tapers, to the maintenance of which, people uſed to contribute when alive and leave legacies at their deaths. Adjoining to the church-yard on the ſouth ſide, ſtood antiently two houſes, called the wax-houſes, in which were made the wax lights uſed in the church at proceſſions, &c. Theſe were burnt down in 1641; ſince which a leaſe of the ground has been demiſed by the churchwardens to build upon.

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of Minſter in this iſland, and very probably was firſt begun to be built as early as the year 1050, and was made parochial ſometime after the year 1200, when the church of Minſter, with its appendages, was appropriated, in the year 1128, to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine, and was at the ſame time aſſigned, with the chapels of St. John, St. Peter, and St. Laurence, with all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to them, to the ſacriſty of that monaſtery; and it was further granted, that the abbot and convent ſhould preſent to the archbiſhop, in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages of them, to the amount of the value of ten marcs; beſides which, they were to retain the manſes and glebes belonging

belonging to them; but that the vicar of the mother church of Minſter ſhould take and receive, in right of his vicarage, the tenths of ſmall tithes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the obventions ariſing from marriages and churching forbidden at theſe chapels, the inhabitants of which, preceded by their prieſts, were accuſtomed to go, with much ceremony, in proceſſion to Minſter, in token of their ſubjection to their parochial mother church.[q]

In 1375, Simon Sudbury, archbiſhop of Canterbury, granted a commiſſion, in a cauſe of augmentation of this vicarage. After this, the appropriation of the church of Minſter, with its appendant chapels, and the advowſons of the vicarages of them, continued with the abbot and convent till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they were ſurrendered, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands.

After the diſſolution of the monaſtery, and the change brought by the reformation, this *parochial chapel* of St. John Baptiſt became *entirely ſeparated* from the mother church of Minſter, the vicar of this pariſh having no further ſubjection to it in any ſhape whatever; but by this ſame change he was likewiſe deprived of ſeveral of thoſe emoluments he had before enjoyed in right of his vicarage; for all the great and ſmall tithes of this pariſh were, as has been mentioned before, appropriated to Salmeſtone Grange, in this pariſh, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent; ſo that the endowment of this vicarage, at that time, conſiſted of a payment of two buſhels of wheat, to be paid yearly at Midſummer, and a penſion of eight pounds to be yearly paid out of that grange; beſides which, he had a vicarage-houſe, with a dove-houſe and garden, containing

[q] Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002. See a full account of the preſentation to theſe chapels and the rights and dues of them, under Minſter before.

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an acre and three roods; and eight parcels of glebe, containing together about fourteen acres.

The advowſon of this vicarage, as well as the great and ſmall tithes of this pariſh, as part of Salmeſtone grange, being thus veſted in the crown, application was made to king Edward VI. for ſome augmentation to it, which ſeems to have been granted, though the king died before his intentions towards the doing of it were completed; however, this was very ſoon afterwards done by his ſucceſſor queen Mary, who by her letters patent, in her firſt year, granted to Thomas Hewett, clerk, vicar of this pariſh, in augmentation of his maintenance, all manner of tithes of lambs, wool, pigs, geeſe, flax, wax and honey, and other ſmall tithes whatſoever, yearly, ariſing, growing, and being in and throughout the whole borough of Margate within this pariſh; and all oblations ariſing on the four principal days and feaſts yearly within this pariſh; and all tithes, perſonal and paſchal, from all the pariſhioners within it, yearly increaſing and ariſing, to take and enjoy all the aforeſaid tithes and oblations, and premiſes to him and his ſucceſſors for ever; to hold in pure and perpetual alms, in lieu of all ſervices and demands, without any account whatſoever from thenceforward.[r] This vicarage is valued in the king's books at eight pounds. In 1588 here were communicants five hundred, and it was valued at fifty pounds. In 1640 here were the like number of communicants, and it was valued at eighty-five pounds.

In 1709 this vicarage was returned to be of the clear yearly value of 49l. 12s. 6d. It is now a diſcharged living, of the ſame clear yearly value as above-mentioned. The advowſon of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown on the diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, continued there till Edward VI. in

[r] See this inſtrument printed in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, col. No. xxxv.

his firſt year, granted the advowſon of the vicarage of Minſter, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. John Baptiſt, among other premiſes, to the archbiſhop; ſince which this advowſon has continued a part of the poſſeſſions of that ſee, the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

In 1640 and in 1709, the vicarage-houſe was enlarged by the addition of ſome new rooms. In the parlour window was painted a ſhield of arms, being Manwood, impaling Coppinger.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Crown, ſede vac.	*Thomas Stevens*, S. T. B. adm. Sept. 18, 1660, obt. Dec. 1662.[s]
The Archbiſhop.	*John Overyng*, admitted Sept. 4, 1662, obt. 1665.
	Nicholas Chewney, S. T. P. admitted April 24, 1665, obt. 1685.[t]
	Gilbert Innys, A. M. admitted December 9, 1685, reſigned 1692.[u]
	George Stevens, A M. admitted September 3, 1692, reſigned 1697.[w]
	John Johnſon, A. M. 1697, reſigned 1703.[x]

[s] He had been vicar of the neighbouring church of St. Peter, and was buried in this church on January 2, 1661.

[t] He had been vicar of St. Nicholas at Wade, from whence he was ejected or forced to remove ſome time after 1654. He was a learned man, and wrote ſeveral books. He lies buried in this church.

[u] He was vicar of Chiſtlet, and was encouraged to take this vicarage by the principal inhabitants of this pariſh, who obliged themſelves to pay him yearly an augmentation of 40l. In 1692 he reſigned this vicarage for the curacy of Maidſtone.

[w] His ſucceſſor has given him this character in the pariſh regiſter. *Optimus et doctiſſimus Scotus.* In 1697 he reſigned this vicarage for that of Shrivingham, in Buckinghamſhire. After his reſignation, this vicarage was for ſome years held by ſequeſtration, and ſerved by curates.

[x] Afterwards vicar of Apledore and of Cranbrooke. See Cranbrooke. His life is in Biog. Brit. vol. vii. p. 3.

PATRONS, &c.	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*John Warren*, A. M. 1703, reſigned 1705 [y]
	John Lewis, A. M. 1705, obt. Jan. 16, 1747. [z]
	Jacob Omer, Feb. 1747, obt. 1749.
	John Jacob, A. M. 1755, obt. Dec. 21, 1763. [a]
	William Harriſon, A. B. June 16, 1764, the preſent vicar.

y Likewiſe rector of Trotteſcliffe, in the dioceſe of Rocheſter, and was afterwards a prebendary of Exeter.

z Likewiſe vicar of Minſter and rector of Acriſe, and maſter of Eaſtbridge hoſpital. He was author of the Hiſtory of the Iſland of Thanet, and of ſeveral other books. See his life in Biog. Brit. vol. v. p. 2927.

a And vicar of Tilmanſtone. He lies buried in this church; he died æt. 68.

ST. PETER'S

LIES the next pariſh ſouth-eaſtward from St. John's, being ſo called from the dedication of the church of it to St. Peter. This pariſh is within *the liberty and juriſdiction of the cinque ports*, and is *an antient member of the town and port of Dover*, and though united to it ever ſince king Edward I.'s reign, yet ſo late as in that of king Henry VI. it became a diſpute, whether this pariſh was not in the county at large; to take away therefore all doubt of it, that king, by his letters patent, united it to Dover, to which place, in like manner as St. John's above-mentioned, it is ſubſect in all matters of civil juriſdiction. The mayor of Dover here too appoints one of the inhabitants to be his deputy, who is choſen either yearly, or once in two or three years, at the mayor's pleaſure; and to the charges of the ſeſſions formerly held at Margate, this pariſh and Birchington uſed to contribute their proportion.

THE PARISH OF ST. PETER is as pleaſant and healthy a ſituation as any in this iſland, the lands open and unincloſed, the ſoil a dry chalk, with frequent hill and dale interſperſed throughout it. At Sowell hill, in the northern part of the pariſh, the land is reckoned to be the higheſt in the iſland. The village ſtands on a pleaſing eminence, ſurrounded with trees, which is rather uncommon in theſe parts, having the church on the north-weſt ſide of it; at a little diſtance ſouthward from which, is a ſmall neat chapel, built by the ſect of Methodiſts. Several genteel families reſide in this village, ſituated about the middle of the pariſh, which is about two miles and a half acroſs each way, and is bounded by the high chalk cliffs on the ſea ſhore towards the north and eaſt. It ſeems formerly to have been more populous than it is at preſent, for there were in the year 1563, as appeared by archbiſhop Parker's return to the orders of the privy council, one hundred and eighty-ſix houſholds within this pariſh. Beſides the village above mentioned, there are ſeveral other ſmall hamlets and houſes interſperſed throughout it, viz. towards the ſouth, Upton, Brompſton, which is now the joint property of Henry Jeſſard, eſq. and Mr. John Grey; Dumpton, great part of which extends into St. Laurence, it belongs to the earl of Hardwick; and Norwood. On the north-weſt ſide of the pariſh is Sacket's-hill, ſo called from its being the eſtate of an antient yeomanry family of this name, ſeveral of whom lie buried in this church, one of whom, John Sackett, as appears by his will, reſided here and died poſſeſſed of his eſtate in this pariſh in 1444; on it there has been lately built a handſome houſe by Mr. King, for his ſummer reſidence, whoſe children are now poſſeſſed of it. In the northern part of the pariſh is the hamlet of Reading-ſtreet, ſouthward of which is a ſmall forſtall, and then Sowell-ſtreet. In the eaſtern part of the pariſh, cloſe to the cliffs, is Hackendon downe, or banks, where ſeveral antiquities have been dug up, as

will

will be further mentioned hereafter; and the hamlet of Stone, formerly the reſidence of the Pawlyns, and then of the Huggets, where a few years ago Sir Charles Raymond, bart. built a ſmall pleaſant ſeat for his ſummer reſidence; Sir Harry Harper, bart. is the preſent owner of it. Not far from hence there formerly ſtood a beacon, which uſed to be fired to alarm the country in caſe of an invaſion; a few years ſince ſome remains of the timber of it was dug up on the top of the Beacon-hill, about fifty-five rods nearer to Stone than the preſent light-houſe.

About a mile and an half north-eaſtward from the church, at the extremity of the chalk cliff, is a point of land called the NORTH FORELAND, (ſuppoſed by moſt to be the *Cantium* of Ptolemy) ſo called to diſtinguiſh it from the other Foreland, betwixt Deal and Dover, uſually called the *South Foreland*; it is a promontory, or cape of land, that reaches further into the ſea, and is ſomewhat higher than moſt of the land hereabouts. On the top of it was formerly a houſe, built of timber, lath, and plaiſter work, with a large glaſs lanthorn on the top of it, in which a light was kept to direct ſhips in the night in their courſe, that they might keep clear of the Goodwin Sands, which lie off this point, and on which ſhips are apt to ſtrike before they are aware, on account of their endeavouring to keep clear of this land, which extends ſo far into the ſea. This houſe being by ſome accident burnt down in 1683, there was for ſome time a ſort of beacon made uſe of, on which a light was hoiſted; but about the latter end of the laſt century there was built here a ſtrong houſe of flint, an octagon, on the top of which was an iron grate, quite open to the air, in which was made a blazing fire of coals. But about the year 1732, the top of this light-houſe was covered with a ſort of lanthorn, with large ſaſh lights, and the fire was kept burning by the help of bellows, which the light-men kept blowing all night. This invention was

to ſave coals, but the ſailors complained of it, as being very much to the prejudice of the navigation, many veſſels being loſt on the Goodwin Sands for want of ſeeing it, and indeed it was ſo little ſeen at ſea, that ſome of the ſailors aſſerted, they had in hazy weather ſeen the Foreland before they ſaw the light; whereas, before the lanthorn was placed here, when the fire was kept in the open air, as the wind kept the coals conſtantly alight, the blaze of it was ſeen in the air far above the light-houſe; complaint being made of this, the governors of Greenwich hoſpital ordered Sir John Thomſon to view it, who ordered the lanthorn to be taken away, and the light-houſe to be made nearly the ſame as it was before, the light to continue burning all night and till day-light; ſince which, a few years ago, it was again repaired, and two ſtories of brick were raiſed on the former building. The height of it at preſent, including the ſmall room in which the lights are kept, is ſomewhat more than one hundred feet; this room, which may be perhaps beſt deſcribed as a dome raiſed on a decagon, is about ten feet in diameter, and twelve feet high; it is coated with copper, as is the gallery round it, to prevent fires. From the gallery there is a very extenſive view, of which a conception may be formed from theſe lights being viſible in clear weather at the Nore, which is ten leagues diſtant; in each of the ſides of the decagon, towards the ſea, is a patent lamp, kept burning all night, with a reflector and magnifier, the latter being very large. The whole building is white-waſhed, except the light room on the top; and all the rooms in it are uſed by the man and his family, who take care of it.[b] To the repair and mainte-

[b] A print of this light-houſe, as in 1736, is inſerted in Lewis's Thanet, p. 166; and as it is at preſent in Gent. Mag. for 1793, p. 1167. In the 3d year of queen Anne a licence and authority was granted to Rob. Oſbolaſton, of holding, erecting, changing and renewing the light houſes and lights upon the North and South Forelands, for 17 years, at the rent of 20l. Orig. 3 Anne, rot. 29.

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nance of this light-houſe, every ſhip belonging to Great Britain, which ſails by this Foreland, is obliged to pay two-pence for each ton; and every foreigner four-pence. It is under the direction of the governors of Greenwich hoſpital, in whom it is veſted. There is a ſignal houſe between the North Foreland and Stone-houſe, erected in 1795, the eſtabliſhment of it is a lieutenant and midſhipman of the navy, and two men.

Here were two fairs formerly kept every year, one on June 29, being St. Peter's day; and the other on March 25, being Lady-day; but they have for ſeveral years paſt been changed to the 10th of July, and the 5th of April.

The *manor of Minſter* claims *paramount* over the greateſt part of this pariſh; the landholders holding of it, by a certain rent called Pennygavel. *Subordinate* to this manor is that of

DANE-COURT, ſituated in a valley, at a ſmall diſtance weſtward from the church of St. Peter. It was once accounted a manor, and was a gentleman's ſeat in very early times, giving both ſeat and ſurname to a family of this name, who bore for their coat armour, *Gules, four fleurs de lis, or.* But the *cuſtom of gavel-kind* having divided this eſtate between two branches, one of them leaving an only daughter and heir Margaret, married to John Exeter about the end of king Henry IV.'s reign, ſhe in her own right, being then a widow, held this manor at her death, in the 4th year of king Henry VI.'s reign, as appears by the eſcheat rolls of that year; after which the fee of it became veſted in Nicholas Underdowne, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1484, anno 2 Richard II. as appears by his will proved that year, leaving by Dioniſe his wife, two ſons, Nicholas and Richard; to the former of whom he deviſed this manor, which at length one of his deſcendants in king Henry VIII.'s reign, paſſed away by ſale to Richard Norwood, who afterwards reſided here, as did his deſcendants, who bore for their arms, *Ermine,*

a croſs engrailed, gules, in the firſt quarter, a wolf's head, eraſed of the ſecond,[c] down to Richard Norwood, gent. of Dane-court, who poſſeſſed it about the beginning of king Charles II.'s reign, and he deviſed it to his ſecond ſon Paul Norwood, who about the year 1666 alienated it to Richard Smith; but he dying unmarried, it came by deſcent to his nephew Robert, (only ſon of his only brother Robert) Smith, who paſſed it away by ſale in 1686, to John Baker; and he afterwards alienated it to Robert Hammond, who ſold it to his brother Thomas Hammond, of Deal, and he left ſeveral ſons, the ſurvivors of whom ſeem afterwards to have become his heirs in *gavelkind*, and they joined in the conveyance of it to Peter Bridger, who left two daughters his coheirs, upon a partition of whoſe inheritance, this eſtate of Dane-court was allotted to Sarah the eldeſt daughter, to be holden in ſeveralty in lieu of her undivided moiety of her father's whole eſtate, and ſhe marrying Gabriel Neve, attorney-at-law, he enjoyed it in her right, and afterwards ſold it to Mr. Richard Sacket, of Eaſt Northdowne, who by his will deviſed it to his grand daughter Sarah, the wife of Robert Tomlin, who is the preſent poſſeſſor of it.

Caleys Grange, commonly called *Callis court*, is an eſtate in this pariſh, which was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and was by them appropriated to the uſe of their ſacriſty. This eſtate, which conſiſted of fifty-nine acres, and two thirds of the great tithes of this pariſh, continued in the poſſeſſion of the monaſtery, till the final diſſolution of it, in the 30th year of Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, where it did not remain long, for the king in his 33d year ſettled this eſtate by his donation charter, among other premiſes, on his new-founded dean and chapter of Chriſt-

[c] There is a pedigree of this family in the Viſitation of the co. Kent, anno 1619.

church,

church, in Canterbury, where the inheritance of it remains at this time. On the dean and chapter's becoming poſſeſſed of this eſtate, they demiſed it on a beneficial leaſe for three lives, which demiſe they afterwards changed into a term for twenty-one years. The mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury are the preſent leſſees of this eſtate, in truſt, for certain charitable uſes bequeathed by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, the former leſſee of it.

Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, widow of the Rev. Geo. Lovejoy, maſter of the king's ſchool, in Canterbury, by her will proved in 1694, gave the term of years, of which ſhe was poſſeſſed by leaſe from the dean and chapter of Canterbury of certain tithes at Callis grange, in St. Peter's pariſh, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, in truſt, after ſeveral ſpecial reſtrictions therein mentioned, to repair the chancel of the church of St. Peter, and her huſband's and her monument in it; to pay the clerk twenty ſhillings yearly; to pay the vicar of this pariſh forty pounds per annum, clear of all deductions; to pay a ſchoolmaſter twenty pounds clear yearly ſum, to teach twenty poor children of this pariſh to read, write, and caſt accounts; and if ſuch be wanting, the number to be made up from the pariſh of St. John; to pay certain yearly ſums to the ſeveral hoſpitals of Jeſus, Kings-bridge, Cogan, Harbledowne, and Manwood, in and near Canterbury. The overplus of the clear remaining profits to be diſpoſed of by them in pious and charitable uſes, as is therein mentioned, according as they in their diſcretion ſhould think fit.[d] On a return made in 1649, this eſtate was valued at 203l. 6s. 8d. In the year 1777, the rack rent of this eſtate was 450l. In 1790, it was 630l. per annum. It conſiſts of a glebe of thirty-nine acres of land, with the tithes of 1670 acres, in this pariſh. Mr. John Gibbon is the preſent leſſee of it.

[d] See Lewis's Hiſt. Thanet, p. 97, No. xlviii.

BESIDES

BESIDES *the hamlets before-mentioned*, there are two larger villes in this pariſh, viz. *King's-gate* and *Broadſtairs*, or *Bradſtow*; the former of which,

KING'S-GATE, is ſituated in a little valley, cloſe to the northern ſhore of the ſea, leading to which there is a breach in the cliff made for the conveniency of the fiſhery in king Charles II.'s reign, and formerly called by the inhabitants Bartholomew's-gate, from a tradition that it was finiſhed upon the feſtival of that ſaint. It is now denominated King's-gate, which name, the inhabitants ſay, was given to it on account of that king's landing here with the duke of York, on June 30, 1683, in his way by water from London to Dover; on which change of name, the following Latin diſtich was made on the occaſion, by the proprietor of the land, and is now affixed in braſs letters on the gate:

Olim Porta fui Patroni Bartholomæi,
Nunc, Regis Juſſu Regia Porta vocor.
Hic exſcenderunt Car. II. R.
Et Ja. dux Ebor. 30 *Junii* 1683.

Antiently the land here reached much farther into the ſea than it does at preſent, a great deal of it having been loſt within the memory of man, and the ſea ſtill continues to encroach on it. This pleaſant little ville formerly conſiſted moſtly of fiſhermen's houſes, who got their living here by that craft, going off to ſhips in diſtreſs, or carrying them freſh proviſions, beer, &c. when they paſſed this way in their return from a voyage, which they called by the name of *foying*; but it has been long ſince deſerted of theſe people. It continued a place of but poor account, till the late Henry, lord Holland, was induced, from the precarious ſtate of his health, to try the air of this place, for which purpoſe he built a delightful ſeat here, under the direction and model made by Sir Thomas Wynne, bart. (ſince created lord Newborough) to repreſent Tully's Formian villa, on the coaſt of Baiæ. On the front of the houſe, towards the ſea, is a noble portico of the Doric order; the

the wings are faced with ſquared flints of curious workmanſhip. The back front conſiſts of ſeveral buildings, exactly anſwering to each other, upon the oppoſite ſides of the garden, the whole being connected with much deſireable convenience. In the houſe were a great number of antique marble columns, ſtatues, buſts, and vaſes, purchaſed in Italy at a very conſiderable expence, all which have been lately removed. In the garden, at the upper end of the long walk, is a beautiful column of black Kilkenny marble, erected to the memory of the late counteſs of Hillſborough, and called Counteſs Pillar, with an inſcription to the amiability of that excellent lady, who died in 1767 at Naples. The houſe itſelf has a pleaſing ſingularity in it;[e] but the objects round it create a diſguſt in the childiſh taſte diſplayed in a number of fantaſtic gothic ruins, built thick together over the adjoining grounds. The moſt conſiderable of theſe buildings are the Bead-houſe, having the appearance of a Roman chapel, with gothic windows and a croſs at the ſummit, now uſed as an inn and houſe of entertainment. The temple of Neptune, *Arx Ruochim*, a ſmall caſtle on king Henry VIII.'s plan of Deal, Sandown, &c. caſtles. Harley tower, built in compliment to Thomas Harley, eſq. lord-mayor in 1768. Whitfield tower, in compliment to Robert Whitfield, eſq. formerly owner of this eſtate. The convent, repreſenting an antient monaſtery, containing the remains of a chapel and five cells, which afford a comfortable aſylum for five poor families; there is a cloyſter before it, and at the eaſt end is a grand gateway and porter's lodge, containing ſome good apartments. Nearer the ſea cliff is a ſingular building of the rude gothic kind, erected on the larger of the two *tumuli*, called *Hackendon banks*, which are conjectured to particularize the

[e] An account of the decorations within ſide of this houſe, and of the ſeveral antique marble columns, ſtatues, buſts, vaſes, &c. is given, and was firſt printed about the year 1777, in a pocket volume called the Kentiſh Traveller's Companion.

ſpot

ſpot where, in a ſharp conteſt between the Danes and Saxons, many on both ſides were ſlain, and were buried here, of which a more ample account will be given hereafter. Counteſs fort, quite in ruins, deſigned for an ice-houſe, but never finiſhed; and laſtly, the caſtle, by far the largeſt of all the outworks, made on the plan of thoſe erected by king Edward I. It was intended originally for ſtables, coach houſes, &c. and ſerved for that purpoſe till very lately, when the north-weſt ſide was converted into a dwelling for the proprietor of it. Moſt of theſe are haſtening faſt to ruin, to which the materials with which they are built, being moſtly chalk cut into ſquares, with ſome few flints, greatly contribute; and the ſmall garden behind the houſe, in which the beautiful column above-mentioned is erected, was till lately overſpread with filth and rubbiſh. Lord Holland purchaſed this eſtate of Robert Whitfield, eſq. and at his death in 1774, it paſſed by his will to his ſecond ſon, the hon. Charles-James Fox,[e] and he conveyed his intereſt in it to John Powell, eſq. who dying without iſſue, his ſiſter, then the wife of William Roberts, eſq. became his heir and entitled to this eſtate, and he is the preſent poſſeſſor of it. This ſeat is at preſent occupied as a common lodging-houſe.

About two miles from King's-gate ſouthward, adjoining to the ſea, lies the ville of Broadstairs, uſually called by the inhabitants *Bradſtów*, and ſo named from the Saxon words Bradſteow, i. e. a broad place. This ville is of late become ſo conſiderable as to form a ſmall town; many new buildings have been erected within theſe few years here, for the reſidence and other accommodation of families in the ſummer ſeaſon, who wiſh to have the benefit of ſea-bathing, and yet be retired from the inconveniency ariſing from ſo public a place as Margate, one of the houſes in it is now the reſidence for the ſummer ſeaſon of Sir John Henniker,

[e] See Quekes, in Birchington, before.

bart.

bart. At the upper end of the village, next St. Peter's, is a ſmall meeting-houſe, belonging to the General Baptiſts. In the way leading to the pier, are the ruins of a ſtone arch, or portal, walled on each ſide with flints, to which were formerly fixed ſtrong gates and a portcullis, to prevent any incurſions being made here by privateers, &c. to plunder the inhabitants. Theſe gates were long ſince either taken away, or worn out by great length of time, and the ſtone work is faſt running to decay, there being no care taken to repair it.[f] At a ſmall diſtance above the gate, there was antiently a chapel, dedicated, as tradition goes, to the Virgin Mary, under the appellation of our Lady of Pity, though more uſually our Lady of Bradſtow; in this chapel was her image, which was held in ſuch veneration, that the ſhips, as they ſailed by this place, uſed to lower their topſails to ſalute it. At a ſmall diſtance north-eaſtward, is the little pier of Broadſtairs, when, or by whom firſt made, is not known. It is built of timber, to make a harbour here, to lay up the fiſhing boats, which go from hence to the north ſea, and other ſmall craft.

For the ſupport and maintenance of this pier, the inhabitants of this pariſh had decrees authorized by the lord wardens of the cinque ports, by which they were impowered to chuſe every year two officers, called by the name of pier-wardens, to look after the repairs, and collect the droits and duties payable to it; the laſt of theſe decrees was in 1616, in the title of which it is ſaid, that the rates here mentioned had been time out of mind.

It appears by an indenture, dated in 1564 and 1586, that this pier and the way leading to it, was the fee eſtate of the family of Culmer, of this place; and that leave and privilege of uſing the way was granted and

[f] A print of this gate is in Lewis's Hiſtory of the Iſle of Thanet, p. 164.

confirmed

confirmed by them to the inhabitants and pariſhioners, on condition of their paying half a man's ſhare of every boat appertaining to the pariſh, of all ſuch profits, &c. which ſhould happen to them by wrecks of the ſea, or by any other caſualty, or means, ſaved or taken up there, or near adjoining, by any of them. And in conſideration of ten pounds, they had granted to them the pier of Bradſtow, with all their right in it, to hold for ever for the good of the whole commonwealth with them, on their paying to the wardens of the pier for the maintenance of it, ſuch dues as had been accuſtomed; that the inhabitants ſhould have room on Culmer's land to frame timber, &c. for the repair of the pier. That a rule of government ſhould be kept up for ever on the feaſt of Chriſtmas, and St. John Evangeliſt in the afternoon, in the pariſh church of St. Peter, and there be choſen two wardens, one at leaſt to be a fiſherman, who ſhould gather up the duties for the maintenance of the pier, and if any damage ſhould happen, to repair it on notice given, within two years at fartheſt, on pain of voiding the agreement; and laſtly, that the great gates entering in at the pier, made and placed there by the Culmers, ſhould not be ſpoiled or hurt by the fiſhermen.

It appears by the return made to the order of the privy council, for an enquiry into the ſtate of the ſeveral maritime places in this county, anno 1565, being the 8th year of queen Elizabeth's reign, that there were then at Broadſtayer, under the government of the mayor and jurats of Dover, houſes inhabited ninety-eight; boats and other veſſels eight, three of two tons, two of eight tons, one of ten tons, and two of twelve tons; and perſons appertaining to theſe boats, only occupied in the trade of fiſhing, forty.

There are at this time about ninety families now reſident in the ville of Broadſtairs, who are chiefly employed in the Iceland cod fiſhery, and who make a conſiderable trade from the oil drawn from the livers of the

the fiſh, which are brought home hither in caſks for that purpoſe; their reſidence here is on account of this harbour, which has been beſides, the common rendezvous of boats and veſſels employed in the mackerel and herring fiſheries, and it affords ſhelter to ſmaller ſhips in gales of wind, when in diſtreſs on the Goodwin Sands, or otherwiſe, when they cannot receive it from any other harbour on the coaſt; but about thirty years ago, the harbour having been greatly decayed by length of time and frequent ſtorms, became ſo much damaged, in particular by one in 1763, and then again by that tremendous one which happened in January 1767, that it was almoſt entirely demoliſhed and rendered uſeleſs, inſomuch that the rates, together with the uſual contributions of the inhabitants for the repair of it, were far from being ſufficient for that purpoſe; the charge of rebuilding it, according to a moderate eſtimation, on a ſurvey then taken for this purpoſe, amounted to upwards of 2000l. This obliged the inhabitants, though ſome years afterwards, to ſolicit the contribution of the public towards the rebuilding of the pier, and at length in the 32d year of the preſent reign, an act of parliament was obtained for rebuilding it, under the management of certain commiſſioners, with proper powers for the improvement and better maintenance of it, and removing and preventing obſtructions and annoyances therein.

Near this place, in 1574, *a monſtrous fiſh* ſhot himſelf on ſhore on a little ſand, now called Fiſhneſs, where, for want of water it died the next day; before which his roaring was heard above a mile; his length, ſays Kilburne, was twenty-two yards; the nether jaw opening twelve feet; one of his eyes was more than a cart and ſix horſes could draw; a man ſtood upright in the place from whence his eye was taken; the thickneſs from his back to the top of his belly (which lay upwards) was fourteen feet; his tail of the ſame breadth; the diſtance between his eyes was twelve feet; three

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men ſtood upright in his mouth; ſome of his ribs were fourteen feet long; his tongue was fifteen feet long; his liver was two cart loads, and a man might creep into his noſtril.[g] There were four whales, or monſtrous large fiſh, towed aſhore by the fiſhermen on this iſland a few years ago, one of which had been found floating on the ſea dead, and was brought to Broadſtairs, and meaſured about ſixty feet long, and thirty-eight feet round the middle; its forked tail was fifteen feet wide, its lower jaw nine feet long; it had two rows of teeth, twenty-two in each row, about two inches long; the upper jaw had no teeth, only holes for the lower ones to ſhut in. It had only one noſtril. It had two gills, and the lower jaw ſhut in about three feet from the end of the noſe. It is ſaid this fiſh ſold at Deal for twenty-two guineas.

MANY BRASS COINS of the Roman emperors have been found near Broadſtairs, on a fall of the adjoining cliff, after much rain and froſt at different times; but they have been ſo much worn and defaced, as not to be diſtinguiſhed what they were.

Near the cliffs, about midway between the light-houſe and Kingſgate, are two large barrows, or banks of earth, called by the country people *Hackendon*, or *Hackingdown banks*, already noticed before. The tradition is, that theſe banks are the graves of thoſe Engliſh and Danes, which were killed in a fight here; and that as one bank is greater than the other, the former is the place where the Danes were buried, who are ſaid to have been defeated. It is not improbable that this battle referred to in hiſtory, was that fought A. D. 853, when the Danes having invaded this iſland with a conſiderable force, were attacked by earl Alcher with the Kentiſh men, and earl Huda with thoſe of Surry, and

[g] Kilburne, p. 215. A bone of this fiſh is ſtill preſerved at Little Naſh, in St. John's pariſh, but it is greatly impaired in ſize from being expoſed ſo long to the air.

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an obſtinate battle was fought, in which the Engliſh at firſt got ſome advantage, yet were at laſt defeated; great numbers were killed, among which were the two Engliſh generals; and the battle being fought ſo near the ſea, a great many on both ſides were puſhed into it and drowned.

One of theſe barrows was opened in 1743, in the preſence of many hundred people; a little below the ſurface of the ground ſeveral graves were diſcovered, cut out of the ſolid chalk and covered with flat ſtones; they were not more than three feet long, in an oblong oval form, and the bodies ſeem to have been thruſt into them almoſt double; a deep trench was dug in the middle, and the bodies laid on each ſide of it; two of the ſkulls were covered with wood-coals and aſhes. The ſkeletons ſeem to have been of men, women, and children, and by the ſmallneſs of the latter, theſe were conjectured to have been unborn.

Three urns made of very coarſe black earth, not half burnt, one of them holding near half a buſhel, were found with them, which crumbled into duſt on being expoſed to the air. The bones were rather of a large ſize, and for the moſt part perfectly ſound. In 1765, the ſmaller barrow was opened, the appearances were ſimilar to the former, but no urns were found. In memory of this battle, lord Holland erected a fantaſtic houſe, or monument, with an inſcription, on the larger of the two banks.

CHARITIES.

Richard Culmer, by his will in 1444, gave to the poor of this pariſh ſix acres of land, lying at Brodaſteyr Lynch, in two pieces; the rent of which to be diſtributed yearly, among the moſt needy in the pariſh, on Good Friday. This land is now rented at 4l. 2s. 6d. per annum.

The following are the gifts of charitable perſons unknown:—

One piece of land, called the Pariſh Chalk Land, containing two acres, let at 10s. 8d. per annum.

One acre of land, called the Wine Acre, let for 5s. 4d. per annum.

HALF AN ACRE, lying at Bradſtow, let for 5s. per annum.

ELIZABETH LOVEJOY, relict of George Lovejoy, cl. head maſter of the king's ſchool, at Canterbury, by her will in 1694, gave 20l. to a ſchoolmaſter to teach twenty poor children of this pariſh; and if there were not ſo many here fit to be taught, their number to be made up and ſupplied out of the neighbouring pariſh of St. John.[h]

HANNAH TADDY, by her will in 1726, gave to the poor widows of this pariſh the yearly intereſt of 12ol. to be laid out in the purchaſe of lands; and 3l. in money, to be diſtributed to the poor at the time of her death.[i]

THERE is paid to the uſe of the church, in money, 2d. out of land lying at Swillingdown hill.

THE DONATION of nine loaves and eighteen herrings yearly, on Midlent Sunday, to ſix poor perſons, and of two yards of blanket yearly, to three poor perſons of this pariſh, from Salmanſtone grange, in the pariſh of St. John, has been already fully taken notice of under that pariſh.

ROBERT LANSYNBY, vicar of this pariſh, by his will in 1493, gave to the wardens of this church, or ſuch other perſons as the pariſhioners of the ſame ſhould chuſe, one tenement, with its appurtenances in this pariſh, at Chirchill, which he lately purchaſed of John Sackett, for maintaining and upholding the church.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Weſtbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Peter, ſtands on a riſing ground. It is a ſmall ſtructure which has ſomething pleaſing in the appearance of it. It is built, as the reſt of the churches are hereabouts, of flints, covered with rough-caſt, and the quoins, windows and doors caſed with aſhlar ſtone, only the porch has more workmanſhip uſed about it; above are ſtone battlements; the roof is covered with lead, and the portal or door-way has a mitred arch of wrought ſtone. It conſiſts of a nave with a ſmall iſle on each ſide of it, a large middle chancel, and a ſmaller one on the north ſide of it, part of which is now made into a veſtry.

[h] The will is printed in Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, col. p. 93, No. xlvii.

[i] See an extract from the will, ibid. p. 97, No. xlviii.

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The middle chancel, which is beautiful, is ceiled in compartments, the framing of which is enriched with carved work, as is the cornice round it. The church is elegantly pewed with wainſcot, and has a very handſome deſk and pulpit. In the middle iſle are two handſome braſs chandeliers, which were purchaſed by ſubſcription, and there is a neat gallery at the weſt end, well contrived for the convenience of the inhabitants, and the whole is kept in excellent order, and more than uſual neatneſs. At the weſt end of the middle iſle, under the gallery, is a handſome font, of white marble, the gift of John Dekewer, eſq. as appears by the inſcription, erected in 1746; below the inſcription are the arms of Dekewer. At the weſt end of the north iſle ſtands the tower, which is a ſea mark. There were antiently five bells in it, which ſome years ago were caſt into ſix, the great bell being made into two. The high or middle chancel was beautified about the year 1730, at the expence of Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, leſſee of Callis grange; who, out of the profits of that eſtate, ordered this chancel as well as hers and her huſband's monuments in it, to be repaired as often as ſhould be needful; and the ſum of twenty ſhillings to be paid yearly to the clerk, on the day of the anniverſary of her death, March 29, as an encouragement for him to take due care of the monuments.

At the weſt end of the ſouth iſle is a room taken off for the ſchool houſe. In this church were antiently, beſides the high altar in the middle chancel, three other altars dedicated to St. James the Apoſtle, St. Mary of Pity, and St. Margaret. Before theſe altars, on which were the images of theſe ſaints, were wax-lights conſtantly burning, for the maintenance of which there were ſeveral fraternities and legacies left. Several antient monuments and inſcriptions are in the body and chancels of this church, the principal ones of which are *in the middle or high chancel:* Among others, a monument for James Shipton, vicar, obt. 1665; another,

for George Lovejoy, firſt ſchool-maſter at Iſlington, then of the king's ſchool at Canterbury, obt. 1685. He lies buried within the altar-rails; arms, *Azure, three bars, dancette, or*, impaling *chequy, azure and or, on a feſs, three leopards faces of the ſecond*. On a marble againſt the north wall is an account of the charities given by Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, as follows: By her will and teſtament, to the mayor and commonalty of the city of Canterbury, her leaſe of Callis grange, upon truſt, to pay yearly to the vicar of this pariſh, forty pounds; to a ſchool-maſter, to teach twenty poor children gratis in the pariſh, twenty pounds; to Jeſus hoſpital, Canterbury, five pounds; to St. John's hoſpital, in Canterbury, ten pounds; to Kingſbridge hoſpital, in Canterbury, five pounds; to Cogan's hoſpital, in Canterbury, four pounds; to St. Stephens's hoſpital, five pounds; to Harbledown hoſpital, five pounds per annum; and ſhe gave by her will to the ſchool and hoſpital at Iſlington, 200l. and to the ſchool at Wicomb, in Buckinghamſhire, 100l.

She wainſcotted and adorned this chancel, and gave plate for the communion table in her life time, and two ſilver flagons by her will, A. D. 1694. She died of an apoplexy before ſhe had ſealed or finiſhed her will, ſo that it took no effect as to her real eſtate, but after many ſuits and controverſies was adjudged good as to her perſonal eſtate; and twenty ſhillings ſhe left yearly to be paid to this pariſh clerk to keep both monuments clean. A memorial for Mr. Leonard Rowntree, miniſter, obt. 1624. In the north chancel, on an altar tomb, an inſcription for Manaſſes Norwoode, of Dane court, and Norwoode, eſq. obt. 1636; arms, *Ermine, a croſs, engrailed*, impaling ſix coats. There are ſeveral braſs plates and inſcriptions for Culmer and Elmſtone. In the north iſle an altar tomb for Michael Webb, obt. 1587. A braſs plate for Philip Smith, obt. 1451. Another for John Sacket, of this pariſh, obt. 1623. A memorial for Alexander, ſon of Alexander Norwoode,

woode, eſq. of Dane-court. A black marble for Cornelius Willes, A. M. nineteen years vicar of this pariſh, and prebendary of Wells, obt. 1776. A like ſtone for the Rev. John Deane, A. M. forty-one years vicar, obt. 1757. A memorial for Daniel Pamflet, gent. and Mary his wife. He died 1719. An antient tomb for Mrs Elizabeth Omer, obt. 1709. A mural monument and inſcription for the Rev. Roger Huggett, M. A. late vicar of the king's free chapel of St. George, in Windſor, and rector of Hartley Waſpaill, in Southampton, eldeſt ſon of Roger Huggett, of Stone, in this pariſh, who was ſole heir of the Pawlyns, an antient and reſpectable family of that place. He died at Hartley, in 1769, where he was buried; on it are inſcriptions for others of the ſame name; arms, *Gules, a chevron, between three ſtags heads, or*, impaling *parted per pale, ſable and gules, a griffin paſſant, counterchanged.* A tomb for Mr. Henry Huggett, gent. ſole heir of the Pawlins, of Stone; he died in 1751; and for others of this family. A mural monument, ſhewing that in a vault underneath, lies Mary, wife of John Dekewer, eſq. of Hackney, who died without ſurviving iſſue, one ſon and one daughter lying interred with her, obt. 1748. In the ſame vault lies the abovementioned John Dekewer, eſq. an eſpecial benefactor to this pariſh, obt. 1762, æt 76; arms, *Vert, on a croſs, or, five fleurs de lis, ſable, between two caltrops, and two lions, rampant*, impaling *argent, parted per feſs, three eſcallops, two and one, in chief, gules, in baſe three piles waved, ſable.* A tomb for John Dekewer, ſon of the above John, obt. 1740. In the ſame vault are others of this family. A beautiful mural monument of white marble, on which is the figure of a child ſitting, weeping and leaning on an urn, erected to the memory of John-Alexander Dekewer, ſon of John Dekewer, eſq. of Hackney, and Elizabeth his wife, obt. 1778, æt. ten years. A mural monument for the Rev. Tho. Reynolds, obt. 1754. Beſides theſe there are memo-

rials for Noble, Gray, Read, Witherden, White, Simons, Cooke, Culmer, Wild, Jeken, Tilman, and Kerby. In the middle of the chancel, a memorial for Grace, wife of James White, gent. of Chilham, daughter of Gratian Lynch, gent. of Grove, in Staple, obt. 1740, and for Grace her daughter, wife of Thomas Hawkins, obt. 1746. A braſs plate in the north iſle, for John Sacket, of this pariſh, obt. 1623, æt. 59. At the end of the north iſle is a large white ſtone, much obliterated, for Michael Pavlen, obt. 1662; Anne his wife, and Anne their daughter. In the church yard are many handſome tombs and grave-ſtones, of perſons of different trades and occupations, reſidents of this pariſh. In the tower is a great crack on the eaſt and weſt ſides of it, from the top almoſt to the bottom, where it opened near an inch, and more than two at the top, ſo that the tower by it inclines to the northward; and it is wonderful, that when it was ſo rent it did not fall; the fiſſure is filled up with ſtone and mortar. As tradition reports, it was occaſioned by the earthquake in queen Elizabeth's reign, in the 22d year of which, Mr. Camden tells us, there was a great one felt in this county.

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of Minſter, and very probably was made parochial ſometime after the year 1200, when the church of Minſter, with its appendages, was appropriated, in the year 1128, to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine; it was at the ſame time aſſigned, with the above-mentioned chapels, with all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to that church and thoſe chapels, to the ſacriſty of the monaſtery; and it was further granted, that the abbot and convent ſhould preſent to the archbiſhop in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages of them; but that the vicar of the mother church of Minſter ſhould take and receive in right of his vicarage, the tenths of the ſmall tithes, viz. of lambs and pigs, and the

the obventions ariſing from marriages and churchings, which were forbidden at theſe chapels, and were ſolemnized, &c. at the mother church only.

As to the chaplains of theſe chapels, though they were to receive no more than ten marcs of theſe altarages, yet they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manſes and glebes given to theſe chapels when they were firſt conſecrated, which made ſome additiou to their income, and enabled them to keep a deacon to aſſiſt them on the great and principal feſtivals. The inhabitants of theſe three chapelries, preceded by their prieſts, were accuſtomed to go in proceſſion to Minſter, in token of their ſubjection to their parochial or mother church.[k]

After this the appropriation of the church of Minſter, with its appendant chapels, and the advowſons of the vicarages of them, continued with the abbot and convent till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they were ſurrendered, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands.

After the diſſolution of the monaſtery and the change in the ſervice of the churches wrought by the reformation, this parochial chapel of St. Peter became entirely ſeparated from the mother church of Minſter, the vicar of this pariſh having no further ſubjection to it in any ſhape whatever; but by the ſame change he was likewiſe deprived of ſeveral of thoſe emoluments he had before enjoyed in right of his vicarage, and all the great tithes of this pariſh, being appropriated to Callis and Salmeſtone granges, formerly belonging to the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, as has been already taken notice of before; the endowment of this vicarage conſiſted only of the ſmall tithes of this pariſh, the pay-

[k] Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1960, 2002. See a more ample account of the preſentation to theſe chapels, and the rights and dues of them under Minſter.

ment of two buſhels of corn yearly at Midſummer, from Salmanſtone grange, and a penſion of ten pounds to be paid yearly out of Callis grange; beſides which he had a vicarage houſe, orchard, garden, and two parcels of land.

The ſmall tithes of this pariſh being chiefly arable land, with the other emoluments of the vicarage, by reaſon of the great increaſe of every neceſſary article of life, falling far ſhort of a reaſonable maintenance, Mrs. Elizabeth Lovejoy, in the year 1694, further augmented it with the ſum of forty pounds per annum, to be paid half yearly out of Callis grange above-mentioned; in conſideration of which augmentation, the vicar is obliged, without accepting any diſpenſation, to be conſtantly reſident on this vicarage, with ſeveral other injunctions mentioned in her will.

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at nine pounds, and the yearly tenths at eighteen ſhillings. In 1588 here were one hundred and forty-ſix communicants. In 1640 here were three hundred communicants, and it was valued at ſeventy pounds, but it appears by the return made in 1709, to the enquiry into the clear value of church livings, that this vicarage was worth only thirty pounds clear yearly income, before Mrs. Lovejoy's addition of forty pounds per annum.

The advowſon of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown, on the diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, continued there till king Edward VI. in his firſt year, granted the advowſon of the vicarage of Minſter, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. Peter, among other premiſes, to the archbiſhop; ſince which this advowſon has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of that ſee, the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

In 1630 the churchwardens and aſſiſtants reported, that here were belonging to the vicarage a manſion, with a well houſe, one orchard, one garden, and one acre of land adjoining to it, and one parcel of land, called

called the Vicar's Acre, lying within the lands of Capt. Norwood, who paid to the vicar, in conſideration of it, five ſhillings a year; but no care being taken to preſerve the bounds of this acre, the place where it lay was forgot, and the rent paid for it diſputed, and at length quite diſcontinued.

CHURCH OF ST. PETER.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop	*James Shipton*, A. M Oct. 1, 1662, obt. 1665 [l]
	Luke Proctor, A. M. admitted March 19, 1665.
	Nicholas White, A. M. admitted April 16, 1666, obt. 1715. [m]
	John Deane, A. M. Auguſt 15, 1715, obt. 1757. [n]
The Crown, hac vice	*Cornelius Willes*, A. M. March 28, 1757, obt. February 23, 1776. [o]
The Archbiſhop	*John Piggott*, A. B. April 10, 1776, the preſent vicar.

[l] He was buried under the altar in this church.

[m] He was collated by archbiſhop Sheldon, who obliged him to take out a licence to preach, in which is the following clauſe: *Teq; inſuper nihilominus monemus per preſentes, ut ſacras literas pure et ſincere tractes eaſq; cum prudenti ſimplicitate populo diligenter expones et ne in ſermonibus tuis contentiones vel ſuſcites vel ſpargas neve alterationem ſive innovationem quaſcunq; in doctrina vel ceremoniis preter eam quam regia majeſtas auctoritate publica hactenus fecit, ſuadeas, quod etiam te facturum, propria manus tuæ ſubſcriptione, teſtatus es.*

[n] He rebuilt this vicarage, which was old and much gone to ruin.

[o] He was that year made a prebendary of Wells.

ST. LAURENCE.

THE PARISH OF ST. LAURENCE lies the next ſouthward from that of St. Peter laſt deſcribed, taking its name from the ſaint to which the church is dedicated. *The ville of Ramſgate*, within this pariſh, is within the liberty of the cinque ports; but the reſt of the pariſh

is

is within the hundred of Ringſlow and juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county.

THE VILLAGE OF ST. LAURENCE, having the church on an hill on the weſt ſide of it, is neat and ſmall, being pleaſantly ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part of this pariſh, and commands one of the moſt extenſive proſpects in this iſland, as well towards the ſea as the neighbouring parts of the county. This pariſh is about three miles from eaſt to weſt, and two miles from north to ſouth. The lands in it are more encloſed than the more northern pariſhes before-deſcribed. It is very populous, and has in it ſeveral ſmall hamlets, or knots of houſes, beſides thoſe particularly mentioned before; among which, in the weſtern part of it, are Manſton-green, and Sprating-ſtreet;[p] on the northern, Hains, and Lymington; on the eaſtern, Hallicandane, and Herſon; and towards the ſouth, Great and Little Cliffsend, Chilſon, Courtſtairs; and adjoining to the ſea, Pegwell, which is *a ſmall manor*, uſually ſtiled *Pegwell*, alias *Courtſtairs*, and is an appendage to that of Sheriffs-court, in Minſter, as has been taken notice of before, in the deſcription of that eſtate.

Adjoining is *Courtſtairs*, alias *Pegwell bay*, where the inhabitants catch ſhrimps, lobſters, ſoles, mullets, &c. and a delicious flat-fiſh, called a prill, much ſought after. At Pegwell there is a neat villa, lately erected by William Garrow, eſq. for his occaſional reſidence, and between this place and Ramſgate is another, called Belmont, an elegant building in the gothic taſte, late the reſidence of Joſeph Ruſe, eſq.

From this bay to a place called Cliffs-end, inſtead of chalk, the ground next the ſea is a ſort of blueiſh earth, ſomewhat like Fuller's earth; it is about ſixteen feet above the ſand, and in it are ſeen ſtrata of culver and other fiſh ſhells, lying in a confuſed manner, one

[p] Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 177.

on

on the top of the other. This earth has been carried away frequently by people, as Fuller's earth, in great quantities, to diſpoſe of as ſuch; but on a trial it was found very deficient, and not partaking of any quality belonging to it.

By the return made by archbiſhop Parker, in 1563, to the privy council, it appears that there were then here ninety-eight houſholds; but this place, owing to the proſperity of Ramſgate, has greatly increaſed for many years paſt, inſomuch that in 1773, here were in this pariſh, including Ramſgate, which contains more than two thirds of the houſes and inhabitants of the whole pariſh, 699 houſes, and 2726 inhabitants; and in 1792 there were found 825 houſes and 3601 inhabitants; which is a great increaſe for ſo ſhort a ſpace as nineteen years.[a] A fair is held here yearly, on Auguſt 10, for toys, pedlary, &c.

In this pariſh lived one Joy, who in king William's reign had ſuch a reputation for very extraordinary ſtrength of body, that he was called the Engliſh Sampſon, and the ſtrong man of Kent, and was taken notice of by the king, royal family, and the nobility, before whom he performed his feats. In 1699 his picture was engraved, and round it ſeveral repreſentations of his performances, as pulling againſt an extraordinary ſtrong horſe, breaking a rope, which would bear thirty-five hundred weight, and lifting a weight of 2240lb. He was drowned in 1734.

In the month of March, 1764, between Ramſgate and Pegwell in this pariſh, a part of the cliff, ſeventy feet high, on the ſurface of which was a corn field, gave way for about twenty yards in length, and five yards in breadth, and fell into the ſea.

[a] From a ſurvey communicated to Mr. Boys, by the Rev. Mr. Harvey, the late and juſtly ſo ſtiled *worthy*, vicar of this pariſh. See Mr. Boys's Collections for Sandwich, p. 832.

THE

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims *paramount* over that part of this pariſh which lies within the county at large; *ſubordinate* to which are the following places within the bounds of it.

THE MANOR OF MANSTON, which is ſituated at the weſtern boundary of this pariſh, was the ſeat and inheritance for many generations of a family of the ſame name, Richard de Manſton, as appears by the rolls in the Pipe-office, was one of the *Recognitores Magnæ Aſſiſæ*, an office of no ſmall truſt and importance, in the reign of king John. Sir William and Sir Roger Manſton his brother, lie buried in the Grey Friars, in Canterbury. The effigies of Roger Manſton, habited in his ſurcoat of arms, *Gules, a feſs, ermine, between three mullets, argent*, (which arms are on the ſtone roof of the cloyſters at Canterbury), and his ſpurs on, kneeling on a cuſhion, his hands joined and upliſted, his hair cut ſhort, and having a beard, was formerly with the effigies of ſeveral other diſtinguiſhed perſonages, in one of the windows of Aſhford church. William Manſton was ſheriff in the 14th year of king Henry VI. and kept his ſhrievalty at this ſeat, whoſe ſon Nicholas Manſton, eſq. died in 1444, leaving one daughter Joane, who became his ſole heir, and entitled her huſband Thomas St. Nicholas, eſq. of Thorne, in Minſter, to the poſſeſſion of this eſtate. Their great-grandſon Roger St. Nicholas left an only daughter and heir Elizabeth,[r] who entitled her huſband John Dynley, eſq. of Charlton, in Worceſterſhire, to the poſſeſſion of it; whoſe eldeſt ſon Henry afterwards alienated it about the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, together with Powcies and Thorne, to John Roper, eſq. of Linſted, afterwards created lord Teynham, and in his deſcendants this eſtate continued down to Henry, lord Teynham, who about the year 1709, by bargain and ſale, inrolled in chancery,

[r] See more of this family under Aſh.

conveyed

conveyed it by the deſcription of Manſon-court, and the ſcite of the manor of Manſon, to Sir Henry Furneſe, bart. of Walderſhare, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1712; after which it came in like manner as Powcies, in Minſter, before deſcribed,* to his granddaughter Anne, wife of John, viſcount St. John, whoſe grandſon George, viſcount Bolingbroke, (his father having ſucceeded to that title) alienated it in 1790 to Mr. Gibbon Rammel, of Naſh-court, and Meſſrs. Smith and Wotton, but it is now by ſale become the property of Mr. Richard Brice.

The manſion has been for a long time converted into a farm-houſe. The remains of the chapel of it are very conſiderable, and being over run with ivy, make a very pictureſque appearance, particularly on the north ſide.

Ossunden grange, as it is vulgarly called, the proper name of which is *Ozengell*, lies about a mile ſouth-eaſtward from Manſton-court, midway between that manor and the church of St. Laurence. This grange, or parſonage, conſiſting of the tithes of corn and grain of about one moiety of this pariſh, was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and was early appropriated to the ſacriſty of that convent, with which it continued till the final diſſolution of it in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when this eſtate, among the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, came into the king's hands; where it did not ſtay long, for the king in his 33d year ſettled it by his dotation charter on his new-founded dean and chapter of Canterbury, part of whoſe inheritance it continues at this time.

The dean and chapter demiſe this eſtate on a beneficial leaſe, for a term of years, the preſent leſſee being Charles Dering, eſq. of Barham.

* See Powcies, in Minſter, for a more full account of the deſcent of this manor.

NEWLAND GRANGE, uſually called *Newlands*, and ſo named to diſtinguiſh it from Aldlond, or Old-land grange, in the adjoining pariſh of Minſter, is ſituated about a mile northward from St. Laurence church It was part of the antient poſſeſſions likewiſe of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and was very early appropriated to the ſacriſty of that abbey. This grange, or parſonage, conſiſted of the tithes of corn and grain of the other moiety of this pariſh; and of 126 acres of land, according to the antient meaſurement of it, at the diſſolution of the abbey in the 30th year of king Henry VIII.'s reign, when it came into the king's hands, where it remained till king Edward VI. in his firſt year granted it, among other premiſes, in exchange to archbiſhop Cranmer,[t] ſince which it has remained parcel of the poſſeſſions of that ſee, the archbiſhop being at this time entitled to it. It is demiſed on a beneficial leaſe, the preſent leſſee being the widow of Mr. Gilbert Bedford, who is the occupier of it.

THE MANORS OF UPPER and NETHER COURT, were ſo called from their reſpective ſituations in regard to each other; the name of the former is now almoſt forgotten, and there is only a faint tradition of the ſcite of it.

The manor of Upper Court was in early times the eſtate of a family, which took its name from their reſidence in this pariſh, whence it was called *the manor of St. Laurence, alias Upper Court*; and one of them, Robert de St. Laurence, held this manor in the reign of king Edward I. by knight's ſervice, of the abbot of St. Auguſtine, as of his manor of Minſter; from this family it not long afterwards paſſed into that of Criol, and in the 20th year of king Edward III. Sir John de Criol, held it in manner as above-mentioned;

[t] Deeds of Purchaſe and Exchange, box Kent, F. 33, Augmentation-office.

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in which name it afterwards continued down to Sir John Criol, who held it in the beginning of king Henry VI.'s reign, and the arms of this family were formerly in one of the windows of this church. His ſon Sir Thomas Keriel, (for ſo he ſpelt his name) was K. G. a man of great note in the hiſtory of that time, for his valiant behaviour in the French wars, who was at length ſlain in the ſecond battle of St. Albans, in the 38th year of king Henry VI. aſſerting the cauſe of the houſe of York; about which time, but probably before his death, this manor was alienated to John White, merchant, of Canterbury, afterwards knighted, who held it at his death in the 9th year of Edward IV. as did his deſcendant Robert White in the 12th year of king Henry VIII. From one of his deſcendants this manor paſſed by ſale to Roger Bere, or Byer, as the name was ſometimes ſpelt, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 4th and 5th of Philip and Mary, and was ſucceeded in it by his ſon John Byer, who in the very beginning of the next reign of queen Elizabeth, alienated it to Thomas Johnſon, and he died poſſeſſed of of it in the 8th year of her reign, in which year Paul Johnſon his ſon had livery of it. In whoſe deſcendants it continued till it was at length, about queen Anne's reign, ſold to Edward Brooke, gent. of Nether-court, long before which the manſion of this manor had been demoliſhed, though part of the ruins of the chapel belonging to it were then remaining;[u] but he being poſſeſſed of Nether-court adjoining, where he reſided, and the manſion of Upper-court being demoliſhed, the ſcite of it became forgotten, and the lands of the two manors ſo blended together, as to be with difficulty diſtinguiſhed; ſince which they have continued in the ſame unity of poſſeſſion, as may be further ſeen in the deſcription of Nether-court, being now, both of them, the property of T. Garrett, eſq.

[u] Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 186 et ſeq.

THE

THE MANOR OF NETHER-COURT is ſituated about a quarter of a mile ſouthward from the village of St. Laurence; it was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the family of Sandwich, in which it continued in king Edward III.'s reign; being then held by Nicholas de Sandwich, of the abbot of St. Auguſtine. After this family was become extinct here, this manor came into the poſſeſſion of that of Goſhall, or Goſhale, of Goſhal, in Aſh, with whom it remained till about king Henry IV.'s reign, when it was carried in marriage, by a female heir, to one of the family of St. Nicholas, one of whoſe deſcendants, Roger St. Nicholas, who died in 1484, leaving a ſole daughter and heir Elizabeth, ſhe entitled her huſband John Dynley, of Charlton, in Worceſterſhire, to the poſſeſſion of it, whoſe eldeſt ſon Henry afterwards alienated it to Maycott, from whom it was not long afterwards ſold to Lucas, and he in the very beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, paſſed it away, with Upper-court before-mentioned, to Thomas Johnſon, who bore for his arms, *Quarterly, per feſs indented, ſable and or; in the firſt quarter, a pelican vulnerating itſelf, or*; in whoſe deſcendants, reſidents at this manor, both of them continued down till they were, about queen Anne's reign, ſold to Edward Brooke, gent. who rebuilt the manſion of Nether court; after which this manor became divided into *moieties*, one of which became veſted in Mr. Mark-Sellers Garrett, and the other in the name of Moſes, of whoſe two children John and Mary Moſes, the latter of whom married T. Abbot, eſq. of Ramſgate, this moiety was purchaſed by Mr. Mark-Sellers Garrett above-mentioned, who thus became entitled to the entire fee of theſe manors, and died poſſeſſed of it in 1779; ſince which it is now become veſted in Thomas Garrett, eſq. who reſides at Nether-court. A court baron is held for this manor.

CLYVESEND,

CLYVESEND, or *Cliffs-end*, is a manor which takes its name from its ſituation, at the end of the chalk cliff, which continues from Ramſgate hither, lying at the ſouth-weſt bounds of this pariſh, and extending partly into that of Minſter. This manor was antiently part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and was, with their other eſtates in this neighbourhood, in their own occupation; one of the monks of their convent reſiding here conſtantly for the management of it. In the 12th year of king Edward II.'s reign, anno 1318, one of them, Henry de Newenton, reſiding here, was, on a quarrel taking place between the abbot and his tenants of his manor of Minſter, beſieged by them in this manor-houſe, and then impriſoned for ſix days, and afterwards ſold, ſays Thorne, to one Walter Capell, for four ſhillings.[w] In this ſtate this manor continued till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of Henry VIII. when it came into the king's hands. It is now the property of the right hon. earl Cowper.

There is here *a ſmall hamlet*, of the ſame name, in which there is another conſiderable farm-houſe, which belongs to the governors of Bethlem hoſpital, in London, and ſeveral cottages.

THE VILLE AND TOWN OF RAMSGATE, ſo called from the way here which leads to the ſea, through the chalk cliff; the inhabitants, of which like thoſe of other places, are fond of having it famous for its antiquity, and have fancied the name of it to have been derived from Romans gate, that is, from its being uſed as a port, or landing place, by the Romans; but beſides, that its name was never ſo written in antient writings, it may well be doubted, whether during the time of the Romans frequenting this iſland, there was here any way or gate at all to the ſea; and it ſeems plain, that

[w] Dec. Script. col. 2034. See Pat. 11 Ed. II. p. 2, *de Manſo Abbatis apud Clivefend.*

it was dug firſt through the cliff, as the reſt of the ſea gates were in this little iſland, for the conveniency of the fiſhery, no Roman coins, &c. have been known ever to have been found here, as they have at Bradſtow, where the Romans, if they had any at all, might have a ſtation in this iſland.

The ville of Ramſgate, though in the pariſh of St. Laurence, yet maintains its own poor ſeparately, notwithſtanding which, it is aſſeſſed to the church in common with the reſt of it; but the inhabitants have claimed the privilege of chuſing one churchwarden from among themſelves, and raiſing only a proportion of the church ceſs. It is within the liberty of the cinque ports, being an antient member of the town and port of Sandwich, and within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the ſame; but in king Henry VI.'s time, there being ſome diſpute concerning it,[x] that king, to take away all controverſy relating to it, united it by his letters patent to that town and port, within whoſe juriſdiction it ſtill continues.

The mayor of Sandwich appoints a deputy, or conſtable here; and the inhabitants are allotted by the commiſſioners of that corporation, what proportion they ſhall pay towards the land tax, raiſed by that port. This ville, pleaſantly ſituated in a vale of no larger extent than itſelf, was antiently a ſmall poor fiſhing town, conſiſting of a few houſes, and they poorly and meanly built, ſome of which are ſtill remaining. Since the year 1688, through the ſucceſsful trade which the inhabitants were concerned in to Ruſſia and the Eaſt country, it began to be very much improved; the old houſes were many of them raiſed and made more commodious dwellings, and abundance of new ones built, after the modern taſte, ſtill nearer to our own time. And ſince ſea-bathing has been thought indiſpenſably neceſſary, both to kill

[x] See Jeake's Charters, p. 126.

time

time and preſerve health, Ramſgate has been much reſorted to, during the ſummer ſeaſon. It was originally built in the form of a croſs; but ſome few years ſince, a new handſome ſtreet and other buildings have been added to it, and it has now many elegant and commodious houſes in it, numbers of which are converted into lodgings, beſides which here is an aſſembly room, ſeveral good inns, and other accommodations for the uſe of the company who reſort hither. Warm ſalt-water baths have, on a very good conſtruction, lately been completed; and a very neat chapel of eaſe has been erected in the centre of the new ſtreet, in conſequence of an act paſſed in 1785; which chapel was conſecrated by archbiſhop Moore, in 1791; at a ſmall diſtance from it below, the Preſbyterians have a good meeting-houſe; and at the lower part of the town the Anabaptiſts have another. By the authority of parliament likewiſe, this town has been well paved, lighted, watched, and otherwiſe improved, and a market eſtabliſhed, which is well ſupplied with meat, poultry, fiſh, and vegetables. And in 1786, an act paſſed for eſtabliſhing a court of requeſts in Ramſgate, and other pariſhes therein mentioned, for the recovery of ſmall debts.

The poor ſtate of this place in the reign of queen Elizabeth, may be ſeen from the return made in the year 1565, being the 8th of that reign, by the commiſſioners appointed for that purpoſe, of all the maritime places in this county; which was, that it was under the government of the town and port of Sandwich, and had in it houſes inhabited twenty-five, boats and other veſſels fourteen, from the burthen of three tons to ſixteen; of men appertaining to theſe boats for carrying of grain and fiſhing, ſeventy; but how great muſt the increaſe of inhabitants and wealth of late years in this town appear, when even twenty years ago, (and great additions and improvements have been made to it ſince) the return was, of the

houſes in this town inhabited four hundred and forty-three, empty forty-four, inhabitants 1810.

The bounds of the liberty of the cinque ports at this ville in 1560, as entered in the records of Sandwich, were as follows:

The ſea lyeth on the eaſt ſide of our liberties, and on the ſouth ſide from the ſea towards the weſt, away called Thomas Tarye's way, leading by a cloſe called Nynne cloſe, and ſo leadeth by a cloſe called Beyſannts, and ſo down through Ellington, and ſo the way leadeth towards the ſouth part of Rameſgate mill, and ſo down to a way that leadeth between Herſtone and Rameſgate, and ſo on that way up the end of Jellyngham hill, and ſo on almoſt to the ſea cliff, a way of ſix feet broad.[y]

WITHIN THE BOUNDS OF THIS VILLE AND JURISDICTION *of the cinque ports*, lies

ELLINGTON, about half a mile weſtward of the town of Ramſgate, and almoſt at the eaſtern boundary of the village of St. Laurence. It was formerly a gentleman's ſeat, being for many generations the reſidence of a family of the ſame name, ſeveral of whom lie buried in St. Laurence church; but the inſcriptions on their tomb-ſtones, and on their plates of braſs in it, have been long ſince obliterated and torn away. About the latter end of the reign of king Edward IV. this family was ſucceeded by that of Thatcher, a family of great antiquity in this iſland, as well as other parts of Kent; and after they were extinct here, this ſeat paſſed in the beginning of queen Elizabeth's reign, into the name of Spracklyn, who bore for their arms, *Sable, a ſaltier, ermine, between four leopards faces, or*, ſeveral of whom lie buried in the chancel of St. Laurence church, where the inſcriptions on their monuments and graveſtones remain. In which family it continued down to Adam

[y] See Boys's Collections, p. 832.

Spracklyn,

Spracklyn, eſq. who reſided here, but afterwards came to an unfortunate end; for having waſted his eſtate by his riotous living and frequent quarrels and diſorderly behaviour, he became ſubject to outrageous fits of paſſion and ragings, in one of which having conceived a very great prejudice againſt his wife Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Lewknor, of Acriſe, he murdered her on the 11th of December, 1652; for which fact being apprehended, and Ellington being within the ville of Ramſgate, and conſequently within the liberty of the cinque ports, and juriſdiction of the town and port of Sandwich, he was carried there and tried at the ſeſſions of that town, when being found guilty and hung, his body was carried to St. Laurence church, and there buried near his wife.[z] After his death, his intereſt in this eſtate became veſted in his ſon Mr. Spracklyn, of Peter houſe college, Cambridge; but the poſſeſſion of it, by the incumbrances to which it was made ſubject by his father in his lifetime, ſeems to have come to Mr. Troward, in whoſe deſcendants it continued down to Mr. William Troward, (ſon of Edward) of Manſton-green, who died poſſeſſed of it in 1767, inteſtate and without iſſue, upon which it came to his two nieces and heirs at law, Suſan, wife of Robert Buck, mercer, of London; and Mary, the wife of Robert Gunſley Ayerſt, clerk, of Canterbury, the two daughters of Sarah his ſiſter, who married Alban Spencer, gent.

Mrs. Buck's *moiety* of this eſtate was ſettled on her huſband in fee, who ſurviving her, deviſed it to ſundry of his relations of his own name in Yorkſhire, in tail, and they are now in the poſſeſſion of it.

Mrs. Ayerſt's *moiety* was afterwards alienated to John Garrett, the tenant of this eſtate, who by his will deviſed it to his nephew John Garrett, eſq. who now poſſeſſes and reſides at Ellington.

[z] See a full account of the murder in Lewis's Hiſt. Than. p. 183.

THE PIER OF RAMSGATE lies at the eaſtern part of the town; it was at firſt made of timber, to make a harbour for the ſhipping, and defend the town againſt the ocean. It is not known when it was firſt made, but it muſt have been before king Henry VIII.'s time; for Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 137, ſays, "Ramſgate a iiij myles upward in Thanet, wher as is a ſmaul peere for ſhyppeis."

Before the preſent modern pier was built, this harbour was ſcarce capable of receiving veſſels of two hundred tons burthen at any ſtate of the tide; but the foreign trade of the place having increaſed in the late wars, the inhabitants were deſirous to have as much of their ſhipping as they could laid up at home, and fitted out here to promote the further trade and benefit of it; accordingly about the very beginning of king George I.'s reign, this pier was conſiderably enlarged, and the harbour thereby rendered more commodious. For the maintenance of this pier, orders and decrees have from time to time been made by the lord wardens of the cinque ports, by which the inhabitants were impowered to chuſe pier-wardens, to look after the repairs of it, and to collect ſuch droits, or rates, as by theſe decrees and antient immemorial cuſtom were payable for ſhipping and goods brought into it; one of theſe orders is dated in queen Elizabeth's reign, Henry Brooke, lord Cobham, being then lord warden; and the laſt of them in 1616, Edward, lord Zouch, being then in that office; but the title of them ſhews, that the rates then confirmed had been from time out of mind.[a]

The ſeveral ſchemes and attempts to have a new harbour made from Sandwich into the Downs, for the preſerving of ſhips in diſtreſs, ſpeedily fitting them for ſea, and preſerving the lives of numbers of the king's ſubjects, has been already fully mentioned be-

[a] Lewis's Hiſtory of Thanet, p. 175 et ſeq.

fore,

fore, in the account of Sandwich; the laſt of which was in 1783, when on an addreſs from the houſe of commons, the king ordered a ſurvey and eſtimate on this buſineſs to be forthwith made; but the great expence of it, at a time when the nation laboured under the heavy burthen of a war with both France and Spain, occaſioned it to be then laid aſide. This in 1744 brought forth a petition from ſeveral merchants and commanders of ſhips, and others, to the houſe of commons, in oppoſition to the plan then in agitation for making a commodious harbour from Sandwich into the Downs, for the reception and ſecurity of large merchant ſhips and men of war; ſetting forth, that a more convenient harbour might be made at or near Ramſgate, capable of containing a greater number of merchantmen, and ſhips of war of ſixty or ſeventy guns, on account of the advantageous ſituation of the place and ſetting of the tides, where no back-water would be wanted, and there would be beſides a ſaving to the public of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds.

But nothing appears to have been further done towards it, and the whole affair ſeems to have lain dormant, till the public was rouſed by a violent ſtorm, which happened on Dec. 16, 1748, during which, a great number of veſſels being driven from their anchors in the Downs, and being forced upon the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Thanet, ſeveral found ſafety in the little harbour of Ramſgate.

This ſeems at once to have opened the eyes of the public, and cauſed them to be turned upon Ramſgate, as a proper place for the reception of ſhips in diſtreſs from bad weather in the Downs; and the more ſo, as it was the opinion of a very able ſeaman and elder brother of the Trinity-houſe, Capt. Conway, that if an harbour was made here only for the reception of ſhips of two hundred tons and under, it would prevent nine-tenths of the damage in the

Downs; as he ſuppoſed all ſuch waiting for a wind to proceed weſtward, would take ſhelter in it. In conſequence of which, another petition was preſented in 1749, to the houſe by the merchants of London, owners and maſters of ſhips, in favour likewiſe of the harbour here; and a counter-petition from the mayor, jurats, &c. of Sandwich, ſetting forth the great injury it would be, not only to the haven of Sandwich, but to the adjoining country, the marſhes of which would by that means be drowned; upon which, after a thorough examination of the whole, the houſe reſolved, that the merchants of London had fully proved the allegations of their petition, and a bill was ordered in, for enlarging and maintaining this harbour of Ramſgate; and likewiſe for preſerving that of Sandwich, and for granting for this purpoſe the ſum of two hundred pounds yearly, out of the profits and dues of Ramſgate harbour, towards amending and preſerving that of Sandwich; which payment was a compromiſe to quiet the oppoſition made to this act by the mayor and corporation of Sandwich; the duties payable to this harbour being from all veſſels paſſing through the Downs; which bill received the royal aſſent in the courſe of that ſeſſion. Since which, ſome ſmall intervals excepted, this pier has been carried on and new built, on a moſt magnificent conſtruction, of ſtone, at the expence of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds; and notwithſtanding the great care and attention which has been paid to the compleating of it, by the truſtees, who have from time to time taken the advice and opinion of the moſt ſkilful ſeamen, pilots and engineers, to render this harbour as uſeful and adequate to the purpoſe it was at firſt intended for, yet much diſpute has ariſen, and the public clamour has been great of the inutility of it, and its being a work carried on ſolely for the purpoſe of ſelf-intereſted views, and parliament has been applied

applied to, to interfere in the management of it, though in vain.

However, this clamour ſeems of late to have in ſome meaſure ſubſided, and the apparent uſe and benefit of it ſeems to be at this time in general acknowledged. The pier has been built of Portland and Purbeck ſtone, and extends near eight hundred feet before it forms an angle, and is twenty ſix feet broad at the top, including the parapet; its depth increaſes gradually from eighteen to thirty-ſix feet; the ſouth front is a poligon, its angles five on a ſide, each 150 feet, with octagons of ſixty feet at the ends, and the entrance two hundred feet. But after this noble piece of maſonry had been erected at ſo conſiderable an expence, the harbour, which contains forty-ſix acres in its area, as the work of the piers advanced, the ſpace incloſed and the waters rendered more quiet, and in that reſpect more fit for the purpoſes of an harbour, became filled with filth, or mud, having no rivulet or back water to clear it out again. This increaſed ſo much, that had not ſome effectual remedy been found, the harbour would have in a few years been entirely filled up, and become a dry land, inſtead of a receptacle for ſhipping. The remedy propoſed by Mr. Smeaton, the engineer, appointed to it by the truſtees, was an artificial backwater by the means of ſluices. This was effected in 1779, by forming a baſon at the upper end of the harbour, by means of a croſs wall, in which were ſix ſluices, the operations of which were amazingly powerful, and they entirely cleared away the ſullage from it down to the chalk, beſides carrying out of the harbour's mouth great quantities of ſand. From which time Ramſgate harbour began to put off its forlorn appearance of a repoſitory of mud, which it had made for fifteen years before, and to give the public the greateſt probability of its future utility, and its anſwering every purpoſe that it was at firſt deſigned for. A ſtorehouſe was

erected

erected contiguous to the baſon for the reception of goods, that ſhould be obliged occaſionally to be put on ſhore, while the veſſels were repairing; and a dock for occaſionally repairing ſuch veſſels.

After the baſon and croſs-wall had been erected, it was found that this harbour became ſubjected to ſuch a degree of agitation and inquietude, from the waters tumbling in in hard gales of wind, as to render it more eligible to veſſels of burthen to ſubmit to the riſque of riding it out in the Downs, than come into this harbour in ſuch an unquiet ſtate.

This inconvenience too has been at length happily remedied, by an advanced pier of ſtone, which has been carried out from the eaſt pier head to the length of near four hundred feet; which at the ſame time has rendered the approach into the harbour more ſafe and eaſy than it was before; inſomuch that now all the difficulties ſeem to be removed that have occurred in the progreſs and execution of this long deſired eſtabliſhment; and the general opinion now appears to be, that this harbour, though an artificial one, is yet not improperly choſen.

To this account of improvements it may be added, that ſince the year 1792, a new light-houſe, built with ſtone, has been erected on the weſt head, with Argand lamps and reflectors, and a handſome houſe for the harbour maſter, with a new and elegant building for a warehouſe. The old break-water at the eaſt pier has been continued with a pier wall to the gateway by the cliff, by which a large piece of ground is incloſed, and forms a ſecure barrier to the pier, on the top of which is an elegant colonade, and a parade for walking. The baſon wall has been widened, ſo as to form a wharf to admit goods being landed and ſhipped again, as it was before too narrow, and not deemed of ſufficient ſtrength. A houſe, built of ſtone, has been erected on the eaſt head, which ſerves both as a watch-houſe, and at the ſame time to depoſit hawſers

hawſers in, to aſſiſt ſhips in diſtreſs, when coming in, and there were two alarm bells erected, one at the dock, the other at the eaſt head, which are ſtruck every hour, and in caſe of neceſſity are rung to alarm the town.

The number of ſhips and veſſels which have taken ſhelter in Ramſgate harbour in ſtormy weather, have been,

In 1780 - 29	1787 - 247	1793 - 196
1781 - 56	1788 - 172	1794 - 445
1782 - 140	1789 - 320	1795 - 432
1783 - 149	1790 - 387	1796 - 557
1785 - 213	1791 - 438	1797 - 495
1786 - 238	1792 - 552	1798 - 677

In the year 1791, in the month of January, there were one hundred and thirty ſail of ſhips and veſſels at one time in this harbour, driven in by ſtreſs of weather, among which were four Weſt-Indiamen, richly laden, from 350 to 500 tons; and if we ſuppoſe that the whole, or the greateſt part of theſe ſhips would have been riding in the Downs during the ſtormy weather, there can be no loſs to judge what difficulties and dangers thoſe muſt have experienced, who did ride it actually out there. Within this laſt year, as may be ſeen above, upwards of ſix hundred ſail of ſhips and veſſels have taken ſhelter in this harbour, of which above three hundred, (and the veſſels in the Downs, have ſcarcely ever exceeded that number) were bound to and from the port of London. This is the evidence produced by Mr. Smeaton, in his printed Hiſtorical Report of Ramſgate Harbour, (from which great part of the above account is taken) to ſhew the ſaving of ſuch a number of ſhips and veſſels, of property to the amount of ſeveral hundred thouſand pounds, and a great number of valuable lives, as the ſhips would otherwiſe have moſt likely been driven on the flats and rocks, and in all probability loſt.

The

The acts which have paſſed for the making and preſervation of this harbour, under which the truſtees have acted, are the 22d of king George II. the 5th of George III. for enlarging the powers of the former, and the 33d of George III. which laſt repeals the two former acts, and beſides enlarging and regulating the powers given in them, was paſſed principally for the reduction of one half of the duties then paid towards the ſupport and carrying forward the works of it.

When this bill was brought forward in the houſe of commons, it was aſſerted, that there were then veſted in the truſtees for the uſe of this harbour 40,000l. in the 3 per cents.—10,000l. in the 4 per cents, beſides a floating balance of 30,000l. in hand; the ſum required to perfect the propoſed works was 119,000l.—and that in addition to the above, the truſtees, &c. would have a ſurplus income, were even two-thirds of the duties reduced, of 1,510l. yearly, beſides annuities on lives of 1,100l. per annum more, which would ſoon fall in.

The duties payable to the maintenance of this harbour are lowered from ſix-pence per ton, on ſhips between twenty and three hundred tons, to one third; from two-pence per ton on larger ſhips to one penny; (ſhips to pay whether paſſing on the weſt or eaſt ſide of the Goodwin Sands, which was not ſo before); duty on every chaldron of coals and every ton of ſtones from three-pence to three-pence halfpenny.

The ſums received and paid on account of the harbour have been 492,103l. 16s. 2¾d. and the ſums expended to Midſummer, 1791, 450,878l. 13s. 2¾d. Balance partly depoſited in the bank of England, and part remaining in other hands, 41,225l. 3s.

In this act the power of the juſtices of Sandwich, for the maintenance and preſervation of that haven are enlarged, as may be more particularly ſeen above in the account of it.

CHARITIES.

CHARITIES.

WILLIAM WALKER, by will in 1618, gave 40s. to be paid yearly out of certain tenements and lands, to be diſtributed to 20 poor people of this pariſh and the town of Ramſgate, and to be equally divided between them yearly, on Candlemas day; which premiſes are now veſted in Jacob Sawkins and James Smith.

ALEXANDER LONG, by will in 1700, gave the annual ſum of ten ſhillings, to be paid out of an eſtate at Ramſgate, to be diſtributed in three-penny loaves of baker's bread to forty poor people of Ramſgate, on Eaſter eve, yearly; which eſtate is veſted in Mr. John Buckett.

CAPTAIN ROBERT PARKER, by will in 1705, gave 7l. a year, to be paid out of an eſtate at Dumpton, to be diſtributed yearly, 20s. for a ſermon on every Good Friday, and the remaining 6l. to be laid out yearly in three-penny loaves of baker's bread, for the uſe of the poor of this pariſh and of the town of Ramſgate, equally to be divided between them, at his tomb in the ſouth chancel of the pariſh church; half on every Good Friday, and the other half equally on every Whit Sunday and Chriſtmas day; and when no ſermon ſhould be preached on Good Friday, the money given for that, to be diſtributed as the bread; which eſtate is veſted in the heirs of Mr. John Fagg.

THOMAS EVERS, by will in 1716, gave the ſum of 50s. to be paid yearly out of his eſtate at Dumpton, to be laid out on three-penny loaves, to be diſtributed yearly to the poor of Ramſgate and St. Laurence, on Aſcenſion-day; but if a ſermon be preached on that day, 10s. to be deducted for the preacher; which eſtate is now veſted in Mr. Thomas Aſhenden.

MARTIN LONG, by will in 1749, gave 60s. out of an eſtate at Pyſing, in this pariſh, 20s. of which to be paid yearly to the poor of St. Laurence, on Lady-day, and 40s. yearly to the poor of Ramſgate, on the ſame day; which eſtate is veſted in the Rev. William Abbot.

ANN ROBERTS, by will in 1753, gave the ſum of 31l. 3s. 4d. bank ſtock, the yearly produce of which is 1l. 17s. 2d. for the clothing of the poor; two thirds of the annual produce to poor antient widows at the town of Ramſgate, and the other third to poor antient widows of this pariſh; which money is veſted in the name of Martha Hawkeſley.

ELIZABETH TURNER, by will in 1770, gave 800l. 4 per cent. bank annuities, the annual produce of which is 21l. to be diſtributed to ten widows of captains and mates of ſhips belonging to Ramſgate, two guineas to each, yearly on Chriſtmas day; which money is veſted in the name of Mr. John Quince.

JOHN

JOHN SIMPSON, in 1773, gave 100l. in money, the annual produce of which is 5l. veſted in the truſtees of Ramſgate harbour, the ſame to be diſtributed yearly on Dec. 23, to the poor of the ville of Ramſgate.

THE DONATION of nine loaves and eighteen herrings yearly on Midlent Sunday, to ſix poor perſons of this pariſh; and of two yards of blanket yearly to three poor perſons likewiſe of this pariſh, from Salmanſtone grange, in the pariſh of St. John, has been already fully taken notice of, under that pariſh before.

THE PARISH OF ST. LAURENCE is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Weſtbere.

The church, which is dedicated to St. Laurence, conſiſts of three iſles and three chancels, having a tower ſteeple in the middle of it, ſtanding on four pillars, the capitals of which diſplay the rude conceits of the artiſt. This tower, on the outſide, is encircled with a ſtring of very plain octagonal ſmall pillars and ſemicircular arches, in the true Saxon taſte. There are five bells in it. The church itſelf is a handſome building, of field ſtones, rough caſted over, as the reſt of the churches in this iſland are, and ſeems to have been built at ſeveral times; of the two ſide chancels *the north-one* is ſaid to have been built by the Manſtons, of Manſton-court, many of whom lie buried in it, though moſt of their monumental inſcriptions are periſhed through length of time. Weever has however preſerved two of them, being thoſe of Roger Manſton, and Julian his wife, and of Thomas St. Nicholas, who married Joane Manſton, and had by her Thomas, entombed here likewiſe. There was likewiſe here a braſs plate, having the effigies of a man, and theſe arms, quarterly, firſt and fourth, *A ſeſs, ermine, between three mullets*; ſecond and third, *On a croſs, engrailed, a cinquefoil*, and underneath an inſcription for Nicholas Manſton, eſq. obt. 1444. A braſs plate, now torn off, for . . . Sayen Nicholas, eſq. and Johane his wife; ſhe died 1499; and juſt by, on a flat ſtone a braſs with the effigies of a woman, and

theſe

theſe arms, *Ermine, a chief, quarterly*; the inſcription gone. A monument fixed againſt the north wall, for Frances, wife of Thomas Coppin, of Weſtminſter, and daughter of Robert Brooke, eſq. of Nacton, in Suffolk, who died during her ſtay here at Manſton, in 1677; arms, *Parted per pale, azure and gules, three boars heads, couped, or, a chief of the laſt.* On a ſtone near this monument, and adjoining to that of Nicholas Sprackling, are four ſhields of arms, firſt, *A croſs engrailed, a roſe in the centre*; ſecond, *A croſs engrailed*; third, *A feſs, between three mullets*, impaling *the firſt coat*; fourth, *As the third, quartering the firſt.* Part of this chancel is now made into a very handſome veſtry. In the high chancel are ſeveral memorials in braſs, with figures and inſcriptions, for the family of Sprakeling. Below theſe is one having the figure ſcratched in the marble, of a man lying, with a pen in his hand, writing, *Garde promeſſe fidelement*; arms, *Sable, a ſaltier, between four leopards faces, or*, impaling *or, a chevron, gules, between three bulls paſſant, ſable.* In this church is an antient grave-ſtone of one Umfry, but the arms are gone as well as the inſcription, if it ever had any. In the body of the church there have been built ſeveral galleries, (which make a moſt unſightly appearance) to make as much room as poſſible for the numerous inhabitants of this pariſh, who had increaſed to four times the number that they were ſixty or ſeventy years ago; but the inhabitants of Ramſgate are now accommodated with a chapel of of eaſe, lately built in that ville, as has been already noticed. Beſides the above there are numerous monuments and memorials, of a more modern date, and among them, in the ſouth chancel, a mural monument for Sarah, wife of Mr. Adam Spencer, obt. 1745, who with her three children were depoſited in a vault near it; ſhe had nine children, of whom four only ſurvived; alſo for the aforeſaid Mr. Adam Spencer, merchant, obt. 1757, who lies in the ſame vault with

Sarah

Sarah his wife, on it are theſe arms, *Quarterly*, firſt and fourth, *Argent*; ſecond and third, *Gules, a fret, or, over all, on a bend, ſable, three eſcallops of the firſt*, impaling *barry of ſix, azure and gules, a chief, ermine*. A mural monument for Capt. Martin Read, obt. 1792, and for Margaret his wife; arms, *Gules, a ſaltier, or, between four leoparas faces, proper*. A mural monument for Capt. Martin Long, obt. 1751; for Elizabeth his ſiſter, and for his ſiſter Catharine, widow of Mr. William Abbott, arms, *Sable, a lion rampant, argent*.

In the ſouth iſle, among many others, a white tablet for Martha, widow of Darell Shorte, jun. eſq. of Wadhurſt, in Suſſex, and daughter of Sir Robert Kemp, bart. late of Appeſton, in Suffolk, obt. 1789; another for Dorothy, wife of Mr. William Abbott; ſhe died 1728, and two of their daughters both named Dorothy, and their ſon Adam, obt. 1735, alſo the above mentioned Mr. William Abbott, obt. 1755, and for Dorothy his wife, and their children; and for the Holman's. In the great chancel, a memorial for Ann, relict of Capt. William Bookey, of the Eaſt-India Company's ſervice, obt. 1770. In the veſtry a black tablet for the Rev. Robert Tyler, A. M. twenty-ſix years vicar, obt. June 10, 1766.—In the north iſle a white tablet to the memory of ſeveral of the Tomſons. A mural monument for the Tickners. A memorial for Peter Johnſon, A. M. ſon of Henry Johnſon, gent. and fellow of Corpus Chriſti college, Oxford, vicar of this church, obt. April 18, 1704; arms, *Parted per feſs, dancette, a vulture*. On a plain ſtone, Capt. John Pettit, died; the reſt is covered by the pews; arms, *On a chevron, gules, three bezants, between three griffins heads, ſable, crowned, or*. A tablet in the ſouth croſs for Anna-Eliza, eldeſt daughter of the Rev. William-Worceſter Wilſon, D. D. obt. 1792. A memorial for the Rev. Peter James, M. A. late of Greenwich, and rector of Ightham,

ham, obt. 1791. The following are plain ſlabs, moſtly at the eaſt end of the church; for Mrs. Elizabeth Kelly, daughter of Dr. Kelly, of Wincheſter, and ſiſter of Dr. Kelly, regius profeſſor, of Oxford; alſo Martha Kelly, ſiſter to Elizabeth, wife of Lieutenant Charles Kelly, of the royal navy, obt. 1788; arms, *A caſtle, between two lions rampant*; for Matthew Brooke, A. M. fellow of king's college, and rector of Walton, in Hertfordſhire, and vicar of this pariſh, obt. 1739; arms, *On a feſs, three martlets, a bordure engrailed*, impaling *a chevron, between three covered cups*; for Matthew Bookey, ſon of M. and A. Bookey, obt. 1747. Memorials for ſeveral of the Gillows, Tomſons, Abbotts, Pamfleets, Harnets, Law, Joad, Moſes, Parkers, Quince, Carraways, Redwood, Evers, Curling, Whites, Napletons, and Hoopers; for George Garrett, eſq. obt. 1775. A mural monument, with inſcription, that in a vault hereto adjoining, lie ſeveral of the family of Abbott, and their relatives; arms, *A chevron, between three pears*, impaling, *on a pile, three griffins heads, eraſed.*

In the church-yard are ſeveral monuments for the Stocks, Auſtens and Coxens; for Brotherly and Quince; for the Maxteds and Holmans; for Lithered and Joad. Two mural monuments, one for the Garretts, Caſbys, and Browns, and their relatives; arms, Garrett, *on a feſs, a lion paſſant*; the other for Mark Seller Garrett, obt. 1779. There are principal monuments and graveſtones in this church and church-yard, the whole of which are by far too numerous to inſert here.

Beſides the high altar in this church, there were formerly others dedicated to St. James, St. Catherine, St. Thomas, and the Holy Trinity; beſides which there were kept wax-lights, the expence of which was maintained by voluntary gifts and legacies. In the weſt window of the church were formerly painted the

arms of Criol, who owned Upper-court, being *Or, two chevrons, and a canton, gules.* Septvans, *Azure, three wheat ſkreens, or, an annulet for difference*; the latter dwelt in this pariſh, and lies buried under a monument in Aſh church. Of St. Nicholas, who married Jane Manſtone, *Ermine, a chief quarterly, or, and gules; in the firſt quarter, an annulet for difference.* Of Chiche, *Azure, three lions rampant, argent, a bordure of the ſecond*; and of Manſton, *Gules, a feſs, ermine, between three mullets.*

At a ſmall diſtance from the church to the eaſtward, are the remains of a ſmall chapel, dedicated to the Holy Trinity, now converted into a cottage.—There was a chantry founded in it, for the ſupport of which ſeveral lands hereabouts were given, which at the ſuppreſſion of theſe chapels in king Edward VI.'s reign, came into the hands of the crown, and became a lay fee.

This church was one of the three chapels belonging to the church of Minſter, and was very probably made parochial ſometime after the year 1200, after that church, with its appendages, had been appropriated in 1178, to the monaſtery of St. Auguſtine; it was at the ſame time aſſigned with the three chapels, and all rents, tithes, and other things belonging to them, to the ſacriſty of the monaſtery; and it was further granted, that the abbot and convent ſhould preſent to the archbiſhop, in the above-mentioned chapels, fit perpetual chaplains to the altarages of them; but that the vicar of the mother church ſhould take and receive in right of his vicarage, the tenths of ſmall tithes, of lambs and pigs, and all obventions ariſing from marriages and churchings which were forbid at the chapels, and were ſolemnized, &c. at the mother church only.[b]

[b] See Dec. Script. col. 1690, 2002.

In

In the year 1275, archbiſhop Robert conſecrated the cemetery of this church, and granted it the right of ſepulture, with the reſtrictions, that the tenants or occupiers of land, who were pariſhioners of this chapel, ſhould be buried at their mother church of Minſter, as the pariſhioners of this chapel had heretofore been; and that none of them ſhould be buried here, without the expreſs leave of the vicar of Minſter, notwithſtanding they, by their wills, or by any other means, ordered their burial to be in the burying-place of the chapel; but that children and poor people, who were pariſhioners of it, and not tenants or occupiers of land, might be buried here, with this proviſo, that all obventions, oblations, or legacies ariſing, on account of ſuch ſepulture, in the yard of this chapel, ſhould wholly be divided between the vicars of Minſter and this chapel of St. Laurence; that no prejudice might be done to the mother church of Minſter, as to marriages and churchings, which ſhould be done for the future at the mother church, as they had been before.

Theſe obventions, oblations and legacies, ariſing from funerals, were to be faithfully laid up and kept by the vicar of this chapel and his chaplains, till they ſhould be equally divided between him and the vicar of Minſter, which was to be done every month, unleſs they ſhould be required of the vicar of Minſter, or his chaplain or proctor, oftener. But a compoſition, we are told, was made between the patrons and ſeveral incumbents, which was confirmed by the archbiſhop, which was, that the incumbents of theſe chapels or dependant churches ſhould pay only the tenth part of all their real profits to the incumbent of the mother church; which compoſition was, it is ſaid, duly obſerved about the year 1370.[c]

[c] Warton's Defence of Pluralities, p. 101, 102, edit. 2d.

Although the chaplains of theſe chapels were to receive no more than ten marcs of theſe altarages, yet they were not excluded the enjoyment of the manſes and glebes given to theſe chapels when they were firſt conſecrated, which made ſome addition to their income, and enabled them to keep a deacon to aſſiſt them. On the great and principal feſtivals, the inhabitants of the three chapelries, preceded by their prieſts, were accuſtomed to go in proceſſion to Minſter, in token of their ſubjection to their parochial or mother church.

In 1301, the abbot of St. Auguſtine ordained ſeveral new deanries, one of which, named the deanry of Minſter, in which this church of St. Laurence was included; but this raiſing great conteſts between the abbot and the archbiſhop, and the pope deciding in favour of the latter, theſe new deanries were entirely diſſolved.[d]

After this, the appropriation of the church of Minſter, with its appendant chapels and the advowſons of the vicarages of them, continued with the abbot and convent till the diſſolution of the monaſtery in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when they were ſurrendered, together with the reſt of the poſſeſſions of the monaſtery, into the king's hands.

After the diſſolution of the monaſtery, and the change in the ſervice of churches wrought by the reformation, this parochial chapel of St. Laurence became entirely ſeparated from the mother church of Minſter, the vicar of this pariſh having no further ſubjection to it in any ſhape whatever; but by the ſame change he was likewiſe deprived of ſeveral of thoſe emoluments he had before enjoyed in the right of his vicarage; and all the tithes of corn and grain within this pariſh, being appropriated to the two

[d] Dec. Script. col. Thorn, 1976.

granges,

granges, or parſonages of Newland and Ozingell, and the ſmall tithes of it to that of Salmeſtone, as has been already mentioned before. The endowment of this vicarage conſiſted only of the yearly ſtipends of ſix pounds paid out of Newland grange, and of ten pounds paid out of Ozingell grange, a vicarage-houſe, barn, and two acres of glebe. But this income, by reaſon of the increaſe of every neceſſary article of life, falling far ſhort of a reaſonable maintenance, archbiſhop Juxon, in conformity to the king's letters mandatory, in 1660, augmented this vicarage with the addition of 40l. to be paid yearly out of Newland grange.[e]

This vicarage is valued in the king's books at ſeven pounds, and the yearly tenths at fourteen ſhillings. In 1588 here were communicants ſix hundred and fifty-ſix, and it was valued at only twenty pounds. In 1640 here were ſix hundred and fifty communicants.

The advowſon of this vicarage coming into the hands of the crown, on the diſſolution of the abbey of St. Auguſtine, continued there till Edward VI. in the firſt year of his reign, granted the advowſon of the vicarage of Minſter, with the three chapels appendant to it, one of which was this church of St. Laurence, among other premiſes, to the archbiſhop, ſince which this advowſon has continued parcel of the poſſeſſions of that ſee, the archbiſhop being the preſent patron of it.

In the year 1700 the vicarage-houſe was new-built, and made a handſome and commodious dwelling, by the then vicar of this church.

[e] Lewis's MSS. Collections. Kennet's Impr. p. 256.

CHURCH OF ST. LAURENCE.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	VICARS.
The Archbiſhop.	*Peter Johnſon*, A. M. in 1654, ejected Auguſt, 1662.[f]
	John Young, A. B. Dec. 4, 1663, obt. 1699.
	Matthew Bookey, A. M. March 20, 1700, obt. March 16, 1740.
	Robert Tyler, A. M. May 31, 1740, obt. June 10, 1766.[g]
	Richard Harvey, A. M. 1766, reſigned June, 1793.[h]
	Richard Harvey, jun. A. M. June 17, 1793, the preſent vicar.[i]

[f] He died in 1704, and was buried in the north chancel of this church. Having taken preſbyterian orders in 1654, he removed from the rectory of Marisfield, in the diocese of Chicheſter, to this vicarage, probably on account of the eſtate of Nether-court, which he poſſeſſed in this pariſh; but in 1662 he quitted it on account of his not being epiſcopally ordained, and refuſing to own the invalidity of his former ordination by taking epiſcopal orders.

[g] He was rector of Tunſtall, and vicar of Sittingborne, and lies buried in this church.

[h] In 1772 he was collated to the vicarage of Eaſtry, which he held with this vicarage by diſpenſation.

[i] Son of the former vicar.

STONAR.

STONAR is the laſt pariſh to be deſcribed in this iſland; it lies adjoining ſouthward to St. Laurence, on a peninſula, ſurrounded on the weſt, ſouth and eaſt, by the waters of the river Stour; and indeed by the new cut lately made at the northern part of it, is now entirely ſeparated from the iſland of Thanet, and is become, in ſome meaſure, an iſland of itſelf. This place was written *Eaſtanore* and *Eaſtanores*, in antient records, which name ſignifies the eaſtern border, ſhore, or coaſt. Thus that double ſhore, famous the one for Cymene's, the other for Cerdice's landing there, is, in our

our elder hiſtorians, Ethelwerd and Florence, of Worceſter, written Cymenes Oran, and Cerdices Oran.[k] Some have ſuppoſed it to have been ſo called for diſtinction ſake, from another pariſh in this county, near Faverſham, but weſtward of it, upon the ſea coaſt, ſimply called *Ore*, which formerly belonged likewiſe to the abbot of St. Auguſtine, as this Ore did. In the time of king Edward I. the tenants, or inhabitants of Stonar withdrew themſelves from the protection of the abbot of St. Auguſtine, the lord of this place, and united themſelves to the port of Sandwich; and it is enumerated among the members of that port, in an ordinance of king Henry III. in the year 1229. This occaſioned many legal diſputes between the abbot and the people of Stonar, and between the abbot and the corporation of Sandwich, the latter of whom undoubtedly did, till very lately, exerciſe juriſdiction in Stonar, which is mentioned as within the juriſdiction of the cinque ports, and a member of the town of Sandwich, and as having been immemorially ſo time out of mind in the charters of king James and king Charles II.[l] and it is mentioned as a member of Sandwich in all the moſt antient records of the cinque ports in the tower and elſewhere, and it was always accounted ſo till the year 1771, when the mayor acting as coroner within the pariſh of Stonar, a motion was made againſt him in the court of king's bench, at the inſtigation of lord viſcount Dudley, proprietor of the manor of Stonar, and in 1773, at a common aſſembly held at Sandwich, it was agreed that judgment upon record ſhould be forthwith entered up in the court of king's bench, confeſſing that Stonar was not within the juriſdiction of Sandwich, but in the county at large, and that 100l. be paid for lord Dudley's coſts and expences.[m] Since which this place has been totally detached from Sandwich and the

[k] Somner's Ports, p. 98. [l] Jeake's charters, p. 120, 126.
[m] See Boyé's Collections, p. 724.

cinque ports, and is now eſteemed to be in the hundred of Ringſlow, and within the juriſdiction of the juſtices of the county at large.

STONAR was in the time of the Saxons of much greater account than it has been at any time ſince; the increaſing proſperity of the oppoſite port of Sandwich, and the change in the river Wantſume, with ſome other caſual misfortunes, occaſioned the early ruin of it. In the time of the Romans, this place, as well as the reſt of the flat country adjoining to Richborough, was entirely covered with water and made part of that haven. Camden and Dr. Plot were of opinion, that *the Portus Rutupenſis* was rather at Stonar, having a high ridge of beach lying before it, which was certainly brought thither by the flowing up of the ſea, this being then the ſea ſhore and port where ſhips lay which came *ad urbem Rutupiæ*, which lay higher up, as Topſham does to Exeter, and Edinburgh does to the port of Leith.[u]

Moſt of our antiquaries and hiſtorians have, by common conſent, joined in placing the *Lapis Tituli* of Nennius, ſo noted for Vortimer's intended monument, and for his laſt encounter with the Saxons, at this place of Stonar; but in this they ſeem to have been led more by the reſemblance of the name, that of *Lapis Tituli* in Latin, and Stonar in Engliſh, ſounding not much unlike. Nennius, cap. 45 and 46, tells us, there were three battles fought by Vortimer with the Saxons, and ſays *Tertium bellum in campo juxta Lapidem Tituli qui eſt ſuper ripam Gallici marie ſtatutum*; and a little further, *Ante mortem ſuam ad familiam ſuam animadvertit ut illius ſepulchrum in portu ponerent a quo exirent (hoſtes) ſuper maris ripam.* In this deſcription Nennius by no means places it in Thanet, where and at this place of Stonar, had this third battle been fought, the author who mentions thoſe former like encounters in Thanet,

[u] Dr. Plot's MSS. Papers. Camden's Brit. p. 244.

would

would not have gone to a new deſcription of the place in this unwonted new expreſſion without mention made of Thanet at all.[o] Indeed the ſeeming agreement of the name falls to the ground, when it is conſidered that it was conſtantly written *Eaſtanores*, till long after the Norman conqueſt; and beſides, that this place being a low and flat level, but lately covered with water, and ſtill apt to inundations, was ſurely a very unfit place for erecting an eminent and conſpicuous monument, which was intended to be viſible to a remote diſtance; a deſign which required the advantage of a lofty ſituation.

Kilburne and Lewis tells us, that antiently this town was not within the iſland of Thanet, but one entirely of itſelf, being encompaſſed all round by the ſea and the æſtuary called the Wantſume; and that the mouth of the Richborough port was, after the waters of it had contracted themſelves into narrower bounds between this place of Stonar and Ebbsfleete, northward of it, where the Wantſume ran into the ſea, till by the ſands this channel was choaked up.

At which time, to inn the lands, ſays Lewis, and the better to ſecure them from being overflown by the ſea at ſpring tides, walls were caſt up here which are ſtill viſible, and are now the road-way from Cliffend and Ebbsfleet to Sandwich; but theſe walls are no proof of this, but ſeem to have been thrown up not on account of this ſuppoſed channel, but to ſecure the lands northward of them from the ſpring tides and caſual inundations from them. However, to preſerve them, it was ordered, ſo late as anno 1283, in a compoſition between the abbot of St. Auguſtine and the prior of Chriſtchurch, that no one of the community of Stonore or Sandwich, ſhould for the future gather or carry away any ſtone or ſea beach, in the walls between Stonore and Clyveſende, nor ſhould take up ballaſt for their

[o] See Somner's Roman Ports, p. 94, and Battely's Antiq. Rutupinæ, p. 16.

ſhips

ſhips, but in the ſea in the common floods betwixt the higheſt and loweſt water.

From the advantage of its ſituation, after the waters had deſerted Hepesfleete, now called Ebbsfleet, for ſome time the common landing-place in the iſland of Thanet, ſituated northward from Stonar, this place ſucceeded to it, and became a town and port likewiſe of conſiderable note. At this port, St. Auguſtine and his followers are ſaid to have landed in the year 597, and to have remained till ſent for by king Ethelbert; though by others, and with much more probability, at Ebbsfleet, as has been mentioned before. Here Turkill, the Dane, is ſaid to have landed in the year 1009, and to have fought the Engliſh, and afterwards to have burnt the town; and the author of the life of queen Emma ſays, that being arrived in the port of Sandwich, he drew up his army in order of battle againſt the Engliſh, at a place called *Scoraſton*; but what elſe, ſays Dr. Battely, in his *Antiq. Rutupiæ*, is Scoraſton, than by tranſpoſition Eaſtanſcore; and Eaſtanſcore and Eſtanore, thoſe ſkilful in the Saxon language know to be the ſame. The town was, however, not long afterwards rebuilt, and notwithſtanding the increaſing proſperity of its oppoſite rival, remained a port ſometime after the Norman conqueſt, as appears by Thorn's Chronicle, who ſays, that in the year 1090, the Londoners claimed the lordſhip, or ſeignory, of Stonar, as a ſea port ſubject to that city, againſt the abbot of St. Auguſtine, his men and homagers.

In the laſt year of king John, anno 1216, Lewis, the dauphin of France, landed here, where having refreſhed his army he marched to Sandwich, where he was joined by the rebellious barons of his party.[p]

In the reign of king Edward I. there was a great inundation of the ſea here, to enquire into the cauſe of which, and to prevent the like in future, there was a ſo-

[p] Rapin's Hiſtory of England, vol. i. p. 278.

lemn

lemn inquiſition taken at this place, by commiſſioners appointed by the king for that purpoſe. There was a John de Stonore, who was appointed in the 14th year of king Edward II. one of the juſtices of the common pleas, in the room of John Bacun; and another of the ſame name, who was one of the friars preachers, and an eminent divine in the year above-mentioned, and had, together with Robert de Braybrock, and Robert de Hattcombe, brothers likewiſe of the ſame order, the king's ſafe conduct, on their intentions to go and preach the goſpel to the Saracens.

King Edward III. on Oct. 11, in his 33d year, anno 1359, lodged here at Stonar, in a houſe formerly Robert Goviere's, and was attended by many of his nobles and great men, then waiting to embark at Sandwich for foreign parts; on which day the chancellor in the king's chamber delivered up the great ſeal, and had another delivered to him to uſe during the king's abſence. He ſtaid here till the 28th, when he embarked before ſun-riſe, and with his nobility and other attendants ſet ſail for Calais. In the 39th year of the ſame reign, there happened hereabouts another terrible inundation of the ſea for the ſpace of above three miles in length, from Cliveſend to Stonore; inſomuch that the town of Stonore was almoſt deſtroyed by it; and it was feared that unleſs ſome ſpeedy aſſiſtance could be had, all the low lands or marſhes in the hundreds of Ryngeſloe, Wyngham, Preſton, and Downhamford; that is, all the levels from the ſea to Wyngham, Canterbury, &c. would be overflowed. Wherefore the king commiſſioned Sir Ralph Spigurnel, conſtable of Dover caſtle, and others, to enquire into the true ſtate of this matter, and to endeavour to ſecure the houſes, lands, &c.

But what is ſaid to have been the entire ruin of this town, was the firing of it by the French, in the 9th year of king Richard II. anno 1385, who being invited over by the treachery of Sir Simon de Burley, conſtable

conſtable of Dover caſtle and lord warden of the cinque ports, to invade the kingdom, firſt plundered, and afterwards ſet this town on fire and burnt it. Of this attempt it ſeems the abbot of St. Auguſtine had intelligence, and accordingly got his tenants together at Northbourne, and marched with them armed to the relief of his other tenants in this iſland. But coming to Sandwich, he was by the lord warden's order refuſed a free paſſage into the iſland, and ſo was forced to march round by Fordwich and Sturry, and come into the iſland at Sarre. This taking up a good deal of time, gave opportunity to the enemy to execute their deſign; but no ſooner had they an account of the abbot's coming againſt them but they retired to their ſhips, and left the reſt of the iſland untouched.[q] Some of the foundations of the buildings deſtroyed as above-mentioned, were remaining not many years ago, and the traces of them are ſtill viſible among the corn.

After this the town of Stonar never recovered its former ſtate, and the waters having forſook this place, it remained no longer a port, but became inſignificant and almoſt deſolated, the remaining inhabitants conſiſting of a few fiſhermen, and lookers after the cattle and huſbandry buſineſs of it.

Leland, in his Itinerary, vol. vii. p. 127, gives this account of it in king Henry VIII.'s time: "Stonard," ſays he, "ys yn Thanet, ſumtyme a prety town not far from Sandwich. Now appereth alonly the ruine of the chirch. Sum ignorant people cawle yt Old Sandwiche."

At preſent there are three houſes in it, only one of which is ſituated where the town of Stonar antiently ſtood; about twenty rods from which, near the road, on a little riſing bank, ſtood the church, of which there are now no remains left above ground. Some ſalt works have been lately carried on here, of a curious

[q] Decem. Scriptores, col. 2181.

con-

conſtruction. The proceſs for the making of the ſalt is thus: the ſea water is drawn, during the ſummer months, into broad ſhallow pans of great extent, where having continued until its watery particles have been exhaled by the ſun, it is conveyed into large boilers and chryſtalized in the uſual manner by evaporation. The ſalt thus prepared, is found to partake of the qualities of bay ſalt, and to anſwer all its purpoſes; having this advantage, that being perfectly tranſparent, it excels it in the beauty of its appearance.

It appears that ſome part of the land at Stonar was formerly bounded and taken into the pariſh, and aſſeſſed to the relief of the poor of St. Clement's, in Sandwich.

This pariſh is very ſmall, being about two miles from north to ſouth, and about one mile at the broadeſt from eaſt to weſt. It is encircled on three ſides by the river Stour; and on the north by a cut acroſs the land, in length about a quarter of a mile, from one part of the river Stour to the oppoſite one, having proper flood gates acroſs it, to be worked at certain times only, according to the direction of the act of parliament, paſſed in 1775, for the purpoſe of draining more effectually thoſe levels adjoining the river Stour, uſually called the General Vallies, and for other purpoſes. The paſſing of this act was oppoſed ſtrenuouſly by the mayor, jurats, and people of Sandwich, at a very great expence, on a ſuppoſition that the new made cut would in proceſs of time be a means of diverting the channel of the river Stour entirely from the town of Sandwich, and ſo become the total ruin of it, an event far from being improbable.

At the ſouth end of this pariſh was a ferry over the river Stour, which belonged to St. Bartholomew's hoſpital; in lieu of which, a bridge was built in 1755, by an act paſſed for that purpoſe; a full account of which has already been given under Sandwich.

The

The high road from Sandwich over this bridge, croſſes this pariſh northward. The appearance of the whole of it is very inhoſpitable and dreary; the middle of it is covered with ſea-beach. It is nearly a flat, without a tree to ſhelter it, and conſiſts, almoſt all of it, of a continued level of marſhes, much of which is bounded by the ouze of the ſea adjoining to it, and conſequently it is much ſubject to intermittent fevers, and is a very unhealthy ſituation.

THE MANOR OF MINSTER claims *paramount* over this pariſh, *ſubordinate* to which is

THE MANOR OF STONAR, which was part of the antient poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and was given to it by king Cnute, ſome little time before he gave Sandwich to the priory of Chriſt-church; and this grant was afterwards confirmed by king William Rufus, who granted to St. Auguſtine and abbot Wido, that they ſhould in future enjoy all their rights and cuſtoms at Eaſtanores.[r]

In the year 1090, being the fourth of the above reign, there was a great diſpute between the citizens of London, and the abbot and his tenants of Stonore, the former claiming the ſeignory of this place as a ſea port, ſubject to that city; but the king favouring the abbot, it was adjudged by the juſtices, that no one in future ſhould claim any thing here, but that abbot Wido and his convent ſhould poſſeſs this land and the whole ſhore to the middle of the water, freely and quietly, without any diſpute whatſoever; and that the abbot ſhould freely poſſeſs all rights and cuſtoms belonging to this manor, and upon this judgment there were duplicate

[r] Annal. Sci Aug. MSS. f. 67. This is certainly the grant of William Rufus, and not of the Conqueror, who died at Roan, in Normandy, on the 5th of the ides of September, anno 1087. Whereas abbot Scotland, Wido's predeceſſor, died ſo late as the 3d of the nones of that month. Wido could not therefore have been then abbot.

charters

charters of the ſame king,[s] and it was confirmed afterwards by the ſeveral charters of king Henry I. king Stephen, king John,[t] and king Henry III. which charter of king William Rufus firſt before-mentioned, granting that the abbot ſhould hold firmly and honorably all his rights and cuſtoms at Eaſtanores, as well in the water as the land, was confirmed by Edward III. in his 36th year, by his letters of *inſpeximus*.

In the year 1104, anno 11 Henry I. the abbot obtained the grant of a fair, to be held yearly within his manor of Stonar, for five days together, before and after the feaſt of the tranſlation of St. Auguſtine, which was on May 26; and king John in his 5th year granted to the abbot and his ſucceſſors the privileges of a market at Stanores, with all cuſtoms, forfeitures, and pleas belonging to it; which king Richard I. in his 5th year likewiſe confirmed. About which time and afterwards there ſubſiſted continual quarrels between the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, and the prior and convent of the Holy Trinity, afterwards Chriſt-church, in Canterbury, reſpecting their poſſeſſions, maritime cuſtoms, and various other rights at Stonar, Sandwich, and other neighbouring places; to compromiſe and put an end to which, they entered into a compoſition in 1242, anno 27 Henry III. by which the abbot and monks, and the prior and chapter of Canterbury, agreed, *inter alia*, that the prior, &c. ſhould have all their maritime cuſtoms in the haven of Sandwich, on both ſides of the river agreeable to the tenor of their charters, as they uſed to have; allowing, however, to the abbot, &c. their accuſtomed rule and uſages in Stanores, and their

[s] The two charters above-mentioned are printed at large in Lewis's Hiſt. of Thanet, col. No liii. liv. p. 110.

[t] Rot. Cart. anno 5 Johannis, m. 23, *pro tota terra de Stanores et toto littore uſq; in medietatem aquæ*. Theſe grants were afterwards confirmed by the popes Lucius and Eugenius. Reg. Mon. Sci Aug. cart. 9, 11.

lands

lands there; and all their uſual maritime cuſtoms appendant, granted by charters to their poſſeſſions beyond Hennebrigge, towards Cliveſende, Rameſgate, Margate, Weſtgate, and other places in Thanet; and the prior and chapter permitted the abbot and convent, with their proper domeſties, to paſs free of expence in the ferry boat over the river; but that this privilege ſhould not extend to their tenants."

The abbot of St. Auguſtine had a court here, wherein he claimed a right of judging and puniſhing in caſes of life and death; but the exerciſe of this juriſdiction was not, it ſeems, at all pleaſing to the men of Stonar; they therefore refuſed to hold their lands and tenements in Stonar, of the barony of the abbot, and the better to defend themſelves againſt him, they had united themſelves to the port of Sandwich; but the king then took the abbot's part and gave the cauſe for him, from which time they were *Intendentes Abbati*, though it ſeems very unwillingly; for in the year 1266, the men of Stonore and Sandwich, through malice to the abbot, burnt two water-mills belonging to him, one at Stonore and the other at Hepesfleete.

A Fleming having been murdered by ſome of his countrymen upon the ſea ſhore at Stonar, above high-water mark, in 1270, the abbot's bailiff there made purſuit after the murderers, and finding the brother of the deceaſed and four of his friends with the body in the ville of Stonar, he apprehended them and committed them to priſon; three days after there was a court held here, by the abbot's ſteward, before whom they were arraigned of the murder, and pleading not guilty, they put themſelves for trial upon the ville of Stonore; upon which Simon Wigbert, the mayor of Sandwich, with many others of that place, came into court and demanded the priſoners for trial at the hundred court of Sandwich, alledging that the abbot neither had, nor

" Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1888.

ought

ought to have any ſuch count or privilege of trying offenders, and that whatever he did of that ſort muſt be to the prejudice of the prior of Chriſt-church, and of the community of Sandwich. To whom it was replied, that the abbot could do no injury to the prior in this buſineſs, becauſe, before the prior had any right in Sandwich, the abbot of St. Auguſtine had Stonar, with all its liberties, by gift and grant of ſundry kings of England, and by confirmation of the then king, to hold it as freely as any king had held it heretofore; and it was further ſet forth, that it had been already ſettled between the two churches by compoſition, that the land above high-water mark towards Stonar was to belong to the abbot; and the community was told that the abbot did not wiſh to do any thing contrary to the liberty of Sandwich, being himſelf a com-baron of that place, and their peer; and it was requeſted of them, not to obſtruct or diſturb him in the exerciſe of thoſe privileges which he had been uſed of right to enjoy in Stonar. Upon this the clamour abated, and the men of Stonar were charged to make diligent enquiry, and to bring in a true verdict, who acquitted the priſoners; and the ſteward made proclamation accordingly."

In the 8th year of king Edward I. the abbot made complaint that the Stonore men had united themſelves to the port of Sandwich; and on a diſpute concerning the paſturage of certain ſheep in the abbot's marſh, had abuſed his ſervants, who had attempted to impound them; upon complaint of which, the king directed his writ to Stephen de Penceſtre and John de Lovetot, to enquire into the premiſes by a jury of knights, &c. to be impannelled by the ſheriff; who gave it for the abbot, viz. that the town of Stonore was of the foreign, and no member of the cinque ports, and gildable to the king; they likewiſe ſet a fine of forty ſhillings upon the men for their aſſault and bat-

" See Decem. Scriptores, Thorn, col. 1919.

tery; and forty ſhillings more for default of ſuit and ſervice to the abbot; not long after which king Edward granting a new charter to Sandwich, Stonore claimed again to be a member of that port, and offered to maintain one of the five veſſels allotted to be found by that port at their own proper charges, whenever Sandwich ſhould be ſummoned to man out their ſhips; but this it ſeems was not then granted.

About this time the mayor of Sandwich and others were attached by Robert de Stokho, ſheriff of Kent, to anſwer to a plea of treſpaſs for aſſaulting the ſheriff's bailiff, on an execution of the king's writ within Stonore; ſome pleaded to the juriſdiction and refuſed to anſwer, except in the court of Shipway; but all of them failed in their defence and were committed to gaol.*

In a compoſition between Nicholas, abbot, and the convent of St. Auguſtine, and the men of Stonar and Sandwich, in the year 1283, under the mediation of Stephen de Pencheſter and Roger de Northwood, it was agreed that the men of Stonore ſhould acknowledge to hold all their tenements in Stonore of the abbot and convent, and their ſucceſſors, paying to them their due ſervices in fealty, rent, relief, ſuits of court, and other due cuſtoms, and that they ſhould be amenable to the abbot's court; and that the abbot and convent ſhould exerciſe all juriſdiction in Stonore, the ſame as was granted by the royal charters.

On the other hand, the tenants of Stonore and their heirs, being mariners or merchants, and engaged at ſea or elſewhere in traffic, ſhould not be fined for non-attendance at the abbot's court, whilſt ſo engaged, from the date of the ſummons till the court was ended, unleſs they themſelves pleaded, or were impleaded; provided nevertheleſs, that the reſt of the tenants, when duly ſummoned, ſhould come to the court at Menſtre in perſon, or by eſſoiner or attorney of the court; that

* See Boys's Collections, p. 661.

the

the tenants of Stonore reſiding there might feed their own ſheep, but not other people's, in the abbot's marſh within Hennebergh, paying annually for the herbage, on the eve of St. John Baptiſt, at the rate of a farthing a head; but out of Hennebergh they might not claim paſturage. The abbot and convent and their ſucceſſors might likewiſe feed their ſheep in the ſame marſh, and erect mills and other buildings at pleaſure; and if they ſhould think proper to incloſe the marſh or any part of it, the tenants then ſhould have no paſturage in ſuch incloſure; but if the wall of ſuch incloſed ground ſhould be thrown down by the ſea, the tenants ſhould have paſturage as before. None of the commonalty, either of Stonore or Sandwich, ſhould hereafter enter upon the abbot's marſh, for the purpoſe of digging there, or of carrying away the ſoil from thence without his conſent; nor ſhould any of them collect and carry away the beach from the ſea-walls between Stonore and Clyveſende; nor take laſtage of ſhips, except in the common ſtream, between the times of high and low water; nor ſhould any of them thereafter, on any account, preſume to obſtruct the abbot's bailiffs at Stonore, or prevent the abbot from doing juſtice upon his tenants at Stonore, and other offenders, and collecting his cuſtoms there; that ſuch diſtreſſes as the abbot's bailiff ſhould levy in Stonore, and in the marſh within Hennebergh, ſhould remain in the marſh and not be driven away; for which conceſſion of the abbot, the other party ſhould pay one hundred marcs, but by the interceſſion of the biſhop of Wells, he conſented to take only ten caſks of wine, of the value of thirty marcs.[y]

Notwithſtanding the various verdicts and judgments from time to time given, that this place was within the abbot's barony, and the juriſdiction of the county, yet the men of Stonar, as it appears, choſe rather to be ſubject to that of the mayor of Sandwich, (which

[y] See Dec. Script. Thorn, col. 1933.

Thorne terms a yoke of ſlavery) thinking it a much eaſier one than that which the abbots would have had them wear; the uſages and ſeveral powers claimed by the mayor of Sandwich, are recited at large by the other chronicler.

In a manuſcript regiſter of this abbey, now in the poſſeſſion of the dean and chapter of Canterbury, the tenants of Stonar ſeem to have been at this time acknowledged by the convent as portſmen; and it appears to have been a cuſtom for every man in Stonore to give the bailiff a bridle upon his marriage, or ſixpence in lieu of it.

King Henry VI. confirmed to the abbot the former grant of a market at Stonar, by two ſeveral charters.[a]

The manor of Stonar, with its appurtenances, remained part of the poſſeſſions of the abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine, till the general diſſolution of it in the 30th year of king Henry VIII. when it came into the hands of the crown, where it ſtaid till the 4th and 5th year of king Philip and queen Mary, when it was granted, together with the appendant advowſon of the church, to Nicholas Criſpe, eſq. for life, with the reverſion to his brother John Criſpe, in fee, whoſe only ſon Sir Henry Criſpe, of Quekes, dying *ſ. p.* in 1648, it went by his will to his firſt-couſin Henry Criſpe, eſq. of Quekes, (ſon of his uncle Henry). He was uſually called *Bonjour Criſpe*, as having, when carried away to France, and kept priſoner there, ſpoken no other words than thoſe in the French language.[b] He died poſſeſſed of it in 1663, without ſurviving male iſſue, when this manor came by the entail made of it, to his nephew Thomas Criſpe, (eldeſt ſon of his next brother Thomas Criſpe, of Goudhurſt) afterwards of Quekes, where he died in 1680, leaving four daughters his co-

[a] Rot. Cart. ab an. 21, ad an. 24, N. 11, and ab an. 27, uſq. 39, N. 11.

[b] See an account of his being carried away into France and kept priſoner there, under Quekes, in Birchington.

heirs,

heirs, the eldeſt of whom, Maria-Adriana, married to Richard Breton, eſq. of the Elmes, in Hougham, entitled him to her fourth part of this eſtate; and he afterwards having bought the ſhares of the other three ſiſters and coheirs, became poſſeſſed of the whole fee of it, which he afterwards alienated to Sir Geo. Rooke, of St. Laurence, near Canterbury, vice-admiral of England, and privy-counſellor. He died poſſeſſed of this manor in 1709, leaving by his ſecond wife Mary Lutterel, one ſon, George Rooke, eſq. of St. Laurence, who inherited this eſtate and married the hon. Frances Ward, eldeſt daughter of William, lord Dudley, who ſurvived him, and by his will became poſſeſſed of this manor, which on her death *ſ. p.* in 1770, ſhe deviſed by her will to her nephew, the hon. John Ward, afterwards on the death of his father, lord viſcount Dudley and Ward, and he alienated it in 1787 to Mr. Charles Foreman, of London, who dying *ſ. p.* in 1791, gave it by will to his nephew Mr. John Foreman, in tail general; ſince whoſe death his heir Mr. Luke Foreman ſucceeded to it, and he is the preſent proprietor of this manor, with the advowſon of the church of Stonar appendant to it.

To the northward of the ſcite of the antient town of Stonar, about the place which was antiently called Hennebrigge, and is now known by the name of Littlejoy, is a large tract of ſand, which was formerly a warren for rabbits, and granted by that name to the abbot of St. Auguſtine; but the rabbits have been long ſince deſtroyed, on account probably of the damage done by them to the paſture of the adjoining marſhes.

There are no *parochial charities*. The poor conſtantly relieved are not more than two, caſually the ſame.

THIS PARISH is within the ECCLESIASTICAL JURISDICTION of the *dioceſe* of Canterbury, and *deanry* of Sandwich.

The church has been many years ruinated, and at this time no remains of it are left. It is a rectory, valued in the king's books at 3l. 6s. 8d. and the tenths at 6s. 8d.

In 1569, it is entered in archbiſhop Parker's acts of viſitation, that there were neither houſholds nor communicants in this pariſh. In 1640 it was valued at 40l. and here were then no communicants.

This rectory has always been appendant to the manor of Stonar, and as ſuch, is now of the patronage of Mr. Luke Foreman, the preſent poſſeſſor of the manor.

CHURCH OF STONAR.

PATRONS, *Or by whom preſented.*	RECTORS.
	Walter, anno 29 Edward I.[c]
Abbot and convent of St. Auguſtine	*Richard Taple*, obt. 1486.
	Andrew Benſted, 1486.[d]
	John Allen, Dec. 18, 1528.[e]
	John Braborne, 1540.[f]
	John Saliſbury, 1550.
John Criſpe, eſq.	*Robert Harte*, March, 1569.
	Richard Webbe, April 9, 1571.
The Crown, hac vice.	*Blaze Winter*, Aug. 23, 1581, obt. 1617.
Henry Criſpe, eſq.	*Thomas Turner*, A. M. June 10, 1617, obt. 1630.
	George Starcombe, A. B. January 9, 1630, obt. Auguſt 10, 1647.[g]
	Edward Fellows, A. M. obt. 1663.
	Blaze White, A. M. Aug. 15, 1663,

[c] Prynne, p. 906.

[d] Regiſter book of St. Auguſtine's abbey, in the treaſury of Chriſt-church, Canterbury, f. 19, marked Q.

[e] He was Dublin elect. Ibid. Regiſter.

[f] He and his ſucceſſor are mentioned in the viſitation books.

[g] He had afterwards, on the ejectment of Dr. Meric Caſaubon, the ſequeſtration or poſſeſſion of the vicarage of Monkton, and was buried at Birchington on Auguſt 18, 1647.

PATRONS,

PATRONS, &c.	RECTORS.
The Crown, by lapſe.	*Thomas Lamprey*, A. M. July 6, 1752, obt. Sept. 2, 1760, who was the laſt that was preſented to this rectory.

After the death of Blaze White above-mentioned, there was not any rector preſented to this church in his room; but in 1701, Owen Evans, M. A. rector of St. St. Paul's, Canterbury, and chaplain to Sir George Rooke, the patron, obtained the ſequeſtration of this rectory, and had an allowance made him by the patron of ſixteen pounds per annum, as a compoſition in lieu of all tithes whatſoever, both great and ſmall.—This ſtipend he received till the year 1734, when George Rooke, eſq. the then patron and owner of the manor, refuſed any other payment, and the rector made no further demand of it, though he lived till the year 1742, after which it continued vacant till the year 1752, when Mr. Lamprey obtained the great ſeal to the preſentation of this rectory, and ſoon after made a demand on the proprietor of the lands for the tithes then due, and all arrears of tithes likewiſe; on the refuſal of which, an iſſue was awarded from the court of chancery, which was tried at the Lent aſſizes for this county, in the year 1756, before Mr. Juſtice Forſter and a ſpecial jury; when a verdict was found for the plaintiff, viz. Mr. Lamprey, the rector; and a right to tithes ſo far as ſixteen pounds a year; which not being deemed a proper verdict, a new trial was obtained, which came on at the Lent aſſizes in 1757, before the lord chief juſtice Willes and a ſpecial jury, when on a full hearing a verdict was given for the defendant, viz. the hon. Mrs. Rooke, then patron and owner of the lands at Stonar; at which the chief juſ-

tice expreſſed much ſatisfaction, more than the jury thought decent, as coming from a judge who ought to have behaved more impartially on the occaſion.

Since which there has been no further ſteps taken to recover the tithes of this rectory by Mr. Lamprey, who is ſtill living, nor is it ſuppoſed there ever will.

APPENDIX,

CONTAINING

ADDITIONS AND CORRECTIONS

TO THE

NINTH AND TENTH VOLUMES.

TO VOLUME IX.

N. B. By miſtake of the engraver, the church of Reculver, on the vignette, page 1, is ſaid to be in the Iſle of Thanet, inſtead of near it.

DUNKIRK VILLE.

PAGE 6.

LINE 21. George Gipps, eſq. died at Harbledown on Feb. 13, 1800, leaving his wife ſurviving and two ſons, George and Henry, ſince which the MANOR OF BOSENDENNE is become veſted in truſt for their benefit. He left his eſtates to be divided nearly equally between his two ſons when they come of age, the eldeſt ſon to have the preference in the firſt choice of them.

Line 22. For *was* read *were*.

Line 29. For *Feverſham* read *Faverſham*.

HARBLEDOWN.

PAGE 8. For *is* read *are*.

Line 14. Since Mr. Gipps's death on Feb. 13, 1800, *this houſe* has been veſted in the truſt of his will, the uſes of which ſee above, p. 6.

Laſt Line. For *and* read *it*,

PAGE 10, *line 3 from the bottom.* Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, his widow Mrs. Gipps has continued to reſide in it.

PAGE 12, *line* 8. Mr. Gipps, ſome ſmall time before his death, purchaſed the fee ſimple of the eſtate of St. Gregories priory, in which this portion of tithes of Poldhurſt is included, of the archbiſhop, who was enabled to ſell it by virtue of the powers given him in the act lately paſſed for the redemption of the land-tax. Mr. Gipps died poſſeſſed of it in Feb. 1800, ſince which it has become veſted in the truſt of his will, the uſes of which may be ſeen above, p. 6.

PAGE 19, *line* 5. For *four* read *three.*

Line 21. Dele the words *and ſeveral of their children*, and at *line* 23, dele the words *who died in* 1775, and add, *and ſeveral of their children.*

PAGE 20, *in the liſt of rectors. Robert Say*, S. T. P. died on *April* the 8th, (not *May*) 1628.

THANINGTON.

PAGE 22, *line* 4. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, this eſtate of *Newhouſe* is become veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 23, *line* 13. THANINGTON MANOR, on Mr. Gipps's death, became veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 25, *line* 11. Dele *of.*

Line 15. After *having*, add *a ſteeple with.*

PAGE 26, *line* 19. Mr. Gipps, ſome time before his death, purchaſed of the archbiſhop the fee ſimple of St. Gregories priory and its poſſeſſions, among which was this *parſonage of Thanington.* Since his death it has become veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

MILTON.

PAGE 28, *line* 15. For *path* read *ſtream.*

ST. DUNSTAN's.

PAGE 33, *line* 18. After *of it* read *part of the antient place.*

Line 20. After *ſeat* add *itſelf.*

PAGE 39, *line* 9. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, his intereſt in the fee ſimple of St. Gregories and its poſſeſſions, among which *this parſonage of St. Dunſtan's* was included,

cluded, he having purchaſed it of the archbiſhop, who ſold it by virtue of the act for the redemption of the land-tax, has become veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 41, *note* [d]. For *chaplain to the Eaſt India Company's factory at Calcutta, in Bengal,* read *one of the brigade chaplains of the army.*

ST. STEPHEN's *alias* HACKINGTON.

PAGE 43, *line* 3 *from the bottom.* For *Firmies* read *Firmins.*

PAGE 51, *line* 8 *from bottom.* For *Edgforths* read *Edſworths.*

PAGE 59, *line* 17. For *jointed* read *joined.*

PAGE 63, *line* 7 *from bottom.* For *they* read *there.*

PAGE 65, *line* 10 *from bottom.* For 1655 read 1605.

FORDWICH.

PAGE 67. To the liſt of rectors add *Gilbert Beresford,* 1799, preſent rector.

Note [k]. For *Canterbury* read *Durham.*

WESTBERE.

PAGE 68, *line* 23. For *Anne* read *Elizabeth.*

PAGE 70, *laſt line but one.* For *Sir Brook Bridges, bart.* read *Sir Brook William Bridges, bart.*

PAGE 72, *line* 21. Since Mr. Gipps's death, the fee ſimple of St. Gregories priory and its poſſeſſions, among which this *portion of tithes of Ruſhborne* was included, and which he purchaſed of the archbiſhop, who had the power of ſelling it by virtue of the act for the redemption of the land-tax, ſome ſmall time before his death, is become veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 74, *in the liſt of rectors. Kaye Mawer* died in 1799.

STURRY.

PAGE 79, *line laſt but one.* For *now* read *late.*

PAGE 83, *in liſt of vicars.* For *Comberland* read *Cumberland.*

HERNE.

PAGE 88, *line* 19. For *now* read *late.*

PAGE 89, *line* 16. For *John* read *George.*

PAGE 91, *penult.* For 1740 read 1470.

CHISLET.

CHISLET.

PAGE 103, *laſt line but* 4. For *Sir Brook Bridges* read *Sir Brook William Bridges*.

PAGE 107, *line* 22. For *himſelf* read *themſelves*.

Line 28. At end of line add *and*.

RECULVER.

PAGE 110, *line* 6. *The borough of Shottenton* appears to include a ſmall part of the hamlet of the ſame name, containing three houſes, near the N. W. ſide of the pariſh of Chilham. For theſe laſt two years an inhabitant of the former diſtrict has attended the court holden at Herne, and been appointed borſholder of this borough. It ſeems very worthy of remark, that the hamlet of Shottenton is one of the ſix boroughs within the bounds of Chilham pariſh, for which a borſholder is annually appointed at the court leet holden at Chilham for the upper half hundred of Felborough, ſo that there are now two borſholders for boroughs bearing the ſame name in one pariſh.

PAGE 117, *line* 20. For *rand* read *ſand*.

PAGE 121, *line* 2. For *had* read *has*.

STOURMOUTH.

PAGE 128, *line* 18. NORTH COURT MANOR now belongs to Mr. James Tappenden, who reſides at it, and his two ſiſters Elizabeth and Anne.

ELMSTONE.

PAGE 135, *in the liſt of vicars*. Correct *Thos. Hutcheſſon*, for *obt.* 1605 read 1765.

PRESTON.

PAGE 142, *line* 3. After 1792 add reference *.

LITTLEBORNE.

PAGE 149, *line* 2. Dele the word *of* after *remembring*.

PAGE 152, *line* 23. Read *Wm. Netherſole of Wymenſwold*.

PAGE 153, *line* 28. For *office* read *offices*.

WICKHAM BREAUS.

PAGE 158. There are, *as I am now informed*, two boroughs in this pariſh, viz. North and South Boroughs.

PAGE

PAGE 159, *line* 14. SAPERTON was ſold by Lord Bolingbroke to Mr. William Beake, a deſcendant of the family of that name who formerly owned it, and he now poſſeſſes and reſides in it. *Copthall* is now only a field ſo called, without any veſtige of having had any building on it.

PAGE 160, *line* 26. After *Brewſe* add *was*.

PAGE 161, *line* 1. For *He* read *Wm. de Brewſe abovementioned*.

PAGE 162, *line* 6 *from the bottom*. Mrs. Coſnan deviſed by her will *the manor of Wickham*, with the Court-lodge farm, and the advowſon of the rectory, and all her other eſtates in this pariſh and elſewhere, to her nephew Sir Narborough Daeth, bart. ſubject to an annuity of 100l. to Mrs. Hughes, the daughter of Joſiah Hardy, eſq. by his wife Harriet, Mrs. Coſnan's youngeſt ſiſter.

PAGE 164, *line* 4 *from bottom*. For *found, is* read *found, it is*.

ICKHAM.

PAGE 172, *line* 15. Dele *it*.

Line 9 *from bottom*. Dele words *and continued ſo*.

ADISHAM.

PAGE 183, *line* 16. For *is* read *are*.

Line 24. After *obliterated* add the inſcription on the graveſtone with the croſs flory on it, in the high chancel, has been ſince recovered, being for Thos. de Uptone, rector, an. 22, Ed. I.

STAPLE.

PAGE 186, 2 *laſt lines*. For *Grove* read *Groves*.

PAGE 190, *line* 8 *from the bottom*. Add, on one of theſe tombs is an inſcription for Lawrence Omer, *alias* Homer, gent. of Staple, *obt.* 1661, *æt.* 25, having married Rebecca, daughter of John Degnez, by whom he had Mary, deceaſed, and Charles. Arms, *Quarterly, per pale and feſs indented, on a bend*, 3 *lozenges* impaling quarterly firſt and fourth 3 *birds*, ſecond and third 5 *lozenges in feſs*.

ASH.

PAGE 191, *line* 19. After *wold* add *part of the pariſh of Nonington*.

PAGE 192, *line* 20. For *Guildanton* read *Guildſtanton*.

PAGE

PAGE 197, *line* 12. For *coheir* read *ſole heir*.

PAGE 198, *line laſt*. Mr. Gipps, before his death in Feb. 1800, purchaſed of the archbiſhop the fee ſimple of St. Gregories and its poſſeſſions, among which this portion of tithes was included, which ſince his death is become veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

PAGE 200, *line* 6. After *heir* add *Aphra*.

PAGE 203, *lines* 2 *and* 3. For *Garret* read *Garrett*.

PAGE 207, *line* 10. On Mr. Elgar's death in 1796, this among the reſt of his eſtates became by his will the property of his two nieces, one of whom married Mr. Toomer, who, on the partition of them, became ſolely entitled to this eſtate, which he now poſſeſſes.

PAGE 208, *line laſt but one*. For *Thomas* read *William*.

PAGE 209, *line* 1. After *manor* add *which were*.

Line 8. For *antienly* read *antiently*.

Line 12. For *Acris* read *Arcis*.

PAGE 220, *line* 8. For *Robetts* read *Roberts*.

PAGE 223, *line* 17. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, who ſome little time before had purchaſed of the archbiſhop the ſcite of St. Gregories and its poſſeſſions, among which this parſonage was included, it is become veſted in the truſt of his will for the benefit of his two ſons. See above, p. 6.

WINGHAM.

PAGE 234, *line* 23. For *Edward* read *Edmund*.

PAGE 235, *line* 6 *from the bottom*. After Thos. Hey, eſq. *add*, whoſe father was a citizen of London. He himſelf had been a merchant in Venice, and bore for his arms, *Argent*, 3 *eſcutcheons gules*. He married lady Palmer in 1724, and reſided here for ſeveral years before his death, which happened in 1747.

PAGE 236, *line* 20. For *Pugett* read *Puget*, and next line *after* London, *add* and mother of John Puget, eſq. now one of the directors of the Bank.

PAGE 240, *line* 26. *Add* to be enjoyed by him and his ſucceſſors ſo long time as he and they ſhould reſide in the ſaid houſe, and officiate in the ſaid church, and not be abſent from the pariſh one month at a time, or two months in the whole year.

PAGE 241. *Add to the liſt of curates*, Mr. Loftie's long abſence in India having been looked on as a deſertion of this cure,

cure, the Rev. Richard Harvey has ſupplied it ever ſince, and is the preſent reſident and officiating curate, to whom the patron pays the above mentioned endowments and emoluments.

GOODNESTON.

PAGE 242, *line* 1. George Dering, eſq. is the youngeſt ſon of the late Sir Edward Dering, and half brother to the preſent baronet of that name. He married in 1798 the only daughter and heir of his uncle, Charles Dering, eſq. of Barham.

PAGE 244, *line* 24. Sir Brook William Bridges is unmarried; he reſides at Gunſton, as does his mother, lady Bridges, to whom the manſion and park was deviſed for her life, by her late huſband's will.

Line 28. For *obſelete* read *obſolete*.

PAGE 245, *line* 1. For *Thomas Butler, a younger ſon of Richard*, read *Henry Boteler*.

Line 6 *from the bottom*. For *Bois* read *Boys*.

PAGE 248, *laſt line*. For 1735 read 1736.

NONINGTON.

PAGE 251, *line* 22. For *Oxendenden* read *Oxenden*.

PAGE 258, *note* [m]. For *Dering* read *Deering*.

WIMLINGSWOLD.

PAGE 265, *line* 24. For *between* read *within*.

BEKESBORNE.

PAGE 267, *line* 26. Dele word *has*.

PAGE 268, *line* 24. Dele *of*.

PAGE 272, *line* 23. For *John de Poole* read *John de la Poole*.

PAGE 274, *line* 22. From Mr. Gipps his intereſt in the leaſe of this parſonage paſſed to Iſaac Baugh, eſq. *the preſent leſſee* of it

PAGE 276. In liſt of vicars add—The Rev. Mr. Toke is likewiſe vicar of Patrixborne by diſpenſation.

PATRIXBORNE.

PAGE 285, *line* 5. A view of the eaſt end of Barſon church is given in the 10th vol. of this Hiſtory, under the deſcription of that pariſh, p. 76.

PAGE

PAGE 286, *in list of vicars.* For *William Toke* read *John.* He is likewise vicar of Bekesborne.

NACKINGTON.

PAGE 294, *line* 4 *from bottom.* For *Hevington* read *Hebington.*[b]

PAGE 297, *line* 5. The present rents of the parish are about 760l. per ann. being an increase of 225l. since the year 1724. There are about 130 inhabitants. The church register begins in 1568. A poor house was erected here in 1789.

Line 12. Dele *the church is very small.*

PAGE 298, *line* 15. Since Mr. Gipps's death in Feb. 1800, his interest in this estate, the fee simple of which he bought of the archbishop, is become vested in the trust of his will for the benefit of his two sons. See p. 6.

LOWER HARDRES.

PAGE 300, *line* 12. The number of acres in the parish are about 1100, of which one sixth is woodland, the rents per ann. are about 614l.

PAGE 302, *line* 9. For *Coope* read *Coape.*

PAGE 303, *line* 9. There is an inscription in the chancel for William Pulford, rector, *obt.* 1660.

Line 18. The register begins 1558, in which are two surveys of the parish, one in 1712, the other in 1725.

UPPER HARDRES.

PAGE 308, *line* 13. *Add,* of what was originally in this church, but the handsome painted glass mentioned in vol. 8th, p. 94, as being in Stelling church, has been since removed, and placed in the several windows of this church and chancel.

Line 21. After *and* add *the chancel.*

PAGE 309, *note* [b]. For *second* read *head.*

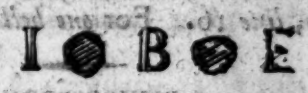
PETHAM.

PAGE 311, *line* 19. There were discovered in 1775, in a field near Garlinge-green, belonging to the Rev. Mr. Thomson, in this parish, a leaden chest, two feet five inches long, eleven inches and a half broad, and 8 inches in depth. It lay about six inches beneath the surface of the ground. When opened it was found to contain two vessels and a

[b] See Madox's Exchequer, p. 218.

patera,

patera, and nothing more; the ſmaller urn of the two was four inches high, holding about half a pint, made of a blackiſh brown earth, the ornaments and letters white, thus:



The larger urn was ſix inches high, holding about a quart, the colour and ornaments the ſame as the ſmall one. The *patera* was ſmall and ſhallow, made of courſe black earth. The ſmaller urn, with the word BIBE, was moſt probably a drinking cup. (See Beger's *Theſau. Blandent*, vol. 3, f. 462, where ſuch another is deſcribed.) There can be no doubt but that the remains are Roman; but how they came to be thus depoſited by themſelves, that is without any human bones, aſhes, medals, or the like, is very unaccountable. No further ſearch was made than merely deepening the hole out of which the cheſt was taken. Nothing elſe was found.

It is not improbable, however, that this ſpot may have been a Roman burying ground, and the *tumuli* levelled by a long courſe of tillage. The ſituation is a gently declining hill, and faces the N. E.

Taken from the notes of the Rev. Brian Fauſſett, and communicated to the Editor by his ſon, Henry Godfrey Fauſſett, eſq. of Heppington.

PAGE 312, *line* 21. For *Thomas* read *Henry*.

Line 22. For *Edward* read *John-Edward*.

PAGE 315, *line* 10. After the word *before* add *recited*.

PAGE 319, *in the liſt of vicars*. *John Honywood*, vicar, died on Sept. 13, not 16.

Note [n]. For 1598 read 1698.

WALTHAM.

PAGE 320, *line* 8. *After* chalky, *add* in ſome parts a very ſtiff clay, both.

Line 12. For *Kake ſtreet* read *Cake-ſtreet*, and *add*, In this and ſome of the neighbouring pariſhes, but chiefly in a field between the above ſtreet (which ſeems to have taken its name from this circumſtance) and the church, there are found numbers of cakes of a mineral or metallic ſubſtance, not unlike lava, being about two inches or two inches and a half thick, but broken into various breadths; they bear evident marks of having been in fuſion; the under ſides are impreſſed with forms of pebbles, earth, &c. They are of a dark broniſe colour, inclining to red.

PAGE 320, *laſt line but* 9. For *Mr.* read *Dr.*
PAGE 321, *line* 23. For *Richard* read *Richards.*
Line 29. For *have been for ſome time* read *became.*
PAGE 326, *line* 16. For *one bell* read *four bells.*

BISHOPSBORNE.

PAGE 329, *line* 4. For *left* read *right.*
Line 25. For *William* read *John.*
PAGE 333, *line* 9. For *Corbet* read *Corbett.*
PAGE 335, *line* 7. For *large* read *handſome.*
Line 9. After *the* add *high.*
Line 16. For *Chilwich* read *Chokwick.*
PAGE 336, *line* 13. For *octagon* read *ſquare.*

KINGSTON.

PAGE 342, *line* 2 *from the bottom.* Inſtead of *below the hill* read *a little way down the hill.*
PAGE 344, *line* 7 *from the bottom.* After *Payler* add *abovementioned.*
PAGE 346. PARMESTED is, *I am informed,* in *Upper Hardres* pariſh.
PAGE 348, *line* 24. For 1546 read 1627.
Line 4 *from bottom.* For *flaunchee* read *flaunches.*
PAGE 349, *line* 8. *Add,* In this church is a monument for the Rev. William Dejovas Byrch, A. M. lord of Kingſton manor, and patron of the rectory, *obt.* March 7, 1792, *æt.* 62. He lies buried here, as does Elizabeth his wife, who died *anno* 1798.

BARHAM.

PAGE 354, *line laſt but one.* For *ſold by him* read *ſold by his grandſon Sir Dudley Diggs.*
PAGE 356, *line* 30. Dele word *and.*
PAGE 358, *laſt line. After* Maydeacon and, *add* at the end of Denton-ſtreet, in this pariſh, there is a houſe called *Little Maydeacon,* which formerly belonged to Richard, ſecond ſon of Sir Henry Oxenden, of Dene, who probably built it. It now belongs to Mr. Lee Warley, of Canterbury.

DENTON.

PAGE 360, *line* 8. *After* 1574 and, *read thus,* 1574, and in 1589 ſold it to Richard Rogers, &c.

PAGE

PAGE 361, *line* 9. There is in *the manſion of Denton-court*, a ſmall but good collection of pictures, ſeveral of which were purchaſed at M. de Calonne's ſale. Zachary Kneller, brother of Sir Godfry, ſpent much time, and painted many of the rooms of the houſe.

GATEHURST, *alias* GATTRIDGE, in this pariſh, is part of the Denton-court eſtate, and was formerly inhabited by Wm. Randolph, gent. It now belongs to Mr. Bridges.

WOOTTON.

PAGE 370, *line* 11. After *Ripple* dele the words *from whom thoſe of Wootton were deſcended.*

Line 32 *and* 33. For *it* read *them.*

PAGE 371, *line* 20. WICKHAM BUSHES was ſold purſuant to the will of John Coppin, of Wootton, who died in 1654, to Brome.

PAGE 372, *line* 4. For *Biſhopſborne* read *Bekeſborne.*

Line 6. *Add*, and there is a mural monument in memory of John Bridges, eſq. *obt.* April 22, 1780, *æt.* 69, and Edward Bridges, eſq. *obt.* Nov. 19, 1780, *æt.* 68.

PAGE 373, *note* [q]. For *Sheppardſwell* read *Shebbertſwell.*

In the liſt of rectors. After *Samuel Fremoult* read 1740.

PAGE 374. In the ſketch of the fortification at Coldred, the well is placed at the wrong extremity of the road; it ſhould have been at the S. W. end.

SHEBBERTSWELL.

PAGE 376, *laſt line.* For *them* read *it.*

PAGE 378, *line* 1. After *eldeſt* add *ſon.*

PAGE 379, *lines* 10 *and* 15. For *Thomas* read *William.*

PAGE 381, *line* 30. For *Matſon* read *Merryweather.*

COLDRED.

PAGE 385, *line* 16. Dele the word *ſmall.*

PAGE 386, *line* 28. For *two* read *three.*

PAGE 392, *line* 1. Coldred church probably never had any ſteeple more than it has at preſent.

Line 3. For *nitches* read *niches.*

Line 16. For *Jeken* read *Jenkin.*

WEST LANGDON.

PAGE 401, *lines* 28, 29. After *Auberville* dele *or De Albrincis, as they were written in Latin deeds*, they were two different families.

PAGE 402, *line* 6. Dele *or Albrincis.*

OXNEY.

PAGE 410, *laſt line.* Dele *or De Albrincis.*

ST. MARGARET AT CLIFFE.

PAGE 413, *line* 9. WANSTON FARM is now owned by the earl of Hardwick.

PAGE 417, *line* 16. For *nitches* read *niches.*

PAGE 418. *Add to note* [q], and in the north iſle of this church *is* a graveſtone in memory of both father and ſon.

WEST CLIFFE.

PAGE 421, *line* 7 *from bottom.* James Methurſt Poynter, eſq. is of Upper Deal, and Ambroſe Lyon Poynter, eſq. of London.

PAGE 426, *among the vicars.* After *Robert Pitman* dele A. M. and correct the references to notes thus: after *Richard Marſh* add reference [c], after *John Marſh* add reference [d], and dele reference [d] after *John Bearblock.*

EWELL.

IBID, *laſt line but* 4. *Add,* and the manor of Eaſtry claims likewiſe over a ſmall part of this pariſh.

PAGE 429, *line* 5. For *is* read *it.*

PAGE 432, *line* 5. For *there* read *they.*

PAGE 435, *line* 1. For *William* read *Richard.*

RIVER.

PAGE 438, *line* 23. After *pariſh,* add *and of Whitfield.*

PAGE 439. ARCHERS-COURT. *I am informed* the houſe of this manor ſtands in Whitfield pariſh.

POLTON.

PAGE 448, *line* 21. For *it* read *this eſtate.*

HOUGHAM.

PAGE 460, *line* 5. For *Wilford* read *Wilsford.*

BUCKLAND.

BUCKLAND.

PAGE 468, *line* 7. After *martlets* add *or*.
Line 8. Read *Sir Charles Ventris Field*.
In liſt of vicars, after *J. H. Romſwinkel*, S. T. L *correct it* S. T. P.

CHARLTON.

PAGE 470, *line* 1. Dele *in*.
Line 3. For *Carlentone* read *Cerlentone*.
PAGE 474, *line* 13. For *Gunmrn* read *Gunman*.

DOVER.

PAGE 491, *line* 10. Dele *of* at the end of line.
PAGE 505, *line* 2. For *became* read *become*.
PAGE 520, *line* 1. After *Manwaring*, add reference *to note* *.
PAGE 523, *line* 1. Under *Weſtminſter* inſert 1774.
PAGE 528, *line* 19. After *Hannington* dele *eſq*.
PAGE 542, *line* 15. For *in* read *into*.
PAGE 546. In liſt of miniſters, after *John Macquean*, for 1998 read 1698.
PAGE 548, *line* 5. For *churwerdens* read *churchwardens*.

EAST LANGDON.

PAGE 554, *line* 5 *from the bottom*. For *Jekin* read *Jeken*.
Line 4 *from the bottom*. Read *the like*.
PAGE 557, *line* 14. For *the demeſne lands*, read *part of the demeſne lands*.

SUTTON.

PAGE 562, *line* 6. For 3*s*. 4*d*. read 3*l*. 4*s*.

RIPPLE.

PAGE 565, *line* 3. *Add*—In this pariſh is a large handſome houſe, built by Mr. Wriggleſworth, but now inhabited by Capt. Mac Dougal, who married his grand daughter, the daughter of Mr. Joſiah Purdew, late of Deal, ſurgeon in the navy.

PAGE 567, *line 7 from the bottom.* Add—*The manor of Ripple* claims beſides over lands in Sutton, Sholdon, Stoneſted, Beere, Guſton, and Chamberlain's Fee, in Deal, as appears by a court roll, anno 19 Elizabeth, 1577.

PAGE 571, *line* 3. For *three* read *two piles, wavy.*

Line 21. For *Standly* read *Stanley.*

PAGE 573. In liſt of rectors, *Wm. Stanley, obt.* 1680, not 1681.

GREAT MONGEHAM.

PAGE 574, *line* 25. *After* cottage, *add* (which now belongs to Mr. Newing).

PAGE 576, *line* 24. For *daughter Urſula*, read *daughter Judith.*

PAGE 578, *line* 2. For *Corboil* read *Corbel.*

In liſt of rectors, *Robert Say* died April 8, 1628.

NORTHBORNE.

PAGE 592, *line* 5 *from the bottom. Obſerve that* neither Mr. John Boys here mentioned, nor any of his family, ever reſided in this houſe of Little Betſhanger, nor did they ever uſe the farm. He reſides at the farm-houſe belonging to the manor of Great Betſhanger, in Betſhanger pariſh, which occaſioned the miſtake.

PAGE 593, *line* 10. For *glyeyphyllos* read *glycyphyllos.*

PAGE 594, *line* 6 *from the bottom. Read thus* (the buildings of which, ſome time ſince pulled down, ſtood in Ham pariſh).

PAGE 596, *line* 6 *from the bottom.* Dele the words *who reſided here.*

PAGE 597, *line* 19. Mr. Pyott has lately ſold Stoneheap farm to Mr. Leonard Woodward, of Aſhley Borough, the preſent owner of it.

PAGE 600, *line* 1. For 1639 read 1629.

PAGE 604. In the liſt of vicars, after *Birkitt*, dele A. B.

SHOLDON.

PAGE 606, *line* 1. For *at* read *as.*

Line 10. For *to archbiſhop* read *to the archbiſhop.*

Line 14. For *Wyborne* read *Wyborn.*

ADDITIONS,

ADDITIONS, &c.

TO VOLUME X.

THE HUNDRED OF EASTRY.

DEAL.

PAGE 6, *line* 8. For *to* read *it was lately held by.*

PAGE 8, *line* 13. For *Finſhaker* read *Fiſhbeker.*

PAGE 12, *line* 27. For *embraſure* read *embraſures.*

Line 32. For *Cleve* read *Cleves.*

PAGE 14, *line* 10. *After* houſe, *add* for the Preſbyterians,

Line 6 *from the bottom.* For *Pointer* read *Poynter.*

PAGE 16, *line* 15. *After* earl, *read* Godwyn, or Goodwin, as he was commonly called.

Line 6 *from the bottom.* For *became* read *was left.*

PAGE 22, *line* 19. For *belong to*, read *in the poſſeſſion of.*

Line 20. *Dele* as before-mentioned.

Line 22. *After* and, *add* thoſe of.

PAGE 37, *line* 4. *Add*, and one for the borough of Hacklinge, i. e. the remaining part of Worth.

HAM.

PAGE 41, *line* 10. For *is* read *was*, and to next line *add* after Chillenden, until within memory, but the rolls of it having been deſtroyed by fire, it has been diſcontinued.

BETSHANGER.

PAGE 45, *line* 18. But he is certainly miſtaken, for they bore, as appears by their arms on one of the bells of this church, *Per chevron, ſable and argent, three leopards heads, or.*

PAGE 47, *line* 21. For *now reſides* read *reſided*, and next line, after Monmouthſhire, *add* ſince deceaſed.

Line 25. *Add*—The farm belonging to Great Betſhanger is occupied by Mr. John Boys, author of the State of Agriculture in this county, who reſides in the houſe of it. See vol. ix. p. 592.

WALDERSHARE

PAGE 50, *line* 28. For *ſouth-weſt corner*, read *middle of the ſouth ſide of it.*

PAGE 58, *line* 23. After *then* read *ſo called.*

PAGE 61. Under PATRONS, *or by whom preſented*, add THE ARCHBISHOP.

EYTHORNE.

PAGE 63, *line* 25. For *three* read *two daughters.*

Line 4 *from the bottom. For* Mary and Elizabeth both unmarried, *read* Mary-Elizabeth unmarried.

PAGE 64, *line* 4. *Dele* that line and the next after *fine one*, and read *towards the iſland of Thanet and Ramſgate pier.*

PAGE 67, *line* 8 *and* 9. *Dele* which has but lately been reputed within it.

PAGE 68, *line* 23. For *conſiſting* read *conſiſts.*

PAGE 70, *among the patrons.* For *Foſter* read *Forſter.*

PAGE 72, *line* 4 *from the bottom.* For *Monynham* read Monyngham.

BARSON.

PAGE 73, *line* 29. After Walmer, *add* and was this year, 1800, created a knight of the Bath,

Laſt line. Inſtead of *left* read *had.*

PAGE 74, *line* 2. *Dele* and, *and add* after *navy*, and Edward is a lieutenant in the navy.

Line 12. After Sandwich, *add* Maria Roberta to John Matſon, eſq. now chief juſtice of Dominica.

TILMANSTONE.

PAGE 81, *line* 23. For *neat* read *mean.*

PAGE 85, *line* 25. For *were* read *was.*

KNOLTON.

PAGE 91, *line* 3 *from the bottom.* For *volent* read *volant.*

PAGE 92, *line* 5. For *he rebuilt* read *he in part rebuilt.*

CHILLENDEN

CHILLENDEN.

PAGE 96, *laſt line*. *Dele* having a ſquare tower at the weſt end.

EASTRY.

PAGE 106, *line* 2. For *Hardonden* read *Hardenden*, or as it is now called *Harnden*.

PAGE 111, *line* 7. For *Henry the IVth.* read *Edward the IVth.*

PAGE 112, *line* 28. For *Jane, wife of John Hawker*, read *Jane, late wife, &c.*

Line 31. For *Jane, wife of W. Boys*, read *afterwards wife of, &c.*

PAGE 113, *line* 26. Mr. Boys has returned to Sandwich, where he now again reſides.

Correct this Page from *line* 29, and 4 *lines* of p. 114, relating to Mr. Boys's family, as follows:

William-Henry Boys, eſq. captain of Marines, who married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Harvey, K. B. rear-admiral of the royal navy, and one daughter Elizabeth, married to John Rolfe, gent. of New Romney, lately deceaſed. He married ſecondly Jane, daughter of Thomas Fuller, eſq. of Statenborough, and coheir of her uncle John Paramor, eſq. of that place, by whom he had nine children, of whom eight are ſurviving, viz. Thomas Boys, eſq. of Sandwich, a captain in the royal navy, who married Catherine Impett, of Aſhford; John Paramor Boys, now a captain in the Weſt-Indies; Jane, married to Thomas Tambs, gent. of Sandwich; Mary-Fuller, married to Edward Brown, maſter and commander in the royal navy; Mr. Edward Boys, ſurgeon, of Sandwich; Henry, Robert-Pearſon, and George.

PAGE 114, *line* 7. Edward George, eſq. now reſides at Statenborough.

Line 30. For *thirty ſhillings* read *fifty ſhillings*.

PAGE 115, *line* 5. The leaſe of Anne Friend's charity has been ſuffered to run out.

Line 18. For *parts* read *part*.

Line 3 *from the bottom*. For *guardunt* read *guardant*.

Laſt line but one. For *the Drue* read *the Rev. Drue*.

PAGE 117, *line* 3. After *Dare* add *Boteler*.

Line 10. For *ſable and argent* read *argent and ſable*.

PAGE

PAGE 117, *line* 18. For *Waltham* read *Walton.*

PAGE 118, *note* [1], *line* 5. For *eccld* read *eccle.*

WOODNESBOROUGH.

PAGE 123, *line* 8. For *handſome* read *neat.*

Line 2 *from the bottom.* Mr. Abbot ſold *Each farm* a few years ago to Mr. Miles, who reſided there, and he three years ago ſold it to Mr. John Boys, of Betſhanger, who now owns it.

PAGE 125, *line* 5 *from the bottom.* For *St. Leger* read *St. Ledger.*

PAGE 134, *line* 6. For *Walmer* read *Sandwich.*

PAGE 135, *line* 17. *Add* and he ſold it to Mr. Baldock, of Canterbury, the preſent owner of it.

PAGE 136, *line* 22. Correct the deſcent of Ringleton manor as follows:

Sir Ralph Perot, who was of Knolton, in king Edward the Iſt.'s reign, and was poſſeſſed likewiſe of Ringleton, gave the former to his eldeſt ſon Thomas Perot, clerk, and the latter to his younger ſon Alan, as appears by the chartularie of Knolton manor, and Mr. Boteler, of Eaſtry, has in his poſſeſſion ſome deeds of the Perots, of Ringleton, in king Richard the IId.'s reign, having their ſeals appendant, on which are their arms, *A ſhield, with a creſcent for difference, in chief, three eſcallop ſhells.* The legend, *S. Johis Perot.* And this manor appears by other like deeds to have continued in the poſſeſſion of the ſame name ſo late as the reign of king Henry the VIth. when it appears to have been in the poſſeſſion of Sir John White, of Canterbury, who died poſſeſſed of it in the 9th year of king Edward the IVth. His deſcendant, &c. *laſt line but one.*

PAGE 137, *line* 24, 25. *Dele* ſince which it has deſcended in like manner as Weſtenhanger, *and read* and it.

PAGE 140, *line* 11. For *of the field* read *argent.*

PAGE 142, *line* 6. For 1627 read 1167.

WORD.

PAGE 149, *line* 18. For *inngrounds* read *ingrounds.*

SANDWICH.

PAGE 159, *laſt line but* 3. After *Cuſtomer* add *for.*

PAGE 167, *line* 11. For *will no doubt* read *has*, and for *remedy* read *remedied.*

PAGE

PAGE 183, *line* 20. For *ſeveral houſes and tenements quit-rents*, read *ſeveral houſes, tenements, and quitrents.*

PAGE 188, *line* 15. For *has* read *have.*

PAGE 194, *line* 4 *from the bottom.* After *is* add *for.*

PAGE 200, *line* 28. For *Ringely* read *Ringeley.*

ISLAND OF THANET.

ST. NICHOLAS.

PAGE 229, *line* 9. For *hundred* read *hundreds.*

PAGE 230, *line* 3. After *ground* add *ſtruck.*

Note ". For *Brompton* read *Bromton.*

PAGE 237, *line* 3 *from bottom.* Thomas Bridges, of Glamorganſhire, has no houſe in St. Nicholas pariſh.

PAGE 238, *line* 2. Mr. Gillow's houſe is now the reſidence of his widow Mrs. Anne Gillow.

Add—At the ſouth end of the village there was erected in 1799, a neat chapel for the ſect of Methodiſts, of the tenets of the late Mr. John Weſtley.

PAGE 239, *line* 28. For *Kemp* read *Kempe.*

PAGE 242, *line* 10 *and* 12. For *Paramore* read *Paramor.*

PAGE 243, *laſt line.* For *held* read *upheld.*

PAGE 246, *line* 11. For *pariſhinners* read *pariſhioners.*

PAGE 252, *laſt line.* Thomas Gillow, eſq. ſon of the late Thomas Gillow, eſq. of St. Nicholas, is I am informed, the preſent leſſee of this parſonage.

PAGE 253. *in the liſt of vicars.* Nicholas Chewney was in 1665 collated to the vicarage of St. John's, Margate.

MONKTON.

PAGE 257, *line* 22. For *Ruck* read *Rucke.*

MINSTER.

PAGE 265, *line* 8. For *coveteous* read *covetous.*

PAGE 267, *line* 21. For *Sheppy* read *Shepey.*

PAGE 276, *line* 5. For *right* read *rights.*

PAGE 279, *line* 16. For *then* read *it.*

Laſt line. For *Maud* read *Colkard.*

PAGE 281, *line* 27. For *Thorne* read *Thorn.*

PAGE 282, *line* 9. Mr. Jeſſard is now the ſole occupier of Allen grange.

Line 11. For *Allan* read *Allen.*

PAGE 286, *line* 3. After *ſince* add *a comma ſtop.*

PAGE

PAGE 286, *line* 30. For *if any of them, entirely*, read *if any were on them they are entirely.*

PAGE 287, *line* 5. For *Sanders* read *Saunders.*

PAGE 288, *line* 13. For *has* read *had.*

PAGE 292, *line* 15 *and* 22. For *Clarke* read *Clerk.*

And note [z], *line* 1, the ſame.

BIRCHINGTON.

PAGE 296, *line* 14. *Add* being held of the manor of Blean, *alias* Hothe, near Canterbury, by the payment of an annual quit-rent.

PAGE 297, *line* 4. For *the ſame queen* read *queen Elizabeth.*

PAGE 305, *line* 8. Mr. John Friend is the preſent leſſee of Brookſend, in Birchington.

WOOD, ALIAS WOODCHURCH.

PAGE 311, *line* 8. After *it* add *is.*

ST. JOHN's, MARGATE.

PAGE 314, *line* 24. Chapel-hill houſe now belongs to Jacob Sawkins, eſq. and is occaſionally let as a lodging-houſe.

PAGE 317, *line* 30. For *improved* read *applied.*

PAGE 322, *laſt line but three.* For *moſt* read *any.*

PAGE 337, *line* 7. Add after *ſea ſhore*, being held of the manor of Blean, *alias* Hothe, near Canterbury, by an annual quit rent.

PAGE 341, *line* 14. For *Hengrove* read *Hengrave.*

PAGE 347, *line* 10. *Add* on the gallery, at the weſt end of the middle iſle, is a handſome fine toned organ, built by England, of London, which was opened on Sunday, Oct. 11, 1795, being given to the church by Francis Cobb, ſen. eſq. deputy of the town of Margate.

PAGE 348, *line* 2. *Add*—Very few of the pews in this church are private property, and the viſitants of the town are ſeated in them from time to time, with great attention and civility, by the ſexton.

PAGE 355, *in the liſt of vicars.* After 1749, read *John Jacob*, induct. Sept. 30, 1749.

In the regiſter is this remarkable entry:—On Tueſday, Jan. 19, 1607, Mary, the daughter of John Tang, was buried, and after being laid out for dead for half an hour, ſhe revived, and

ſo

ſo continued for an hour and an half, in the preſence of many witneſſes.

ST. PETER's.

PAGE 360, *line* 2 *from the bottom.* For *donation* read *dotation.*

PAGE 363, *line* 11. For *Hillſborugh* read *Hilſborough.*

Line 24. For *Thomas Harley, eſq.* read *the hon. Thomas Harley.*

ST. LAURENCE.

PAGE 373, *line* 16. For *between* read *between.*

PAGE 378, *line* 8. In 1792 a neat chapel was erected here for the ſect of Methodiſts, of the perſuaſion of the Rev. John Weſtley.

PAGE 384. *line* 9. For *Goſhal* read *Goſhall.*

PAGE 385, *line* 16. For *Thorne* read *Thorn.*

PAGE 395, *line* 2. For *were* read *have been.*

PAGE 396. *line* 9 *from bottom.* Dele the words *and paid.*

PAGE 401, *line* 4 *from bottom.* For *beſides* read *at.*

PAGE 407, *note* ". For *Boye's* read *Boys's.*

PAGE 408, *line* 7 *from bottom.* For *Marie* read *Maris.*

PAGE 424, *laſt line.* The Rev. Mr. Lamprey died in the ſpring of the year, 1800.

THE

ROYAL REVIEW

AT THE

MOTE PARK, ON AUGUST 1, 1799.

IT CANNOT BE DEEMED IMPROPER at this concluſion of the Hiſtory of the County of Kent, to take ſome notice of THE ROYAL REVIEW at the Mote Park, near Maidſtone, the ſeat of the Right Hon. Lord Romney, lord-lieutenant of the county, on Thurſday, Auguſt the 1ſt, 1799, a glorious day for this county, and an inſtance perhaps without parallel, when a ſubject at his own expence liberally entertained his Sovereign, with his Royal Conſort, the different branches of the Royal Family, the great officers of ſtate, the principal nobility and gentry of the realm, and an Army of Volunteers, near 6000 in number, and thoſe furniſhed by the ſingle province of the county of Kent, together with thouſands of ſpectators beſides, all made happy at the preſence of their beloved Sovereign, and feaſted at his Lordſhip's tables *by his ſole liberality.*

THE KING *having ſignified* his intentions of reviewing the Corps of Yeomen Cavalry and Volunteer Infantry, raiſed by the ſpirited exertions of the gentlemen of the county of Kent, in the Mote Park that day, General Sir Charles Grey, commander in chief of the ſouthern diſtrict, having been unanimouſly requeſted to take upon him the command and direction of the ſame, iſſued his orders for the ſeveral arrangements to be formed, as adapted to the ground on which the Review was to take place; the cavalry, formed into two corps, to be under the command of Lieut. Gen. Sir Robert Lawrie, bart.—The infantry to be formed into ſix battalions, under that of the Hon. Lieut. Gen. Fox.

ON THE DAY *of this glorious feſtivity*, joy filled the hearts of all ranks and denominations of people, at the hopes of ſeeing their beloved Sovereign. It brought crouds of them from the moſt diſtant parts of the county, and the metropolis itſelf might be ſaid to have poured forth a great part of its inhabitants for this purpoſe.

In

In the morning the royal ſtandard was hoiſted on the town hall and the church, and the union flag diſplayed from many windows throughout the town, and a moſt ſplendid and elegant triumphal arch was erected acroſs the ſtreet, through which the Royal Family and moſt of the viſitors were to paſs.

In the Mote Park a pavilion was erected on a riſing part of the lawn, at the back of Lord Romney's houſe, for the Royal Family to dine in, and another nearly adjoining for the nobility attending. The former was elegantly decorated with feſtoons and wreaths of flowers, and the ground covered with green baize. Temporary tables and benches were erected near this ſpot in two diviſions, arranged in order cloſe to each other, but in ſuch a manner as to be entirely within ſight of the royal tent, for the Volunteers to dine at; on theſe tables, which were ninety-one in number, cloths, plates, &c. were laid, and a bounteous plenty of viands, with wine, &c. for the entertainment of upwards of 6000 perſons.—The whole length of the different tables added together amounting to 13,333 yards.—On the other ſide or front of the houſe was a ſmall train of artillery, encamped with tents.

About five o'clock in the morning, which was very fine, the companies began to move to the ground, and by nine the whole was occupied.—The Volunteers were drawn up in a double line, extending from one end of the park to the other, a grand pavilion being erected for the royal family in the front of the line.

About ten o'clock the Stadtholder appeared on the ground, and walked to the royal tent, where he waited for the arrival of the Royal Family, ſoon after which the Duke of York arrived, attended by Sir Charles Grey, Sir Robert Lawrie, General Fox, and many of the nobility, among whom were the Lord Chancellor, Mr. Pitt, Mr. Dundas, Mr. Windham, &c. all on horſeback, each with a branch of oak in his hat.

The Royal Family ſet out from Kew about five in the morning, and breakfaſted with Earl Camden at his ſeat of Wilderneſs, near Sevenoke, but on account of ſome unforeſeen delays, they did not reach the Mote Park till near twelve o'clock.

HIS MAJESTY *came on the ground* on his charger, attended by the Prince of Wales, and the Dukes of Cumberland and Glouceſter. The Queen, with the Princeſſes Auguſta and Elizabeth, attended by Lady Harrington, in her Majeſty's carriage, immediately drove up to the royal tent, at which they alighted, and immediately decorated themſelves with oak boughs.

A royal

A royal ſalute was fired on the King's coming on the ground, who took his ſtation where the troops were deſigned to paſs; after which his Majeſty, attended by the Prince of Wales, the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Glouceſter, the Generals, and many of the nobility, paſſed the ranks in front of both lines, and afterwards the different troops of cavalry in the back ground. He then returned to the royal tent, and upon a ſignal given by the firing of a cannon, the whole of the lines formed into their companies, and the Review began, according to the orders and regulations previouſly arranged by General Sir Charles Grey.—The different military manœuvres which afterwards took place, are by far too numerous to be particularized here, they reſpectively took place at the ſignal of the firing of a cannon at ſeventeen different periods, and conſiſted of divers evolutions, marching, and countermarching, firings, &c. during which there were ſeveral general ſalutes and *feux de joie*. The King paſſed along the front line, and the troops afterwards paſſed his Majeſty, with their reſpective bands playing.—At length, after three cheers given by the whole, and another general ſalute, the dinner, which was provided in a ſumptuous ſtile, took place, and the greateſt order was obſerved in the different companies ſeating themſelves.

The King with his ſuite, attended by the Queen and Princeſſes, who during the Review had remained in their carriages, then entered their reſpective pavilions, and his Majeſty held a levee of his ſtate officers, nobility, &c. and an Addreſs was preſented to him upon the occaſion by the Corporation of Maidſtone, attended by the Mayor, the Recorder, and Samuel Chambers, eſq. the high ſheriff of the county, were graciouſly received, and had the honour of kiſſing the king's hand, and the high ſheriff had the honor of knighthood conferred on him.

A ſumptuous dinner was afterwards ſerved up for the royal family in the pavilion, to which they ſat down at half paſt three o'clock. The company conſiſting of his Majeſty, the Queen, the two Princeſſes, the Dukes of York, Cumberland and Glouceſter, the Stadtholder, and Lady Harrington, lady in waiting to the queen. They were waited on, during dinner, by Lord Romney, his ſon, and his three daughters, the Hon. Miſs Marſhams.

Whilſt their Majeſties were at dinner, another ſumptuous one was provided for the miniſters of ſtate and nobility, at the tent erected near that of his Majeſty; at this table dined

the

the Lord Chancellor, the Lord Warden, Mr. Sec. Dundas, the Secretary at War, and ſeveral of the nobility of both ſexes.

The Volunteers having finiſhed their dinners, the King's, the Queen's, the Duke of York's, commander in chief, and other healths were given by upwards of 6000 perſons, all ſtanding up uncovered, with loud and reiterated acclamations of joy, accompanied by the muſic of all the bands, after which a number of officers and privates came up near the royal tent, and ſung *God ſave the King*, which when finiſhed, was loudly cheered by all the numerous company; Lord Romney then came forward, and after a ſhort addreſs propoſed the King's health, in which all the Volunteers joined, ſtanding uncovered, *God ſave the King* and *Rule Britannia* were then ſung by the whole body of Volunteers, accompanied by the muſic of the bands. At half paſt five o'clock, upon a ſignal gun being fired, the different companies withdrew from the dinner tables, got under arms, and marched in their different directions. The King, with the Royal Family, then proceeded to Lord Romney's houſe, where they partook of coffee and other refreſhments, and about ſix o'clock they ſet off for London. On the King's paſſing the line when he left the Park, the whole preſented arms, gave a general ſalute, and the cannon fired twenty-one rounds; immediately after which, the troops marched off in different directions, and the whole aſſemblage of perſons diſperſed to their ſeveral homes, with happineſs in their countenance, their hearts glowing with loyalty, every one highly gratified with the feſtivity of the day, which had been conducted with the higheſt order and regularity.

In the evening the town of Maidſtone was brilliantly illuminated, and ſeveral houſes, particularly the Court-hall, were decorated with various loyal tranſparencies and different variegated lamps.

The ſtrength of the different Aſſociations, as returned, amounted to 5,721, though of theſe only 5,228 appeared, and afterwards dined in the Park. But tickets were likewiſe diſtributed to many hundreds of the ſpectators to partake of the ſame bounteous fare. To give ſome idea of the entertainment provided on the occaſion in the Park, the principal diſhes were in number 2,200, and conſiſted of

60 Lambs in quarters, making 240 diſhes.
700 Fowls, three in a diſh.
300 Hams.
300 Tongues.
220 Diſhes of Boiled Beef.
220 Diſhes of Roaſt Beef.
220 Meat Pies.
220 Fruit Pies, and
220 Joints of Roaſt Veal.

Seven pipes of port were bottled off for the ſupply of the tables, and what more might be wanting was ready in pipes in his Lordſhip's cellar; ſixteen butts of ale, and as much table beer were placed in large veſſels, to ſupply the company, and a pump was fixed at the outſide of the houſe, which communicated with the cellar, as a ready means of procuring more if neceſſary. Beſides the tables above-mentioned, there was one ſpread in like manner as the others, for 200 perſons, which by inattention was left unnoticed, and the viands on it left untouched. But the noble Lord's hoſpitality did not end with the entertainment in the Park, for the ſurplus of what was left, was afterwards diſtributed to every cottager in the neighbourhood, each of whom had a plentiful portion of it, and a full waggon load of it beſides was ſent to Maidſtone, to be diſtributed among the poor, ſufficient in quantity for 600 families.

Thus ended this *glorious and happy day*, which reflected additional luſtre on this great and opulent county, which had voluntarily trained to arms and aſſembled before their Sovereign ſo many thouſand fine troops for his defence, and the preſervation of thoſe bleſſings which they enjoyed under their Country's moſt excellent Conſtitution, a day made happy by the preſence of their beloved Sovereign, in the midſt of thouſands of his loyal ſubjects, who expreſſed their grateful feelings by frequent and reiterated burſts of loyalty. His Majeſty frequently expreſſed his ſatisfaction in the courſe of the day, and immediately after his leaving the Park, the Duke of York ſignified by general orders, that though his Majeſty had already directed Mr. Secretary Dundas to expreſs to the Lord-Lieutenant of Kent, and the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, his thanks for the zeal and loyalty of the Gentlemen Yeomanry and Volunteers of the county of Kent, yet he could not leave the field without ordering the Commander in Chief to take this opportunity of conveying to them, the heart-felt ſatisfact on which he had received from the appearance and conduct which he had witneſſed that day; and General Sir Charles Grey by like orders returned his warmeſt thanks to Lord Romney, the Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and Gentlemen Yeomanry and Volunteer Corps of Kent, for the honor conferred on him by their unanimous requeſt, for him to take the command of them, on that glorious and eventful day; and likewiſe to the Captains and Officers commanding the Corps which had been that day reviewed, for their exertions and noble military appearance,

and

and he, with heartfelt ſatisfaction, congratulated the whole Corps on the high honor, and diſtinguiſhed mark of favor conferred on them by his Majeſty, who had afforded them that opportunity of ſhewing their zeal and attachment to his Majeſty's perſon and government. Their Review had reflected the higheſt credit on every individual under arms, but great and ſpirited as was the conduct evinced by the county of Kent in the appearance of its Yeomanry and Volunteers on this occaſion, nor could he have expected leſs, when he recollected, that it was no more than a continuation of that loyalty and public ſpirit it had ever exhibited, and particularly ſince he had had the honor to command the ſouthern diſtrict.

The following Letter, highly expreſſive of his Majeſty's ſentiments of the Lord Lieutenant's conduct, as well as of the loyalty and military proficiency of the Volunteer Corps, was, by his Majeſty's command, written to Lord Romney on the occaſion, by Mr. Secretary Dundas.

MY LORD, *Auguſt* 1, 1799.

"I have his Majeſty's command to expreſs the extreme gratification he has received in reviewing the Volunteer Corps of the county of Kent. Notwithſtanding all the reports of their good conduct, loyalty, and proficiency of their military duties, their appearance in his Majeſty's preſence has far exceeded the moſt ſanguine expectation, I truſt you will communicate to them in the moſt forcible manner you can, his Majeſty's moſt cordial approbation; I confeſs myſelf unequal to the charge of doing it in terms ſufficiently expreſſive of his Majeſty's feelings.

"I have it ſpecially in command from his Majeſty, to mention to your Lordſhip, that the military appearance of the Volunteer Corps of the county of Kent was but one ingredient in that heartfelt ſatisfaction which his Majeſty has this day experienced, in contemplating a diſplay of thoſe virtues and manners which diſtinguiſh the genuine character of Engliſhmen, and that however it may be improved, will never be impaired by the example of the perſon to whom his Majeſty has committed the charge of this *great and reſpectable County*.

"The particular day choſen for this Review, naturally brought to his Majeſty's contemplation the circumſtances, which in ſecuring the Conſtitution, placed at the ſame time his family on the throne of theſe kingdoms, and after a laſpe of almoſt a century, during which the ſame ſyſtem of liberty

and

and law has remained inviolate, the manifeſtations of loyalty and attachment which his Majeſty has met with, have ſunk deep into his heart, and made an impreſſion which can never be effaced.

"I have the honor to be, &c.

"HENRY DUNDAS."

THE MAYOR and Commonalty of Canterbury took the earlieſt opportunity of voting the Freedom of their antient city to Lord Romney, which was communicated to his Lordſhip by the following Vote of the Court of Burghmote, holden at the Guildhall, on Tueſday, the 6th day of Auguſt, 1799.

RESOLVED UNANIMOUSLY,

That the Freedom of this City be preſented to the Right Hon. CHARLES, Lord ROMNEY, Lord Lieutenant of the county of Kent, and of this city and county, in teſtimony of the very honorable and ſpirited conduct and exertions of his Lordſhip, in diſcharge of the duties of that high office, during a period which has required an attention and energy, unknown in modern times. And as a mark of the great ſatisfaction which the Mayor and Commonalty of this City, together with their fellow-citizens, experience in contemplating the late glorious opportunity which his Lordſhip has afforded to his Majeſty, of a Review of the voluntary armed force of the county of Kent, in which his Lordſhip has not only given an additional luſtre to his own patriotiſm and loyalty, but conferred an everlaſting honor to the counties over which he preſides.

On the 3d of September, 1799, there was a numerous Meeting at Sittingbourn, of Officers of the Volunteer Corps of the county of Kent, for the purpoſe of conſidering what laſting memorial could be preſented to Lord Romney, to mark their high regard and grateful thanks for his conſtant attention to the Volunteer Corps of this county, and particularly for his unparalleled hoſpitality on the firſt of Auguſt; when it was reſolved, that a Column, or other public Monument, ſhould be erected in ſome conſpicuous place in the Mote Park, to commemorate the ſaid event; the expences of which were to be defrayed by a public ſubſcription amongſt the Volunteers, which was no ſooner announced, than a ſufficient ſum was raiſed for this truly patriotic purpoſe.

END OF VOL. X.

BRITISH MUSEUM